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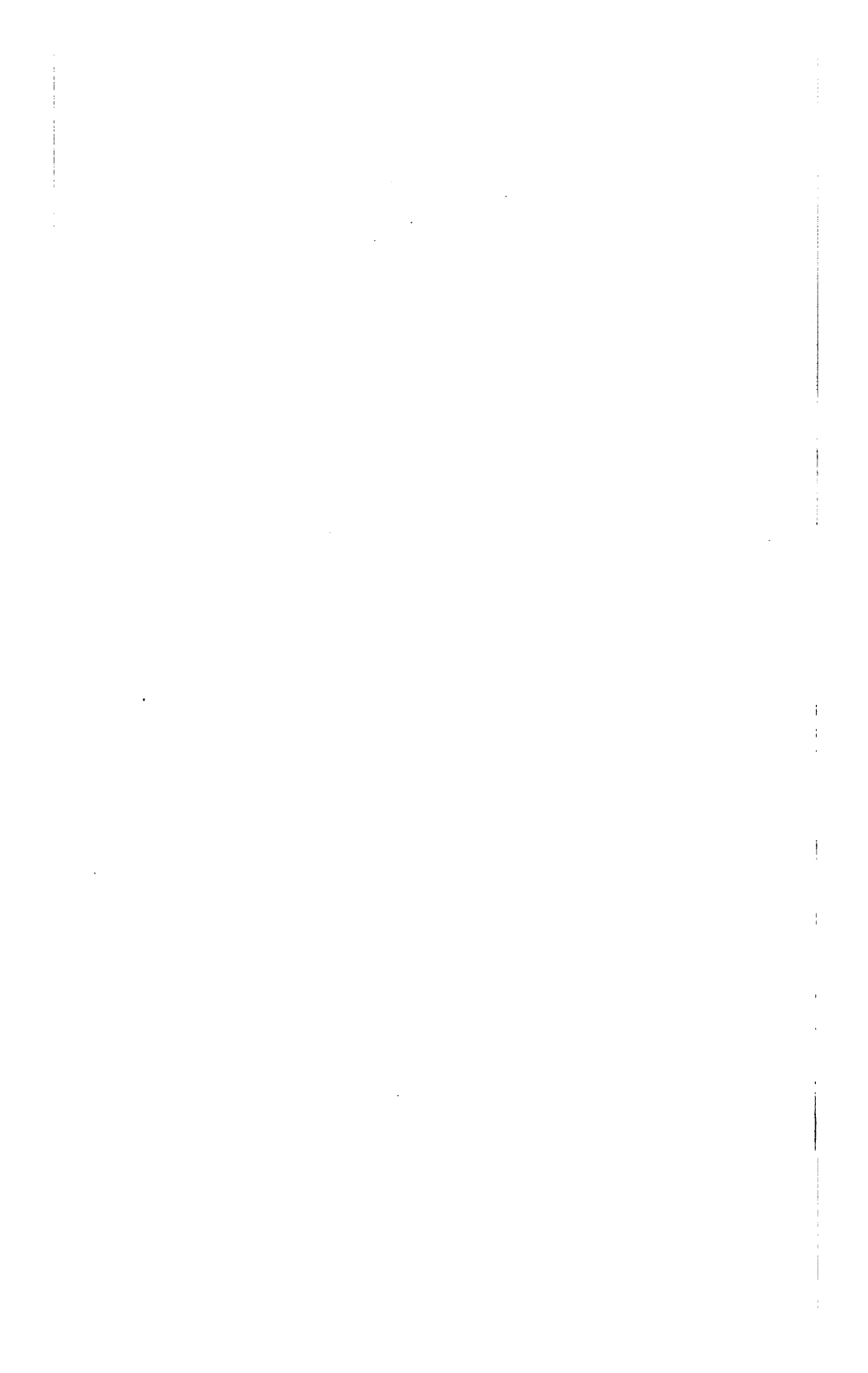
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Massachusetts  
Prison









## SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

## COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

## MASSACHUSETTS:

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS,  
AT THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COURT,  
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FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1860.

JANUARY, 1861.

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS  
OF  
MASSACHUSETTS:

INCLUDING

- ✓ 1. REPORTS RELATIVE TO JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION,
- ✓ 2. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE PRISON,
- ✓ 3. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN,
- ✓ 4. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

JANUARY, 1887.

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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS, STATE HOUSE,  
BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1887.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives  
in General Court convened:*

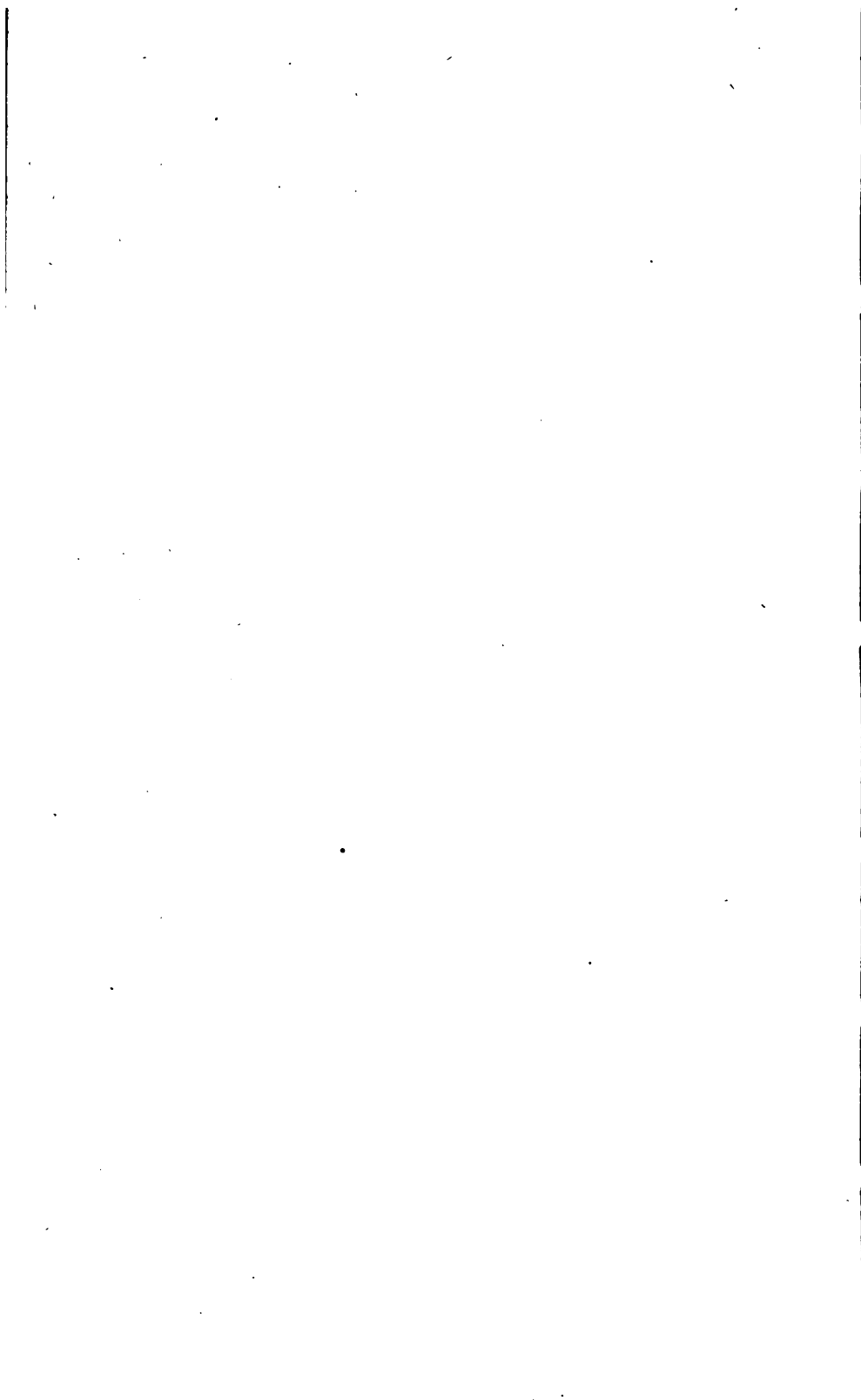
The undersigned, members of the Board of Commissioners of Prisons, respectfully submit their Sixteenth Annual Report, made in accordance with the provisions of chap. 219 of the Public Statutes, containing reports relative to the condition of the Jails and Houses of Correction, the Annual Report of the State Prison, the Annual Report of the Reformatory Prison for Women, and the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Reformatory, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
EMMA F. CARY,  
ELIZA L. HOMANS,  
JOHN B. MOORE,  
*Commissioners of Prisons.\**

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

\* The Report was not completed until after the death of the Hon. Thomas Parsons, Chairman of the Board, Oct. 22, 1886, and therefore contains the signatures of but four members, Mr. Clement K. Fay having been appointed as his successor in December, 1886, after the close of the year covered by the Report.





## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS.

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*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled :*

The prison work of this State has met with a great loss in the death, on the twenty-second day of October, 1886, at his summer home at Mattapoisett, of the Hon. Thomas Parsons, the Chairman of this Board. The service of Mr. Parsons as a Commissioner began on the 25th of January, 1878, at which time he qualified and entered upon his duties as a member of the Board created by the statute of 1870. He continued a member of that Board until it was superseded by the present Commission, of which he was Chairman from its organization, May 3, 1879, to the day of his death. During all this period he gave to the prison work his best energies and abilities, and rendered the State a service which few could or would have performed. His large business experience was of special value in dealing with the important financial questions which were constantly arising, and his intense interest in the welfare of those who had gone astray led him to devote his keen intelligence to plans for their restoration to good citizenship. Much of the improvement in the prison system of this State during the past ten years has been due to his wise efforts. The relations between Mr. Parsons and the other members of the Board were such as necessarily must have existed among those who appreciated his high character, his excellent abilities, his devotion to the work in which we were engaged, and the Christian courtesy which made association with him in the work so pleasant, and his death so great a personal loss to us.

### THE COUNTY PRISONS.

There are twenty-one county prisons, fourteen being jails and houses of correction combined, five jails separate from houses of correction, and two houses of correction not connected with jails. These are under the direction of officers appointed by the sheriffs, and the control of the business management is in the hands of the County Commissioners.\* The jails are used for the confinement of persons waiting trial, and for some sentenced prisoners; the houses of correction contain only sentenced prisoners, usually those committed for the lesser offences.

### THE COUNTY PRISONS.

#### BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

##### *Jail and House of Correction at Barnstable.*

*Master and Keeper,* . . . ISALAH C. INMAN. . . . Salary, \$337.50

The prison buildings are small, but ample for the criminals of the county. The number of inmates is so small that it is not possible to carry on any manufacturing. During the summer men are employed on the farm.

#### BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

##### *Jail and House of Correction at Pittsfield.*

*Master and Keeper,* . . . Sheriff JOHN CROSBY. . . . Salary, \$1,000.00  
and use of house.

The administration is to be commended for the fact that, in spite of serious defects, the prison is well kept. We renew our suggestions as to improvements. The bathing facilities are entirely inadequate; and as in the contract for the labor of the prisoners there was no clause authorizing the withdrawal of prisoners from the shops for bathing, it has been necessary to use the Lord's day for that purpose. This should be changed in the next contract. The cooking apparatus is not equal to the demands upon it, and the laun-

\* The master of the house of correction at South Boston is appointed by the Board of Directors of Public Institutions for the city of Boston, who have the control of its affairs.

dry facilities — if they may be called by such a name — are of such a character that it is impossible to keep the clothing and bedding in good condition. The improvement of the kitchen, laundry and bathroom has been urged upon the County Commissioners for years without avail. If the new Board will not make these improvements voluntarily, we recommend the passage of a law requiring them to do it. The ventilation of the cells is very poor, and could be greatly improved at a small cost by enlarging the ventilator in the rear wall of each cell. The safety of officers having charge of the solitaries would be greatly enhanced if there were grated doors inside the solid ones. We are glad to note a decrease in the number of punishments during the past year.

#### BRISTOL COUNTY.

##### *1. New Bedford Jail and House of Correction.*

<i>Master and Keeper,</i>	J. A. HUNT.	Salary, \$1,200.00
	board, and use of house.	

There is little to be said of the old prison, which will soon be a thing of the past. The new buildings have been begun, and will be completed during the year 1887. They will be among the best in the State. In the meantime the new administration is doing well with the opportunities at its command.

##### *2. Jail at Taunton.*

<i>Keeper,</i>	Sheriff ANDREW R. WRIGHT.	Salary, \$800.00
	board, and use of house.	

Upon the death of Mr. Carrier, who for so many years had the management of this jail, Sheriff Wright took personal charge of the institution. There is nothing new to be said of it. It is a good jail, and is well conducted.

#### DUKES COUNTY.

##### *Jail at Edgartown.*

<i>Keeper,</i>	THOMAS A. DEXTER.	Salary, \$225 00
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This jail has so few inmates, and has always been found in such good order, that none of the Board have visited it during the past year. It is a good building, and well adapted for its purpose.

## ESSEX COUNTY.

*1. House of Correction at Ipswich.*

*Master,* . . . . C. W. MORRILL. . . . Salary, \$900.00  
and use of house.

It is, as usual, our unpleasant duty to criticise this institution. Sixty new cells are in process of construction, which are equally inconsistent with economy and with the ideas of modern progress. They are smaller than any other cells which have been built in Massachusetts of late years. The ventilation will be bad, and thirty cells will face inward towards the present jail, and be imperfectly lighted by the small windows at each end of the corridor. Bad in themselves, these new cells are not situated conveniently in case the prison should be reconstructed at a future day. Even could they in time be improved by throwing two cells into one, they are too low and too shallow to be made useful by any alteration. We again urge the abolition of the asylum for the insane connected with the prison, and the rebuilding of the prison.

*2. Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.*

*Keeper and Master,* Sheriff HORATIO G. HERRICK. Salary, \$1,000.00  
and use of house.

The jail and house of correction in the city of Lawrence is in about the same condition as last year; and its management is creditable to Sheriff Herrick, notwithstanding the fact that there are some very serious faults in the construction and interior arrangements of the buildings, namely: —

1. The hospital is small, inconvenient and not sufficiently ventilated or isolated from the rest of the prison to give the sick prisoners that quiet and rest so necessary for their recovery, or to protect those that are well from annoyance and contagious diseases.

2. The old wings of this prison were constructed with double cells, to hold two prisoners each. We consider it wrong to confine more than one person in each cell. Still, even with this doubling up, there are not enough cells to accommodate all the prisoners.

3. The guardroom would be more safe were it cut off from the corridors by gratings.

4. There is not sufficient workshop room for the employment of the prisoners.

### 3. *Jail and House of Correction at Salem.*

*Master and Keeper,* . . . SAMUEL R. HATHAWAY. . . Salary, \$1,200.00  
and use of house.

It will always be a matter for regret that, when the necessity for increasing prison accommodations in this county led to the remodelling of the jail at Salem, it was not sold. If this had been done, and a new jail and house of correction had been built on a piece of land large enough for the purpose, the question of the accommodation of Essex County prisoners would have been settled for a generation, at least. As it is, the new building is too small, and there is no way of extending it to advantage. Though not as well arranged as it might have been, it is well managed, and the inmates are cared for in a satisfactory manner.

### 4. *Jail at Newburyport.*

*Keeper,* . . . . CHARLES L. AYERS. . . . Salary \$780.00  
and use of house.

This jail, as we have often said, is ill-constructed and old-fashioned. The occupants are few, except during the sessions of the Superior Criminal Court. Colonel Ayers, the keeper, is an excellent officer, with abilities which we should be glad to see exercised in a wider field. In view of the far greater need of improvements at Ipswich, it may be as well to let this jail alone for the present.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

### *Jail and House of Correction at Greenfield.*

*Master and Keeper,* . . . N. D. ALLEN. . . . Salary, \$700.00  
with board and house.

The jail and house of correction at Greenfield remain in the same condition as last year. The prisoners are as well fed and cared for as is practicable with such ill-adapted buildings.

The County Commissioners of this county have purchased a lot of land containing twenty-five acres, about one mile distant from the court house in Greenfield, and have begun the construction of a new jail and house of correction, with the necessary shops for the employment of the inmates. When these buildings are completed and occupied, we trust that they will prove to be well adapted to the purposes intended, and satisfactory to the county of Franklin.

#### HAMPDEN COUNTY.

##### *Jail and House of Correction at Springfield.*

*Master and Keeper,* . Sheriff SIMON BROOKS. . Salary, \$1,000.00  
and use of house.

We do not care to repeat our criticisms of the old prison, as it will soon be vacated. The diet here is not fully satisfactory, the breakfast being, we think, insufficient. The new jail is rapidly approaching completion, and it is a fine building and a credit to the county. The cells are of a good size, and will be, we should judge, admirably ventilated. The heating apparatus is most excellent.

The workshop is perhaps the best in the State, and though the chapel is open to criticism for its want of light, still it is large and comfortable.

An outside building has been put up for the "solitaries." This seems an admirable plan, and one which we are sure will commend itself to the good government of the institution. The work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and in a short time both officers and prisoners will rejoice in their new quarters.

#### HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

##### *Jail and House of Correction at Northampton.*

*Master and Keeper,* . . H. M. POTTER. . . Salary, \$1,000.00  
and use of house.

The jail at Northampton is in its usual good condition. The number of male prisoners is so small (only eleven at the time of the visit of the Board), that it is impossible to get any contract for work; and idleness inside the bars is

almost as demoralizing as it is outside. There was but one female prisoner.

The heating apparatus of the establishment has been referred to in the reports for many years. It consists of common stoves, with the usual iron pipes running from them. The difficulty of getting a sufficient supply of hot air makes the authorities shrink from letting in too much cold air, and the ventilation is defective. As the windows are all battened but one, the corridors must be very close, especially in the mornings. The jail is well conducted, cleanly and orderly; the prisoners are comfortable and well disciplined.

#### MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

##### *1. Jail and House of Correction at Cambridge.*

<i>Master and Keeper,</i>	JOHN M. FISK.	Salary, \$2,200.00
	and use of house.	

This is one of the best county prisons in the State. Mr. Fisk, the keeper, chooses provisions and materials for clothing with great judgment, so that the rational care he gives to the prisoners and his economy in using public money are equally worthy of praise. He faithfully discharges his duty towards prisoners about to leave the house of correction, clothing them suitably for the work they are likely to do.

The industries of the prison are lucrative and the work-rooms are quiet and orderly. The authorities are about to make alterations in the women's prison which will make that part of the building fully equal to other portions. The new cells will be 9 feet long, 7 feet 8 inches high and 7 feet 8 inches wide. There will be a matron's room 20 × 16 feet, and a good hospital.

##### *2. Jail at Lowell.*

<i>Keeper,</i>	Sheriff H. G. CUSHING.	Salary, \$1,000.00
	and use of house.	

This prison is now quite perfect in its appointments; the addition made last year to the women's prison proves very satisfactory, there being now forty excellent cells for use.



In the men's prison the upper corridor, which was finished last year, has afforded the extra room so much desired ; there are now seventy-two cells in the men's prison, which were all occupied during the sessions of the courts.

The entire management, discipline, feeding and care of the inmates, and the extreme cleanliness and neatness observed in every part of the buildings, reflect great credit upon Sheriff Cushing.

#### NANTUCKET COUNTY.

##### *Jail and House of Correction at Nantucket.*

<i>Master and Keeper,</i>	STEPHEN S. GIBBS.	Salary, \$50.00
	and use of house.	

This jail has not been visited during the past year by any member of the Board, the journey requiring more time than it seemed necessary to devote to an institution having so few inmates. Were it not for the scarcity of criminals on the island, the question of constructing new buildings would have arisen long ago ; but they may be used for a while longer, though they would be of little value for the restraint of any one who cared to go away.

#### NORFOLK COUNTY.

##### *Jail and House of Correction at Dedham.*

<i>Master and Keeper,</i>	Sheriff A. B. ENDICOTT.	Salary, \$1,000.00
	and use of house.	

The excellent reputation of this prison is fully maintained by its present keeper, and we can only refer to former reports, where our appreciation of its good management has been often expressed. We are inclined to believe that one change which has been made by the County Commissioners will prove to be inexpedient. There is no longer a matron in the women's department. It is true that at certain seasons this part of the prison is almost empty, but at other times many of the cells are occupied, and the women sew together in a workroom. We believe that the presence of a resident matron would be beneficial, if it is not indispensable.

## PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

*Jail and House of Correction at Plymouth.*

*Master and Keeper,* . Sheriff A. K. HARMON. . . Salary, \$750.00  
use of house and board.

There is little which is new to be said of this institution. Sheriff Harmon has fully kept the promise made before the rebuilding, that if he could have a new jail he would keep it in good condition. There should be a matron to care for and have the charge of the female prisoners.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY.

*1. Jail in Charles Street, Boston.*

*Keeper,* . . . Sheriff JOHN B. O'BRIEN. . . Salary, \$1,000.00  
and use of house.

No-prison in this State is better managed than the Suffolk County jail; and this is doubly creditable to the administration, because the constant change of population renders it almost impossible to do as well, even with great effort, as can be done easily in prisons where there are fewer inmates, and those few are of a less dangerous class. There is a quietness and a neatness about the buildings which reflect much credit upon the management, and everything about the institution is deserving of great praise.

*2. House of Correction at South Boston.*

*Master,* . . . M. V. B. BERRY. . . Salary, \$2,500.00  
and use of house.

The prisoners confined here are kept more steadily at work than any other men we have seen in a Massachusetts prison. There is a larger proportion of prisoners with long sentences than in any other of our county prisons, which makes the labor more valuable. The wants of the prisoners are well supplied, and the discipline is steady and strict. We renew the expression of our hope that a new hospital may be built before long, as the old one is in many ways undesirable.

## WORCESTER COUNTY.

*1. Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.*

*Master and Keeper,* . Sheriff A. B. R. SPRAGUE. . Salary, \$1,000.00  
board and use of house.

There has been a change of keeper at the jail and house of correction at Worcester, Colonel Russell having been appointed warden of the State prison, and Sheriff Sprague having resumed the charge of the institution. Everything about this prison is in first-rate condition. The food is good and abundant, the bread excellent. Both the prisons in this county have been overcrowded, and the large increase in population in the county of Worcester will soon render additional prison accommodations necessary.

*2. Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.*

*Master and Keeper,* . B. D. DWINNELL. . . Salary, \$1,400.00  
and use of house.

There is but little to be said in regard to the jail and house of correction in Fitchburg. It is in the same satisfactory condition reported last year. We found the cellars well supplied with a variety of vegetables, grown by the labor of the prisoners, thus furnishing healthy food as well as desirable out-of-door work for the inmates. We quote from last year's report, and are of the same opinion still:—

“The number of convicts in Worcester County is in excess of the accommodations, and this excess seems to be permanent. There is room at this institution to build fifty additional cells, and they are very much needed at once. This improvement has been talked of for two or three years, but has been put off in hopes that it would not be needed. We recommend such legislation as shall secure the enlargement of the Fitchburg prison this year.”

Following is a list of the penal institutions of the State, not including the schools for juvenile offenders:—

## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION.	Location.	Principal Officer.	Title.	Salary.
State Prison,	Boston; P. O., Charlestown, . . .	Col. E. J. Russell, . . .	Warden, . . .	\$3,500 00
Massachusetts Reformatory, . . .	Concord; P. O., Waverneville, . . .	Col. Gardiner Tufts, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	3,500 00
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . .	Sherborn; P. O., South Framingham, . . .	Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	1,500 00*
State Workhouse, . . .	Bridgewater; P. O., State Workhouse, . . .	H. M. Blackstone, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	1,800 00*

## CITY INSTITUTION.

Boston House of Industry, . . . . .	Deer Island, Boston, . . . . .	Col. J. C. Whiton, . . .	Superintendent, . . .	\$ 2,500 00*†
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## COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

Barnstable County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Barnstable, . . .	Isaiah C. Inman, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	\$350 00
Berkshire County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Pittsfield, . . .	Sheriff John Crosby, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	1,000 00
Bristol County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	New Bedford, . . .	J. A. Hunt, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	1,200 00*
Bristol County Jail, . . .	Taunton, . . .	Sheriff A. R. Wright, . . .	Keeper, . . .	800 00*
Dukes County Jail, . . .	Edgartown, . . .	Thomas A. Dexter, . . .	Keeper, . . .	225 00
Essex County House of Correction, . . .	Ipwich, . . .	Charles W. Morrill, . . .	Master, . . .	900 00
Essex County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Lawrence, . . .	Sheriff H. G. Herrick, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	1,000 00
Essex County Jail, . . .	Newburyport, . . .	Charles L. Ayers, . . .	Keeper, . . .	780 00
Essex County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Salem, . . .	S. R. Hathaway, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	1,200 00
Franklin County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Greenfield, . . .	N. D. Allen, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	700 00
Hampden County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Springfield, . . .	Sheriff Simon Brooks, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	1,000 00
Hampshire County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Northampton, . . .	Henry M. Potter, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	1,000 00
Middlesex County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	(East) Cambridge, . . .	John M. Fisk, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	2,200 00
Middlesex County Jail, . . .	Lowell, . . .	Sheriff H. G. Cushing, . . .	Keeper, . . .	1,000 00
Nantucket County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Nantucket, . . .	Stephen S. Gibbs, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	50 00
Norfolk County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Dedham, . . .	Sheriff A. B. Endicott, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	1,000 00
Plymouth County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Plymouth, . . .	Sheriff A. K. Harmon, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	750 00*
Suffolk County Jail (Charles Street), . . .	Boston, . . .	Sheriff John B. O'Brien, . . .	Keeper, . . .	1,000 00
Suffolk County House of Correction, . . .	(South) Boston, . . .	M. V. B. Berry, . . .	Master, . . .	2,500 00*
Worcester County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Fitchburg, . . .	B. D. Dwinell, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	1,400 00
Worcester County Jail and House of Correction, . . .	Worcester, . . .	Sheriff A. B. R. Sprague, . . .	Keeper and Master, . . .	1,000 00

In all cases the principal officer is provided with a residence free of rent. Those marked with a \* are also boarded at public expense.

† Including salary as Superintendent of House of Reformation and of Almshouse.



	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
State Workhouse, . . . . .	105	1	106	265	1	285	247	2	249	72	1	73	81	82
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	-	281	281	-	257	257	-	281	281	-	247	247	-	258
Totals, . . . . .	2,004	643	2,647	2,180	618	2,798	2,019	551	2,570	1,908	509	2,417	2,032	2,574

SUMMARY.

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## THE PRISON POPULATION.

The quarterly reports from the several penal institutions of the State show an increase in the number of criminals in the first three quarters, and a large decrease at the end of the last quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1886.

The following table will show the changes for each of the quarters :—

TABLE No. 2 A.  
*Showing Changes in Prison Population.*

## MALE PRISONERS.

DATES.	County Prisons.	House of Industry.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Total.
Dec. 31, 1884, . . .	2,692	655	452	258	137	-	4,194
31, 1885, . . .	2,691	780	509	265	626	-	4,871
Increase, . . .	*1	125	57	7	489	-	677
March 31, 1885, . . .	2,225	518	460	300	338	-	3,841
31, 1886, . . .	2,368	594	522	247	656	-	4,387
Increase, . . .	143	76	62	*53	318	-	546
June 30, 1885, . . .	1,978	566	476	118	451	-	3,589
30, 1886, . . .	2,020	681	537	72	618	-	3,928
Increase, . . .	42	115	61	*46	167	-	339
Sept. 30, 1885, . . .	2,357	869	492	105	538	-	4,361
30, 1886, . . .	2,131	750	541	81	660	-	4,163
Increase, . . .	*226	*119	49	*24	122	-	*198

## FEMALE PRISONERS.

Dec. 31, 1884, . . .	228	223	-	1	-	299	751
31, 1885, . . .	251	360	-	1	-	257	869
Increase, . . .	23	137	-	-	-	*42	118
March 31, 1885, . . .	242	189	-	-	-	284	715
31, 1886, . . .	263	288	-	2	-	261	814
Increase, . . .	21	99	-	2	-	*23	99
June 30, 1885, . . .	270	238	-	1	-	248	757
30, 1886, . . .	302	261	-	1	-	247	811
Increase, . . .	32	23	-	-	-	*1	54
Sept. 30, 1885, . . .	340	361	-	1	-	281	983
30, 1886, . . .	308	283	-	1	-	258	850
Decreased, . . .	32	78	-	-	-	23	133

\* Decrease.



The increase in the latter part of 1885 and the earlier part of 1886, so far as the county prisons and the Boston House of Industry were concerned, was due mainly to the increase of the penalty for drunkenness. This change, increasing the period of confinement for non-payment of fine from ten days to thirty days, went into effect July 19, 1885; and in a single month the population of the county prisons increased from 2,960 to 3,812,—an increase of 852. This increase has not been maintained. The decrease of 331 in the entire prison population on the 30th of September, 1886, as compared with that of Sept. 30, 1885, is an unexpected one, which it is not easy to account for. An examination of Table No. 2 shows that a large part of the decrease was in Suffolk County. The number of persons at Deer Island was smaller by 197 on the latter date than at the former.

The decrease in the number of prisoners in the county prisons is due largely to the establishment of the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The decrease in the number of female prisoners at the end of the year is divided among all the institutions which receive them. The proportion of female prisoners at the end of the year is smaller than usual.

The decrease of the total population is due in part to the release of a large number of prisoners from both the Reformatories on tickets-of-leave.

The number in all the institutions on the 30th of September, 1886, is the largest known for many years, except at the same date in 1885, when it reached its highest point.

The number in the minor prisons of each County (including the Boston House of Industry in Suffolk county) on the 30th of September, 1884, 1885 and 1886, was as follows:—

COUNTIES.	Sept. 30, 1884.	Sept. 30, 1885.	Sept. 30, 1886.
Barnstable, . . . . .	9	8	10
Berkshire, . . . . .	91	81	81
Bristol, . . . . .	249	321	274
Dukes, . . . . .	1	—	—
Essex, . . . . .	432	438	395
Franklin, . . . . .	38	34	22
Hampden, . . . . .	146	202	200
Hampshire, . . . . .	31	29	26
Middlesex, . . . . .	449	493	472
Nantucket, . . . . .	—	1	1
Norfolk, . . . . .	107	95	72
Plymouth, . . . . .	38	68	64
Suffolk, . . . . .	1,564	1,891	1,631
Worcester, . . . . .	273	266	224
Total, . . . . .	3,428	3,927	3,472

At the end of the year, Suffolk County had in confinement 1,631, or 46+ per cent., of the 3,472 prisoners held in all the minor prisons, including the Boston House of Industry. The percentage is only a trifle smaller than a year previous, when it had 1,891 in a total of 3,927, or 48+ per cent.

The average number of prisoners held in the several counties during the past year and the proportion of prisoners to population are shown in Table No. 3.

TABLE NO. 3.

*Showing Average Number of Prisoners in each County, and Proportion of Prisoners to Population, during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

COUNTIES.	Population.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Proportion of Prisoners to Population.
Barnstable, . . . . .	29,845	9	1 in 3,316†
Berkshire, . . . . .	73,828	88	1 in 838†
Bristol, . . . . .	158,498	262	1 in 604†
Dukes, . . . . .	4,135	*	*
Essex, . . . . .	263,727	468	1 in 563†
Franklin, . . . . .	37,449	33	1 in 1,134†
Hampden, . . . . .	116,764	163	1 in 716†
Hampshire, . . . . .	48,472	33	1 in 1,468†
Middlesex, . . . . .	357,311	486	1 in 735†
Nantucket, . . . . .	3,142	1	1 in 3,142
Norfolk, . . . . .	102,142	111	1 in 920†
Plymouth, . . . . .	81,680	70	1 in 1,166†
Suffolk, . . . . .	421,109	†1,643	1 in 256†
Worcester, . . . . .	244,039	244	1 in 1,000†
Total, . . . . .	1,942,141	3,611	1 in 537†

No allowance has been made for prisoners held in one county and belonging to another, the number being so small this year as not to materially affect the aggregate.

\* Less than one prisoner.

† Including Boston House of Industry.

## PRISONERS IN COUNTY PRISONS.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in the jails and houses of correction at the end of each quarter for the past nine years. (The number in the Boston House of Industry is *not* included.)

From Dec. 31, 1877, to March 31, 1881, there was a steady decrease in the prison population, each quarterly return showing a smaller number of prisoners than the one for the previous corresponding period. The decrease in 1880 was due mainly to a change in the law in relation to drunkenness, which reduced the amount of fine for that offence, and lessened the number of commitments for the non-payment of fines and costs. There was a slight increase in 1881, following the second change in the law regarding this offence. The amended law provided for adding the costs to the fine, and there was an increase in the number of commitments on that account. Since 1881 the law was unchanged until 1885, when the old penalties for drunkenness were restored. The return for each quarter of the year ending Sept. 30, 1882, showed an increase when compared with the corresponding date of the previous year. At the end of each of the first two quarters of the year ending Sept. 30, 1883, there was a slight decrease, and in each of the last two quarters a slight increase over the previous year. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, there was an increase in every quarter. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1885, there was an increase in the first quarter, a decrease in the second and third quarters, and an increase in the last quarter, following the change in the law in regard to drunkenness. The changes in the population during the past year have already been noted.

In comparing the returns for the several years, the same dates should be taken, as the prison population fluctuates regularly with the seasons. The number of prisoners is always smaller in midsummer and larger in the winter, so that no proper comparison can be made between June and December.

TABLE NO. 4.

*Showing Number of Prisoners in County Prisons at Certain Dates.*

DATES.		Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Total.
December	31, 1877, . . . . .	657	2,043	2,700
	31, 1878, . . . . .	473	2,101	2,574
	31, 1879, . . . . .	488	2,055	2,543
	31, 1880, . . . . .	341	1,787	2,128
	31, 1881, . . . . .	475	1,859	2,334
	31, 1882, . . . . .	400	1,877	2,277
	31, 1883, . . . . .	491	2,112	2,603
	31, 1884, . . . . .	602	2,318	2,920
	31, 1885, . . . . .	582	2,360	2,942
March	31, 1878, . . . . .	469	1,939	2,408
	31, 1879, . . . . .	442	1,895	2,337
	31, 1880, . . . . .	455	1,749	2,204
	31, 1881, . . . . .	325	1,718	2,043
	31, 1882, . . . . .	411	1,771	2,182
	31, 1883, . . . . .	402	1,677	2,079
	31, 1884, . . . . .	467	2,098	2,565
	31, 1885, . . . . .	493	1,974	2,467
	31, 1886, . . . . .	520	2,111	2,631
June	30, 1878, . . . . .	588	1,742	2,330
	30, 1879, . . . . .	404	1,682	2,086
	30, 1880, . . . . .	339	1,499	1,838
	30, 1881, . . . . .	400	1,633	2,033
	30, 1882, . . . . .	419	1,643	2,062
	30, 1883, . . . . .	375	1,694	2,069
	30, 1884, . . . . .	456	1,983	2,439
	30, 1885, . . . . .	543	1,705	2,248
	30, 1886, . . . . .	460	1,862	2,322
September	30, 1878, . . . . .	597	1,942	2,539
	30, 1879, . . . . .	507	1,781	2,288
	30, 1880, . . . . .	460	1,610	2,070
	30, 1881, . . . . .	489	1,671	2,160
	30, 1882, . . . . .	513	1,690	2,203
	30, 1883, . . . . .	501	1,769	2,270
	30, 1884, . . . . .	531	2,014	2,545
	30, 1885, . . . . .	691	2,006	2,697
	30, 1886, . . . . .	602	1,837	2,439

The county prisons and the Boston House of Industry receive mainly the minor offenders. The State Prison receives the men, and the Reformatory Prison for Women receives the women, who are committed for the graver offences, or have long sentences. The Massachusetts Reformatory, established December 20, 1884, receives the younger class of male prisoners, having sentences of a year or more, including quite a proportion of persons sentenced

for drunkenness and for offences similar to that. To ascertain the entire prison population, it is necessary to include, with the county prisons, the State Prison, Reformatory Prison for Women, Massachusetts Reformatory, State Workhouse and Boston House of Industry. The number of prisoners in all the prisons of the State at the end of each quarter for the past six years is shown in the following table:—

TABLE No. 5.

*Summary of Prisoners Confined in all Prisons at Certain Dates.*

DATES.		County Prisons.	House of Industry.	State Prison.	State Workhouse.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	*Massachusetts Reformatory.	Total.
Sept.	30, 1879, . . .	2,288	770	756	206	380	—	4,400
	30, 1880, . . .	2,070	574	720	140	317	—	3,821
	30, 1881, . . .	2,160	741	661	102	229	—	3,893
	30, 1882, . . .	2,203	751	650	87	244	—	3,935
	30, 1883, . . .	2,270	824	567	59	261	—	3,981
	30, 1884, . . .	2,545	883	560	76	324	—	4,388
	30, 1885, . . .	2,697	1,230	492	106	281	538	5,344
Dec.	30, 1886, . . .	2,439	1,033	541	82	258	660	5,013
	31, 1879, . . .	2,543	691	756	260	335	—	4,585
	31, 1880, . . .	2,128	614	725	181	275	—	3,923
	31, 1881, . . .	2,334	703	668	114	225	—	4,044
	31, 1882, . . .	2,277	684	637	158	272	—	4,028
	31, 1883, . . .	2,603	845	557	87	284	—	4,376
	31, 1884, . . .	2,920	878	452	259	299	137	4,945
March	31, 1885, . . .	2,942	1,140	509	266	257	626	5,740
	31, 1880, . . .	2,204	688	754	233	372	—	4,251
	31, 1881, . . .	2,043	537	719	151	270	—	3,720
	31, 1882, . . .	2,182	682	665	122	216	—	3,867
	31, 1883, . . .	2,079	618	610	161	250	—	3,718
	31, 1884, . . .	2,565	779	563	105	288	—	4,300
	31, 1885, . . .	2,467	707	460	300	284	338	4,556
June	31, 1886, . . .	2,631	882	522	249	261	656	5,201
	30, 1880, . . .	1,838	487	750	166	331	—	3,572
	30, 1881, . . .	2,033	668	682	119	229	—	3,731
	30, 1882, . . .	2,062	681	674	102	231	—	3,750
	30, 1883, . . .	2,069	654	594	89	240	—	3,646
	30, 1884, . . .	2,439	725	563	69	326	—	4,122
	30, 1885, . . .	2,248	804	476	119	248	451	4,346
Average,	30, 1886, . . .	2,322	942	537	73	247	618	4,739
	1879, . . .	2,352	604	770	309	409	—	4,444
	1880, . . .	2,177	617	750	210	353	—	4,107
	1881, . . .	2,076	628	702	139	267	—	3,812
	1882, . . .	2,178	713	665	109	228	—	3,893
	1883, . . .	2,191	724	611	114	253	—	3,893
	1884, . . .	2,497	787	561	80	299	—	4,224
	1885, . . .	2,533	844	490	188	291	265	4,611
	1886, . . .	2,593	1,018	522	169	263	600	5,165

\* The Massachusetts Reformatory was established Dec. 20, 1884.

## FEMALE PRISONERS IN THE REFORMATORY.

The large decrease in the number of prisoners in the Reformatory Prison for Women since 1879 is due principally to a change in the law, by which prisoners having short sentences are excluded. The increase in the number of inmates of the prison during the years 1883 and 1884 has not continued during the past two years. That increase was not due to an increase in the number of female prisoners, but to the action of the courts in sending more long-sentenced women than usual to the Reformatory Prison. The Reformatory contained at the close of every year until 1885 a larger proportion of the female prisoners of the State, but in that year the number committed to the Reformatory was unusually small. On the 30th of September, 1882, 244 of the 759 female prisoners were in this prison; on the 30th of September, 1883, it contained 261 of the 761; at the same date in 1884, 324 of the 803; at the same date in 1885, 281 of the 981; at the same date in 1886, 308 of the 850. The change in the law in regard to drunkenness, in 1885, greatly increased the number of female prisoners having short sentences or held for non-payment of fines, so that the proportion at the Reformatory did not keep pace with the total increase in the number of female prisoners. The decrease in the number of inmates of the State Prison during the year 1885 was due to the establishment of the Reformatory at Concord, Dec. 20, 1884. One hundred and fifteen inmates of the State Prison (mainly prisoners whose terms would expire within eighteen months) were left in the Reformatory when the State Prison was removed.

## MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS.

We continue the table showing the number of female prisoners in all the prisons in the State at the end of each quarter for the past six years, separating those in the county prisons from those in the other institutions. The number of female prisoners reached a low point in March, 1881, when, for the first time in several years, it was less than 700. The number on the 31st of March, 1882, was 694. There was an increase from March to September, 1882. For the next

three quarters there was a decrease, the number of female prisoners on the 31st of March, 1883, being but 664, the smallest for many years. On the 30th of September, 1883, the number was 761. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, the number of female prisoners was larger at the end of each quarter than at the corresponding dates in any of the previous three years. During the first three quarters of 1885 the number of female prisoners reached a very low point, but there was a large increase in the last quarter. This increase came very largely in the month immediately following the application of the new law in relation to the penalty for drunkenness. In that month the number of female prisoners in the county prisons and Boston House of Industry increased from 499 to 692, or 193. The number of males increased 26+ per cent., while the number of females increased 38+ per cent. During the past year, especially during the latter part of the year, the proportion of female prisoners has decreased slightly.



TABLE No. 6. — Showing Number of Female Prisoners in Commonwealth at Certain Dates. — County Prisons.

COUNTIES.	COUNTRIES.																												
	Dec. 31, 1879.	March 31, 1880.	June 30, 1880.	Sept. 30, 1880.	Dec. 31, 1880.	March 31, 1881.	June 30, 1881.	Sept. 30, 1881.	Dec. 31, 1881.	March 31, 1882.	June 30, 1882.	Sept. 30, 1882.	Dec. 31, 1882.	March 31, 1883.	June 30, 1883.	Sept. 30, 1883.	Dec. 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	Sept. 30, 1884.	Dec. 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Sept. 30, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.	June 30, 1886.	Sept. 30, 1886.	
Barnstable, . . . . .	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
Berkshire, . . . . .	3	6	6	7	5	9	10	4	9	5	4	3	5	3	4	3	5	3	5	2	2	9	8	7	7	7	12	12	4
Bristol, . . . . .	23	18	22	28	23	19	30	33	39	35	34	23	22	31	29	30	31	32	31	28	22	22	19	26	43	20	32	35	32
Dukes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex, . . . . .	40	37	33	33	35	36	48	36	33	31	40	46	33	35	30	45	46	36	32	36	32	33	46	72	50	50	57	57	57
Franklin, . . . . .	2	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	4	4	4	2	2	3	6	5	3	4	5	5	3	4	2	1	1
Hampden, . . . . .	6	8	4	10	10	10	10	12	12	7	9	13	7	9	12	12	17	17	15	16	10	10	21	22	13	15	13	23	23
Hampshire, . . . . .	1	1	1	5	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	6	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Middlesex, . . . . .	62	46	34	42	37	41	33	50	55	43	34	45	39	31	33	46	34	45	52	47	42	50	52	67	50	38	52	67	67
Nantucket, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk, . . . . .	4	4	6	6	8	6	5	6	5	1	6	4	7	9	9	6	5	5	5	5	5	7	4	6	5	1	9	7	7
Plymouth, . . . . .	1	1	-	2	3	-	1	-	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	-
Suffolk, . . . . .	81	82	77	88	85	89	89	83	90	89	100	84	79	76	97	86	78	95	101	97	83	95	97	96	89	85	98	102	102
Worcester, . . . . .	10	11	9	15	23	16	17	13	12	16	19	15	13	9	16	9	15	11	15	15	17	13	10	13	9	20	19	12	12
Totals, . . . . .	241	218	197	242	237	234	252	246	267	240	257	251	214	210	238	243	239	252	266	252	223	242	270	340	251	263	302	308	308



## PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS.

The number of male and female prisoners, and the percentage of each at the end of each quarter for the past seven years, is shown in the following table :—

TABLE NO. 7.

*Number of Male and Female Prisoners, and Percentage of each.*

DATES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. of Males.	Per cent. of Females.
December 31, 1879,	3,758	827	4,585	81+	18+
March 31, 1880,	3,453	798	4,251	81+	18+
June 30, 1880,	2,851	721	3,572	79+	20+
September 30, 1880,	3,050	771	3,821	79+	20+
December 31, 1880,	3,189	734	3,923	81+	18+
March 31, 1881,	3,025	695	3,720	81+	18+
June 30, 1881,	3,012	719	3,731	81+	19+
September 30, 1881,	3,172	721	3,893	81+	18+
December 31, 1881,	3,327	717	4,044	82+	17+
March 31, 1882,	3,173	694	3,867	82+	17+
June 30, 1882,	3,009	741	3,750	80+	19+
September 30, 1882,	3,176	759	3,935	80+	19+
December 31, 1882,	3,324	704	4,028	82+	17+
March 31, 1883,	3,054	664	3,718	82+	17+
June 30, 1883,	2,941	705	3,646	80+	19+
September 30, 1883,	3,220	761	3,981	80+	19+
December 31, 1883,	3,621	755	4,376	82+	17+
March 31, 1884,	3,529	771	4,300	82+	17+
June 30, 1884,	3,321	801	4,122	80+	19+
September 30, 1884,	3,585	803	4,388	81+	18+
December 31, 1884,	4,194	751	4,945	84+	15+
March 31, 1885,	3,841	715	4,556	84+	15+
June 30, 1885,	3,589	757	4,346	82+	17+
September 30, 1885,	4,361	983	5,344	81+	18+
December 31, 1885,	4,871	869	5,740	84+	15+
March 31, 1886,	4,387	814	5,201	84+	15+
June 30, 1886,	3,928	811	4,739	82+	17+
September 30, 1886,	4,163	850	5,013	83+	16+

The percentage of female prisoners was smaller at the end of December, 1884, and March and June, 1885, than it had been for many years. The percentage in previous years had generally been 18+ and 17+ in December and March, and 19+ and 20+ in June; but it dropped to 15+ at the first two dates named, and 17+ on the 30th of June. In the great increase in 1885, following the change in the law regarding drunkenness, this decrease was not maintained, and on the 30th of September, 1885, the old figures of 18+

were once more reached. This year the percentage was the same as in the preceding year for the first three quarters, and smaller for the last quarter than at the corresponding date for several years.

#### COMMITMENTS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF FINES.

The number of persons committed to county prisons for the non-payment of fines and costs increased steadily for the three years prior to 1885. The great majority of these are sentenced for drunkenness. The number of commitments for non-payment of fines was larger in 1884 than in any previous year, being 10,650. The number who paid fines after being committed was also larger than in any previous year since 1876, and the amount received also increased; but the number who remained and served the time required by law in case of non-payment of fines was larger than for several years. When the length of the imprisonment for non-payment of fine for drunkenness was but ten days, it frequently happened that a person would serve that period rather than pay the fine; but an imprisonment of thirty days has induced some of this class to pay their fines either before or after commitment. The number committed to the county prisons during the past year for non-payment of fines was 10,692, the largest ever known. The number who paid fines after commitment was 2,823; in 1885, 1,834. The number who served the time specified by law in default of payment of fine was 7,869. In the preceding year it was 8,174. The amount paid for fines and costs was \$36,567.05, an increase of \$9,565.38. The persons committed to the Boston House of Industry at Deer Island for the non-payment of fines and costs are not included in the following table. They numbered 8,646, making the total number committed to all institutions for this cause last year 19,338. In 1882 the number was 17,561; in 1883 it was 18,809, and in 1884, 20,637; in 1885 it was 19,475. The number committed to Deer Island who were released by paying their fines was 1,585; the number released from the county prisons by paying fines was 2,823, — making the total for the State 4,408. The number in 1882 was 2,955; in 1883 it was 2,830; in 1884 it was 2,902, and in 1885 it was 2,789.

## COMPARISON OF TWELVE YEARS.

The details for county prisons for the past twelve years (not including Boston House of Industry) are shown in the following table : —

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing Commitments to County Prisons for Non-Payment of Fines and Costs; Number released by paying same, etc.*

YEARS.	No. Committed.	Paid Fines and Costs.	Remained.	Amount Received.
1875, . . . . .	7,398	2,247	5,151	\$40,015 15
1876, . . . . .	6,655	1,915	4,740	37,174 00
1877, . . . . .	6,473	1,689	4,784	32,980 87
1878, . . . . .	6,645	1,447	5,198	33,685 97
1879, . . . . .	6,171	1,352	4,819	22,872 67
1880, . . . . .	6,079	1,657	4,422	22,600 08
1881, . . . . .	5,339	1,558	3,781	21,542 19
1882, . . . . .	8,240	1,756	6,484	24,583 13
1883, . . . . .	9,055	1,852	7,203	28,169 38
1884, . . . . .	10,650	1,956	8,694	29,636 02
1885, . . . . .	10,008	1,834	8,174	27,001 67
1886, . . . . .	10,692	2,823	7,869	36,567 05

## PRISON EARNINGS, EXPENSES, ETC.

The following tables show the comparative expenses and receipts and details of expenditures of the various county prisons in 1885 and 1886 : —

TABLE No. 9.  
Showing Expenditures, Receipts and Balances in 1885 and 1886, respectively.

PRISONS.	EXPENSES.			RECEIPTS FOR LABOR AND FROM OTHER SOURCES, EXCLUSIVE OF PAYMENTS OF FINES AND COSTS.			BALANCE AGAINST PRISONS.		
	1885.	1886.	Decrease.	1885.	1886.	Decrease.	1885.	1886.	Decrease.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	\$1,462 98	\$1,602 20	*\$139 22	\$289 73	\$341 15	*\$51 42	\$1,173 25	\$1,261 05	*\$87 80
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	12,295 18	12,805 33	*500 15	5,325 42	3,703 64	1,621 78	6,879 76	9,101 69	*2,221 93
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	29,712 00	29,119 03	\$592 97	6,359 45	3,360 07	2,999 38	23,352 55	25,758 96	*2,406 41
Taunton Jail,	10,046 69	10,272 39	*225 70	1 75	16 43	*14 68	10,044 94	10,256 96	*211 02
Edgartown Jail,	303 00	200 00	103 00	—	—	—	303 00	200 00	103 00
Ipawich House of Correction,	20,319 12	15,507 41	4,811 71	2,888 43	3,977 38	*\$1,088 95	17,430 69	11,530 03	5,900 66
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	23,371 15	21,250 81	2,120 34	4,851 15	4,954 18	*\$103 03	18,520 00	16,576 85	1,943 15
Newburyport Jail,	3,094 46	2,529 45	565 01	—	—	—	3,094 46	2,529 45	565 01
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	14,503 36	21,117 58	*6,614 22	69 46	2,029 34	*\$1,959 88	14,433 90	19,088 24	*4,654 34
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	4,672 02	6,186 42	*1,514 40	2,134 84	1,704 09	430 75	2,537 18	3,482 33	*\$945 15
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	15,728 37	17,141 76	*\$1,413 39	4,173 39	3,145 60	1,027 79	11,554 98	13,996 16	*\$2,441 18
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	6,053 00	6,848 77	*795 77	54 24	386 17	*\$331 93	5,998 76	6,462 60	*\$463 84
Lowell Jail,	43,978 16	41,357 52	2,620 64	27,814 04	31,200 26	*\$3,386 22	16,164 12	10,157 26	6,006 86
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	8,994 82	9,854 29	*\$859 47	—	647 90	*\$647 90	8,994 82	9,206 39	*\$211 57
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	127 04	213 00	*\$85 06	—	109 50	*\$109 50	127 04	103 50	24 44
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	17,409 99	13,933 03	3,476 96	6,145 18	4,562 54	1,582 64	11,264 81	9,370 55	1,894 26
Boston Jail,	8,179 70	9,653 67	*\$1,473 97	1,680 00	299 25	1,380 75	6,499 70	9,354 42	*\$2,854 72
Roxbury Jail,	22,231 43	22,972 18	*\$740 75	1,197 17	1,572 36	*\$375 19	21,034 31	21,399 82	*\$365 51
Roxbury House of Correction,	97,647 03	93,418 03	4,229 00	64,850 99	47,299 21	17,551 78	42,796 04	46,118 82	*\$3,322 78
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	14,665 74	13,265 44	1,398 30	7,160 04	4,306 59	2,853 45	7,505 14	8,980 15	*\$1,475 01
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	23,920 96	20,712 45	3,208 51	5,080 00	4,543 30	536 70	18,540 96	16,169 15	2,371 81
Total,	\$378,326 59	\$368,982 12	\$9,344 47	\$130,065 28	\$118,138 96	\$11,926 32	\$248,261 31	\$250,843 16	*\$2,581 85

\* Increase.

NOTE. — The receipts include the following-named amounts due but unpaid at the end of the year: Greenfield, \$447.54; Dedham, \$388.32.

TABLE NO. 10.  
Showing Expenditures of County Prisons in Detail for Year ending September 30, 1886.

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers, including Chaplains.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicines and Medical Attendance.	Fuel and Lights.	Instruction of Prisoners, not including Salaries of Chaplains.	Expenses for Reading Matter.	Allowed to Discharged Prisoners.	All other Purposes.	Total Amount Expended.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	\$350 00	\$1,128 77	\$71 93	\$147 68	\$53 50	\$1,521 80	\$46 38	-	\$18 84	\$1,918 59	\$1,802 20
Plumfield Jail and House of Correction,	3,846 93	4,077 30	938 21	938 21	237 60	1,911 88	-	-	219 67	2,660 79	12,906 33
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	12,881 73	10,630 50	846 22	244 62	773 62	1,911 88	-	-	146 66	622 42	26,119 03
Taunton Jail,	3,868 25	3,972 73	332 60	128 31	340 81	839 36	-	-	-	-	10,272 89
Daguerown Jail,	209 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
Lawrence House of Correction,	3,482 00	5,992 17	1,394 51	295 97	663 17	843 81	-	\$95 10	171 01	3,504 77	15,607 41
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	4,962 00	8,532 70	843 31	149 59	370 51	2,473 78	30 00	-	61 41	3,767 21	21,250 81
Newburyport Jail,	4,780 00	5,893 08	1,283 32	43 75	574 91	2,537 73	-	-	12 80	435 47	2,529 48
Salem Jail and House of Correction,	1,754 99	1,837 29	1,283 95	83 53	324 81	2,521 82	-	15 25	82 50	6,746 94	21,117 08
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	1,881 24	4,780 00	1,283 32	331 15	329 81	3,094 97	-	-	889 43	6,889 43	6,186 42
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	1,870 23	2,019 37	941 46	32 86	339 81	3,094 97	25 00	-	12 74	2,016 24	17,141 70
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	13,388 92	15,013 47	3,220 43	645 81	1,746 22	2,934 70	-	119 25	410 78	1,811 73	6,846 77
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	3,398 84	3,541 33	628 41	364 09	206 40	243 15	-	-	-	1,074 96	9,864 29
Lowell Jail,	400 00	5,153 50	7 50	7 50	2 00	-	-	-	-	-	213 00
Lowell Jail and House of Correction,	6,841 52	8,895 46	639 27	59 78	459 90	974 51	-	-	25 80	1,317 55	18,638 97
Needham Jail and House of Correction,	4,591 49	3,386 53	224 00	203 83	150 00	1,067 01	-	-	29 86	-	9,272 97
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	10,100 46	7,189 49	484 41	233 68	171 40	2,903 45	-	-	-	2,989 80	92,972 12
Boston Jail,	29,295 91	27,731 32	c67 17	233 68	1,203 08	8,623 33	-	-	950 71	25,718 53	92,418 08
Boston House of Correction,	5,708 13	2,571 43	551 16	117 00	1,186 27	1,994 35	-	65 00	284 33	2,438 07	13,998 74
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	9,080 91	5,540 83	954 15	269 32	289 95	2,400 53	-	-	203 22	1,973 54	20,712 45
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	\$118,363 62	\$118,516 95	\$20,715 90	\$3,298 64	\$7,860 96	\$34,473 77	\$103 38	\$294 60	\$2,610 52	\$62,743 88	\$368,982 12

a Including fuel and lights.

b Including with provisions.

c Including beds and bedding.

d Included with clothing.

e The city of Boston pays \$1,000 annually for daily attendance and services at the municipal court, at the city lock-up ("Tombs"), and at the jail. This is not included in jail return.

## DIMINISHED EXPENDITURES.

There has been a decrease of \$9,344.47 in the expenditures of 1886, upon a comparison with 1885. This is principally in the article of fuel, and in the general expenditures for miscellaneous purposes,—the former decreased \$5,279.20; the latter, \$10,146.43. A part of this decrease is offset by an increase in other items. The miscellaneous expenditures were exceptionally large in 1885, and were a little less in 1886 than they were in 1884. The salary list continues to increase; but the principal item of the increase is due to the enlargement of the jail at Salem, making an addition to the official force necessary. The decreased cost of fuel and lights was due in part to the fact that the stock of coal for the institution at Dedham was not paid for during the year, as it was in 1885.

TABLE No. 11.

*Showing Amount of each Class of Expenditures for Years ending Sept. 30, 1885, and Sept. 30, 1886, respectively.*

EXPENDITURES.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Decrease.
Salaries, . . . . .	\$112,970 86	\$118,363 62	*\$5,392 76
Provisions, . . . . .	116,985 15	118,516 95	*1,531 80
Clothing, . . . . .	20,443 50	20,715 90	*272 40
Beds and bedding, . . . . .	4,867 67	3,298 54	1,569 13
Medicines and medical attendance, . . . . .	6,826 28	7,860 96	*1,034 68
Fuel and lights, . . . . .	39,752 97	34,473 77	5,279 20
Instruction of prisoners, . . . . .	304 74	103 38	201 36
Reading matter, . . . . .	662 59	294 60	367 99
Aid to discharged prisoners, . . . . .	2,622 52	2,610 52	12 00
All other purposes, . . . . .	72,890 31	62,743 88	10,146 43
Totals, . . . . .	\$378,326 59	\$368,982 12	\$9,344 47

\* Increase.

## SPECIAL EXPENSES.

The expenditures not incurred strictly for the maintenance of the prisons are not reckoned upon a uniform basis by the county authorities. In some of the prisons all repairs and alterations are charged with general expenses, while in others they are charged to other accounts.



The miscellaneous expenses at Pittsfield include \$1,532.21 paid for furniture and repairs.

The expenditures of this class at New Bedford included, repairs, \$639.90; tobacco, \$301.09; furniture, buckets, etc., \$285.56; water rates, \$101.58, and other small items.

At Ipswich there were expenditures amounting to \$2,365.60 for repairs and furnishings.

At Lawrence the repairs and furnishings cost \$2,621.26; and for the same items for the Salem jail and house of correction \$6,089.32 was expended, following the enlargement of the prison.

Furnishing and repairs for the jail and house of correction at Greenfield cost \$516.92.

The largest item at Springfield was board of officers, \$1,153.54; water rates amounted to \$155, and furniture and repairs cost \$342.83.

Furniture and repairs for the Northampton institution cost \$862.55, and board of officers \$240.

Repairs at Dedham cost \$551.61; expressage, \$250; and the remainder of the \$1,317.55 was made up of small items. In the previous year the amount paid for fuel and lights was \$3,518.39; this year it was only \$974.51, the year's supply not having been delivered in the year covered by the report.

The expenditures at South Boston upon the "labor and contract account" amounted to \$14,841.36; repairs cost \$2,915.96; the agricultural department, \$2,884.49; furniture and utensils, \$975.36; books, printing and stationery, \$351.55; and sundry small items, \$3,748.12.

Repairs at the Suffolk County jail, at Boston, cost \$451.73; new horse and board of horse, \$577.86; water, \$439.90; hardware, \$166.58; paint, \$162.99; stationery, \$117.48.

The miscellaneous expenses at Fitchburg include, fertilizers, \$217; lumber for barn, \$150; carriage, \$250; feed, \$428.

Water and ice used at Worcester cost \$191.83; paint, lime, disinfectants and insect exterminator, \$253.27; hardware and lumber, \$268.13; repairs, \$213.86; brooms, brushes, kitchen utensils and glassware, \$152.86; miscellaneous dry goods, \$119.29.

In some of the prisons the cost of officers for the shops is

paid by the county, while in others it is paid by contractors. At New Bedford and South Boston the labor is upon public account, and the cost for salaries is much larger than where contractors care for the shops. At the Cambridge prison the salaries of five persons employed in the brush shops are paid from the receipts for brushes, and do not appear in the item of prison salaries. In some of the institutions, especially Cambridge and Lowell, the cost of repairs is paid directly from the county treasury, and does not appear in the cost of the prisons.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures, and the balances against county prisons, in detail, for the past year:—

TABLE No. 12.

*Showing Receipts and Expenditures and the Balances against County Prisons for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

PRISONS.	*RECEIPTS, NOT INCLUDING FINES.			Total Expenditures.	Balance against Prisons.
	For Labor.	From other Sources.	Total.		
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	\$23 29	\$317 86	\$341 15	\$1,602 20	\$1,261 05
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	3,476 30	227 34	3,703 64	12,805 83	9,101 09
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	2,262 75	1,097 32	3,360 07	29,119 08	25,758 96
Taunton Jail, . . . . .	—	16 43	16 43	10,272 39	10,255 96
Edgartown Jail, . . . . .	—	—	—	200 00	200 00
Ipswich House of Correction, . . . . .	3,333 38	644 00	3,977 38	15,507 41	11,530 03
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	4,333 24	600 94	4,934 18	21,250 81	16,316 63
Newburyport Jail, . . . . .	—	—	—	2,529 45	2,529 45
Salem Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	1,937 39	91 95	2,029 34	21,117 58	19,088 24
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	1,463 67	240 42	1,704 09	5,186 42	3,482 33
Springfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	3,015 35	130 25	3,145 60	17,141 76	13,996 16
Northampton Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	271 52	114 65	386 17	6,848 77	6,462 60
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	28,165 71	3,034 55	31,200 26	41,357 52	10,157 26
Lowell Jail, . . . . .	†820 30	27 60	847 90	9,854 29	9,206 39
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	—	109 50	109 50	213 00	103 50
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	3,499 92	1,062 62	4,562 54	18,933 09	9,370 55
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	299 25	—	299 25	9,653 67	9,354 42
Boston Jail, . . . . .	—	1,572 36	1,572 36	22,972 18	21,399 82
Boston House of Correction, . . . . .	44,219 11	3,080 10	47,299 21	93,418 04	46,118 82
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	2,778 79	1,627 80	4,306 59	13,286 74	8,980 15
Worcester Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	3,961 85	581 45	4,543 30	20,712 45	16,169 15
Total, . . . . .	\$103,661 82	\$14,477 14	\$118,138 96	\$368,982 12	\$250,843 16

\* Including amounts due, but not paid at the end of the year. See note following Table No. 9.

† Receipts for work done by prisoners in enlarging jail

The receipts from other sources than labor are made up mainly of amounts received for board of United States prisoners and poor debtors, and sales of produce, offal, etc. It also sometimes occurs that a prisoner is received from another county, in which case his board is paid by the county from which he was sentenced. Some money is also received for board of vagrants, etc., committed from cities and towns in which the prisoners have legal settlements.

#### EARNINGS IN 1885 AND 1886.

The cash receipts for labor in county prisons for the past two years are shown in the following table:—

TABLE NO. 13.

*Earnings in County Prisons in 1885 and 1886.*

PRISONS.	1885.	1886.	Decrease.
Barnstable, . . . . .	\$19 50	\$23 29	*\$3 79
Pittsfield, . . . . .	4,037 31	3,476 30	561 01
New Bedford, . . . . .	5,562 05	2,262 75	3,299 30
Ipswich, . . . . .	2,559 05	3,333 38	*774 33
Lawrence, . . . . .	4,057 21	4,333 24	*276 03
Salem, . . . . .	—	1,937 39	*1,937 39
Greenfield, . . . . .	1,694 14	1,463 67	230 47
Springfield, . . . . .	3,952 16	3,015 35	936 81
Northampton, . . . . .	—	271 52	*271 52
Cambridge, . . . . .	24,178 92	28,165 71	*3,986 79
Lowell, . . . . .	—	†620 30	*620 30
Dedham, . . . . .	3,416 60	3,499 92	*83 32
Plymouth, . . . . .	611 75	299 25	312 50
Boston House of Correction, . . . . .	52,888 01	44,219 11	8,668 90
Fitchburg, . . . . .	5,531 88	2,778 79	2,753 09
Worcester, . . . . .	3,916 97	3,961 85	*44 88
Total, . . . . .	\$112,425 55	\$103,661 82	\$8,763 73

\* Increase.

† Receipts for work done by prisoners in enlarging jail.

NOTE.—The earnings include the following-named amounts due but unpaid at the end of the year: Greenfield, \$447.54; Dedham, \$291.66.

The receipts for labor continue to decrease, the principal diminution being at the houses of correction at Boston, Pittsfield, Fitchburg, Springfield and New Bedford. At Ipswich, Salem, Cambridge, Lowell and some other places there was an increase. The increase at Salem is due to the establishment of a workshop there when the rebuilt jail was occu-

pied. The earnings at Lowell came from the labor of prisoners employed upon the enlargement of the jail buildings.

#### EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The receipts, expenditures and balances against the county prisons for the past twenty-five years are shown in the following table : —

TABLE No. 14.

*Showing Receipts, Expenditures and Balances each Year since 1862.*

YEARS.	Expenditures.	Receipts for Labor.	Balance against Prisons.	Average No. of Prisoners.
1862, . . .	\$182,006 63	\$40,007 52	\$141,999 11	1,433
1863, . . .	192,745 84	39,023 76	153,722 08	1,228
1864, . . .	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38	1,133
1865, . . .	228,980 69	34,693 79	194,286 90	1,050
1866, . . .	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24	1,410
1867, . . .	292,700 83	73,427 34	219,273 49	1,471
1868, . . .	294,246 88	69,624 67	224,622 21	1,553
1869, . . .	317,603 26	109,365 53	208,237 73	1,719
1870, . . .	289,806 02	114,339 46	175,466 56	1,711
1871, . . .	302,411 39	124,889 05	177,522 34	1,800
1872, . . .	283,846 79	129,136 21	154,710 58	1,800
1873, . . .	337,906 48	145,360 86	192,545 62	1,761
1874, . . .	366,273 97	115,566 79	250,707 18	2,112
1875, . . .	366,417 96	94,373 36	272,044 60	2,264
1876, . . .	355,326 29	78,958 74	276,367 55	2,436
1877, . . .	353,684 44	79,991 33	273,693 11	2,465
1878,* . . .	336,386 50	81,945 90	254,440 60	2,496
1879,* . . .	309,658 47	86,128 07	223,530 40	2,352
1880,* . . .	309,642 09	106,918 27	202,723 82	2,177
1881,* . . .	311,383 43	105,625 32	205,758 11	2,076
1882,* . . .	337,314 92	116,447 68	220,867 24	2,178
1883,* . . .	356,380 54	118,982 60	237,397 94	2,191
1884,* . . .	371,276 69	114,333 92	256,942 77	2,497
1885,* . . .	378,326 59	112,425 55	265,901 04	2,533
1886,* . . .	368,982 12	103,661 82	265,320 30	2,593

\* The balances against the prisons for 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886 do not correspond with those given in other tables in the annual reports for those years. Prior to 1878 no return was made of receipts from other sources than labor; but for the past nine years, in the table corresponding to table No. 9, *all* receipts have been deducted from the total expenses in ascertaining the balances against the prisons. These receipts are mainly for board of United States prisoners, and of prisoners supported for other counties, together with small amounts derived from the sale of offal, etc. These receipts for the past nine years were as follows: 1878, \$8,421.28; 1879, \$13,010.48; 1880, \$15,779.40; 1881, \$13,409.85; 1882, \$12,993.66; 1883, \$12,028.93; 1884, \$13,870.96; 1885, \$17,639.73; 1886, \$14,477.14. These should be added to the labor receipts, and subtracted from the balances against the prisons, in above table, to show the actual balances as they appear in other tables in the annual reports. The above table is on a uniform basis for twenty-five years.

NOTE. — The receipts for labor include the following-named amounts due but unpaid at the end of the year: Greenfield, \$447.54; Dedham, \$291.66.

## COST OF SUPPORT AND EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.

The real cost of support of prisoners is made up of expenditures for provisions, clothing, beds and bedding, fuel and lights, instruction, reading matter, medicines and medical attendance, and aid to discharged prisoners. The expenditures for salaries and miscellaneous items are expenses of the prisons rather than of the prisoners, and are not materially affected by the number of inmates, being about as large when there are few prisoners as when there are many.

The following table shows the first-named items, and also the earnings per prisoner per year, and the cost of provisions per prisoner per week for each of the past two years. The cost of provisions in most of the prisons is about the same as in the previous year. At Pittsfield, New Bedford, Ipswich, Lawrence, Salem, Greenfield, Springfield, Cambridge, Lowell, Dedham, Plymouth, Boston (jail), Fitchburg and Worcester the cost of provisions has not exceeded \$1 per week for each prisoner. The lowest cost is at Worcester; but this is not attained by feeding the prisoners poorly, for the food is excellent.

TABLE No. 15.

*Showing Cost per Prisoner for Ordinary Expenses of Support, together with Cost of Provisions per Prisoner per Week in 1885 and 1886.*

PRISONS.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Ordinary Expenses for the Year.	Ordinary Expenses per Prisoner per Year.	Earnings per Prisoner per Year.	COST OF PROVISIONS PER WEEK PER PRISONER.	
					1885.	1886.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	9	\$1,252 20	\$139 13	\$2 59	\$3 27	\$2 41
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	88	7,039 81	80 00	39 50	83	89
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	193	13,626 51	70 60	11 72	97	1 00
Taunton Jail, . . . . .	69	5,781 72	83 79	-	1 30	1 11
Edgartown Jail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich House of Correction,	135	8,510 64	63 04	24 69	71	74
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	180	12,581 60	69 90	24 07	83	91
Newburyport Jail, . . . . .	14	1,313 98	38 85	-	1 19	1 18
Salem Jail and House of Correction, .	139	9,654 74	69 46	13 94	80	75
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	33	2,571 95	77 94	44 35	72	79
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	163	10,744 28	65 91	18 50	74	73
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	38	3,157 81	95 69	8 23	1 26	1 17
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	402	24,148 66	60 07	70 06	80	72
Lowell Jail, . . . . .	84	5,388 47	64 09	7 38	1 00	90
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	1	163 00	163 00	-	-	2 95
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	111	8,054 02	54 54	31 53	66	67
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	70	5,062 18	72 32	4 27	1 11	93
Boston Jail, . . . . .	157	10,581 92	67 40	-	90	92
Boston House of Correction, . . . . .	468	45,433 59	97 08	94 48	1 11	1 14
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	75	5,154 54	68 73	37 05	62	66
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	169	9,658 00	57 15	23 44	64	68

NOTE.—In computing the earnings of each prisoner for the year, the following-named amounts due but unpaid at the end of the year are included: Greenfield, \$447.54; Dedham, \$291.66.

### CRIMINAL MATTERS IN 1886.

The following tables show the commitments of convicts to the State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory, Reformatory Prison for Women, State Workhouse, County Prisons and Boston House of Industry at Deer Island, classified by offences and by the sex of the convicts. The finer technical distinctions between offences of a similar nature have been ignored in making these tables. Under the head of "larceny" all offences of that nature have been included, such as larceny from a building, from the person, etc. "Fraud" includes obtaining goods by false pretences. "Assault" includes assault and battery, assault on an officer, etc. Malicious injury to property is included with "malicious mischief." Attempts to commit offences have, for convenience, been reckoned with those offences. "Vagabonds" include vagrants. "Arson" includes "incendiarism."

In a few cases, both in these tables and in those showing the number of persons remaining at the end of the year, persons have been committed or held on bonds to keep the peace, or in bastardy cases to comply with the judgment of the court. For convenience, they have been reckoned among those committed or held for non-payment of fines.

In the summary of commitments there is a difference between the number of *persons* committed and the number of *commitments*. This represents the number of persons who were committed for two or more offences *at the same time*. When the same person is committed for different offences *at different times*, no deduction is made, as we are unable to identify the individuals. The "number of persons" committed, therefore, represents the number who have been received, and a prisoner is counted each time he is received. Prisoners who have been transferred from one prison to another are not reckoned in the prison to which they were removed, having been counted when originally committed.

The following tables show the commitments for the past year:—

TABLE NO. 16.—*Showing Commitments of Male Prisoners to Houses of Correction for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	So. Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . .	3	50	79	34	48	53	16	64	10	165	-	28	27	152	18	41	788
Carrying weapons, . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	2	1	12
Libel, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Manslaughter, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Poisoning, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Rape, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Robbery, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Threatening, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	6	-	1	23
Total, . . .	3	52	80	34	50	53	17	68	10	178	-	28	27	169	21	44	834

TABLE No. 16—Continued.

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipwich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	2	4	7	2	5	1	1	-	2	8	-	3	1	37	1	2	76
Breaking glass, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	1	2	1	6	20
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	19
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	10	-	-	2	-	7	13	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	3	44
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	9
Fraud, . . . . .	-	5	2	1	10	5	-	6	-	7	-	1	2	10	-	6	55
Larceny, . . . . .	4	35	56	38	52	31	11	35	7	116	-	8	15	283	16	60	767
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	3	4	5	10	11	-	7	1	20	-	5	-	2	1	-	69
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	21
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	2	-	9	-	2	-	4	-	6	31
Trespass, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous,* . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
Total, . . . . .	6	50	79	48	94	48	23	73	14	180	-	20	21	370	19	83	1,137

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	6	2	1	6	1	1	1	-	11	-	-	-	10	2	7	48
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Common beggar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1	7	1	12	6	2	3	3	1	28	-	7	8	5	2	16	102
Contempt of court, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	5	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	22
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	17
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	2	7	55	6	6	5	3	2	5	86	-	5	3	4	22	43	254
Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	164	720	95	605	522	62	770	133	1,153	-	162	404	286	181	1,213	6,471
Escape from prison, . . . . .	1	-	1	7	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	2	21
Fornication, . . . . .	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	12

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following: Selling leased goods, 1; unlawful appropriation, 2; unlawfully removing baggage, 1. Total, 4.



TABLE No. 16 — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
House of ill-fame, .	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	17
Idle and disorderly, .	1	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	13	-	-	18	-	-	-	43
Indecent exposure, .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	1	12
Lewdness, . . . .	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	19
Lewd cohabitation, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	6
Liquor laws, violation of, .	-	3	3	7	10	27	2	10	1	19	-	10	6	6	5	13	122
Neglect of family, .	1	2	11	2	1	9	-	4	1	15	-	1	1	11	3	9	71
Peddling, unlicensed, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	6	-	2	-	2	2	1	16
Perjury, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
Profanity, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	8
Refusing to aid officer, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rescue of prisoner, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Stubbornness, . . .	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Sodomy, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tramp, . . . .	2	-	7	-	-	1	-	12	-	18	-	24	-	4	5	-	73
Unlicensed dog, keeping, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Vagabond, . . . .	-	42	13	127	36	18	-	34	7	216	-	83	15	14	22	23	650
Violating city ordinance, .	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	10
Miscellaneous,* . . .	-	7	1	-	-	6	-	12	-	11	-	-	2	2	-	2	43
Total, . . . .	9	244	824	261	694	606	76	871	149	1,606	-	295	445	401	245	1,343	8,069

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: Assuming to be an officer, 1; discharging firearms in street, 1; disturbing a meeting, 5; disturbing a school, 1; fighting, 5; gaming, 4; indecent language, 1; maintaining opium den, 1; obstructing an officer, 1; playing ball on Lord's Day, 1; playing cards on Lord's Day, 5; publishing obscene literature, 1; unlawful fishing, 2; violating Lord's Day, 1; walking on railroad, 13. Total, 43.

TABLE NO. 17.—*Showing Commitments of Female Prisoners to Houses of Correction for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipawich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . .	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	12	-	2	2	14	2	1	40
Manslaughter, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Poisoning, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . .	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	13	-	2	2	15	2	1	42

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny, . . . .	-	-	2	-	9	3	-	4	2	2	-	2	-	30	1	3	58
Malicious mischief, . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Receiving stolen goods, . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Total, . . . .	-	-	4	1	11	6	-	5	3	2	-	2	-	30	1	4	69

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . .	-	3	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	17
Breach of the peace, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Common drunkard, . . . .	-	2	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	5	21
Common night-walker, . . . .	-	2	-	5	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	1	39
Common brawler, . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Disorderly house, . . . .	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	12
Disturbing the peace, . . . .	-	-	14	-	2	-	-	1	2	22	-	2	-	4	1	2	50
Drunkenness, . . . .	1	6	125	16	72	49	1	93	4	81	-	9	1	46	4	44	552
Escape from prison, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fornication, . . . .	-	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	3	18
House of ill-fame, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Idle and disorderly, . . . .	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	21
Lewdness, . . . .	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Lewd cohabitation, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . .	2	6	-	1	1	8	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	6	-	6	40

TABLE No. 17 — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Peddling, unlicensed, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Profanity, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stubbornness, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagabond, . . . .	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	12
Violation city ordinance,	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total, . . . .	4	24	155	30	99	69	4	105	10	126	-	16	1	105	6	67	821

TABLE No. 18. — *Showing Commitments of Male and Female Prisoners to Houses of Correction for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . .	3	51	80	34	50	53	16	66	11	177	-	30	29	166	20	42	828
Carrying weapons, .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	2	1	12
Libel, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Manslaughter, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Poisoning, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Rape, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Robbery, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Threatening, . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	6	-	1	23
Total, . . . .	3	53	81	34	52	53	17	70	11	191	-	30	29	184	23	45	876

TABLE No. 18. — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	2	4	7	2	6	1	1	-	2	8	-	3	1	37	1	2	77
Breaking glass, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	1	2	1	6	20
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	19
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	10	-	-	2	-	7	13	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	3	44
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	9
Fraud, . . . . .	-	5	3	1	10	5	-	6	-	7	-	1	2	10	-	6	56
Larceny, . . . . .	4	35	58	38	61	34	11	39	9	118	-	10	15	313	17	63	825
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	3	5	5	11	14	-	7	1	20	-	5	-	2	1	-	74
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	25
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	2	-	9	-	2	-	4	-	6	31
Trespass, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous,* . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
Total, . . . . .	6	59	83	49	105	54	23	78	17	182	-	22	21	400	20	87	1,206

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	9	2	1	12	2	1	1	-	14	-	-	-	10	3	10	65
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Common beggar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1	9	1	15	10	2	3	3	1	30	-	7	8	10	2	21	123
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	2	-	5	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	1	39
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Contempt of court, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	5	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	22
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	1	6	-	4	-	1	6	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	4	29
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	2	7	89	6	8	5	3	3	7	108	-	7	3	8	23	45	304
Drunkenness, . . . . .	2	170	845	111	677	571	63	863	137	1,234	-	171	405	332	185	1,257	7,023

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following: Selling leased goods, 1; unlawful appropriation, 2; unlawfully removing baggage, 1. Total

TABLE No. 18 — Continued.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Fittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Escape from prison, .	1	-	1	7	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	2	22
Fornication, . . . .	-	6	1	1	3	3	1	3	-	6	-	-	1	2	-	3	30
House of ill-fame, . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	22
Idle and disorderly, .	1	-	5	-	5	8	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	30	-	-	64
Indecent exposure, . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	1	12
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	2	4	2	6	2	1	-	3	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	34
Lewd cohabitation, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	7
Liquor laws, violation of,	2	9	3	8	11	35	2	13	1	22	-	14	6	12	5	19	162
Neglect of family, . .	1	2	11	2	1	9	-	4	1	15	-	1	1	11	3	9	71
Peddling, unlicensed, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	7	-	2	-	2	2	1	17
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	5
Profanity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	9
Refusing to aid officer, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rescue, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Stubbornness, . . . .	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Sodomy, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tramp, . . . . .	2	-	7	-	-	1	-	12	-	18	-	24	-	4	5	-	73
Unlicensed dog, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	42	18	128	36	19	-	34	7	219	-	83	15	15	22	24	662
Violating city ordinance,	-	-	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	15
Miscellaneous,* . . .	-	7	1	-	-	6	-	12	-	11	-	-	2	2	-	2	43
Total, . . . . .	13	268	979	291	793	675	80	976	159	1,732	-	311	446	506	251	1,410	8,590

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: Assuming to be an officer, 1; discharging firearms in street, 1; disturbing a meeting, 5; disturbing a school, 1; fighting, 5; gaming, 4; indecent language, 1; maintaining opium den, 1; obstructing an officer, 1; playing ball on Lord's Day, 1; playing cards on Lord's Day, 5; publishing obscene literature, 1; unlawful fishing, 2; violating Lord's Day, 1; walking on railroad, 13. Total, 43.

TABLE No. 18 — Concluded.

## SUMMARY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipawich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Whole number of persons committed, . . . . .	22 336	1,099	362	920	737	115	1,123	187	1,975	—	339	493	1,013	294	1,523	10,538	
Whole number of commitments, . . . . .	22 380	1,143	374	950	782	120	1,124	187	2,105	—	363	496	1,090	294	1,542	10,972	
Offences against the person, . . . . .	3 53	81	34	52	53	17	70	11	191	—	30	29	184	23	45	876	
Offences against property, . . . . .	6 59	83	49	105	54	23	78	17	182	—	22	21	400	20	87	1,206	
Offences against public order and decency, . . . . .	13 268	979	291	793	675	80	976	159	1,732	—	311	446	506	251	1,410	8,890	

TABLE No. 19. — Showing Commitments of Male Prisoners to Jails on Sentences for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . .	—	—	33	—	—	33	5	24	2	1	—	—	35	—	5	3	113	—	—	254
Carrying weapons, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Robbery U. S. Mail, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Threatening, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	6	—	—	16
Total, . . . .	—	—	33	—	—	35	5	24	2	1	—	—	45	—	5	3	121	1	—	275

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering, . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Breaking glass, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	8
Counterfeit money, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Embezzlement, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	8
Evading fare, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	14
Forgery, and uttering, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fraud, . . . .	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	5	—	20

TABLE No. 19 — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	18	1	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	1	93	1	-	156
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	10	-	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	28
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Trespass, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Miscellaneous,* . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	-	-	33	1	23	2	14	-	-	-	1	39	-	3	2	132	6	2	-	258

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Bastardy, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Contempt of court, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	10
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	-	47	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	7	-	-	77
Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	-	1 672	2	36 127	342	1	-	-	-	-	-	728	1	78	14	253	-	-	2,256
Escape from prison, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Fast driving, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	9
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	-	2	2	-	6	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	16	2	-	77
Neglect of family, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Peddling, unlicensed, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	6
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Profanity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Rescue of prisoner, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following:  
Selling leased property, 1; unlawful appropriation, 1. Total, 2.

TABLE No. 19—Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Standing on sidewalk, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	-	15
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Violation U. S. revenue law . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Violation of city ordinance, . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23	-	-	27
Miscellaneous,* . . . . .	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	21	1	-	36
Total, . . . . .	1	-	3,729	2	60	141	377	1	2	-	1	777	1	108	23	350	6	62,588	-	

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: Disturbing a meeting, 2; gaming, 6; illegal voting, 1; indecent behavior, 1; insulting language, 1; loitering at railroad station, 1; playing ball in street, 1; registration fraud, 8; selling adulterated milk, 2; throwing missiles in street, 1; throwing snowballs in street, 1; violating Lord's Day, 9; violating postal laws, 1; visiting opium joint, 2; walking on railroad track, 4. Total, 36.

TABLE No. 20.—Showing Commitments of Female Prisoners to Jails on Sentences for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	14	-	-	26

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	-	-	24
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous,* . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	7	1	-	30

\* The miscellaneous commitment in this class is for unlawful appropriation.



TABLE No. 20 — Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Adultery, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	5
Common drunkard, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Common night-walker, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Disorderly house, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace, . .	-	-	-	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	19
Drunkenness, . . . .	-	-	-	106	-	-	11	39	-	-	-	-	183	-	8	-	41	-	-	388
Fornication, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	17
House of ill-fame, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Lewdness, . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Liquor laws, violation of,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	14
Profanity, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous,* . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . .	-	-	-	120	-	8	11	47	-	-	-	-	193	-	13	-	63	-	-	456

\* The miscellaneous commitment in this class is for violation of Lord's Day.

TABLE No. 21. — Showing Commitments of Male and Female Prisoners to Jails on Sentences for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . .	-	-	-	39	-	35	-	5	24	2	1	-	-	38	-	5	4	127	-	280
Carrying weapons, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Robbery, U. S. Mail, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Threatening, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	-	-	16
Total, . . . .	-	-	-	39	-	37	-	5	24	2	1	-	-	48	-	5	4	135	1	301

TABLE No. 21 — Continued.

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Breaking and entering, .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Breaking glass, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	8
Counterfeit money, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	8
Evading fare, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	-	5	1	-	5	-	-	-	14
Forgery, and uttering, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fraud, . . . .	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	6	-	-	21
Larceny, . . . .	-	-	19	1	9	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	1	100	1	-	-	180
Malicious mischief, . .	-	-	18	-	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	31
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	5
Stealing a ride, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Taking team unlawfully, .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Trespass, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Miscellaneous,* . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Total, . . . .	-	-	38	1	25	2	15	-	-	1	53	-	3	2	139	7	2	-	-	288

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	7
Bastardy, . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	7
Breach of the peace, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Common drunkard, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Common night-walker, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Contempt of court, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Cruelty to animals, . .	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	10
Disorderly house, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace, .	-	-	58	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	96
Drunkenness, . . . .	1	1	778	2	36	138	381	1	-	-	911	1	86	14	294	-	-	-	-	2,644
Escape from prison, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Fast driving, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fornication, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	26

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following: Selling leased property, 1; unlawful appropriation, 2. Total, 3.

TABLE No. 17 — Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipawich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Peddling, unlicensed, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Profanity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	12
Violation city ordinance, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total, . . . . .	4	24	155	30	99	69	4	105	10	126	-	16	1	105	6	67	821

TABLE No. 18. — *Showing Commitments of Male and Female Prisoners to Houses of Correction for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipawich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . . .	3	51	80	34	50	53	16	66	11	177	-	30	29	166	20	42	828
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	2	1	12
Libel, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Poisoning, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Threatening, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	6	-	1	23
Total, . . . . .	3	53	81	34	52	53	17	70	11	191	-	30	29	184	23	45	876

TABLE No. 18.—Continued.

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	2	4	7	2	6	1	1	-	2	8	-	3	1	37	1	2	77
Breaking glass, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	1	2	1	6	20
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	19
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	10	-	-	2	-	7	13	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	3	44
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	9
Fraud, . . . . .	-	5	3	1	10	5	-	6	-	7	-	1	2	10	-	6	56
Larceny, . . . . .	4	35	58	38	61	34	11	39	9	118	-	10	15	313	17	63	825
Malevolent mischief, . . . . .	-	3	5	5	11	14	-	7	1	20	-	5	-	2	1	-	74
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	1	25
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	2	-	9	-	2	-	4	-	6	31
Trespass, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous,* . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
Total, . . . . .	6	59	83	49	105	54	23	78	17	182	-	22	21	400	20	87	1,206

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	9	2	1	12	2	1	1	-	14	-	-	-	10	3	10	65
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Common beggar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1	9	1	15	10	2	3	3	1	30	-	7	8	10	2	21	123
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	2	-	5	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	1	39
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Contempt of court, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	5	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	22
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	1	6	-	4	-	1	6	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	4	29
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	2	7	69	6	8	5	3	3	7	108	-	7	3	8	23	45	304
Drunkenness, . . . . .	2	170	845	111	677	571	63	863	137	1,234	-	171	405	332	185	1,257	7,023

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following: Selling leased goods, 1; unlawful appropriation, 2; unlawfully removing baggage, 1. Total, 4.

TABLE No. 18 — Continued.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Escape from prison, . . .	1	-	1	7	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	2	22
Fornication, . . . . .	-	6	1	1	3	3	1	3	-	6	-	-	1	2	-	3	30
House of ill-fame, . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	22
Idle and disorderly, . .	1	-	5	-	5	8	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	30	-	-	64
Indecent exposure, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	1	12
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	2	4	2	6	2	1	-	3	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	34
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	7
Liquor laws, violation of,	2	9	3	8	11	35	2	13	1	22	-	14	6	12	5	19	162
Neglect of family, . . .	1	2	11	2	1	9	-	4	1	15	-	1	1	11	3	9	71
Peddling, unlicensed, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	7	-	2	-	2	2	1	17
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	5
Profanity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	9
Refusing to aid officer, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rescue, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Sodomy, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tramp, . . . . .	2	-	7	-	-	1	-	12	-	18	-	24	-	4	5	-	73
Unlicensed dog, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	42	18	128	36	19	-	34	7	219	-	83	15	15	22	24	662
Violating city ordinance,	-	-	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	15
Miscellaneous,* . . . .	-	7	1	-	-	6	-	12	-	11	-	-	2	2	-	2	43
Total, . . . . .	13	268	979	291	793	675	80	976	159	1,732	-	311	446	506	251	1,410	8,890

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: Assuming to be an officer, 1; discharging firearms in street, 1; disturbing a meeting, 5; disturbing a school, 1; fighting, 5; gaming, 4; indecent language, 1; maintaining opium den, 1; obstructing an officer, 1; playing ball on Lord's Day, 1; playing cards on Lord's Day, 5; publishing obscene literature, 1; unlawful fishing, 2; violating Lord's Day, 1; walking on railroad, 13. Total, 43.

TABLE No. 18—Concluded.

## SUMMARY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Whole number of persons committed, . .	22	336	1,099	332	920	737	115	1,123	187	1,975	-	339	493	1,013	294	1,523	10,538
Whole number of commitments, . .	22	380	1,143	374	950	782	120	1,124	187	2,105	-	363	496	1,090	294	1,542	10,972
Offences against the person, . . . .	3	53	81	34	52	53	17	70	11	191	-	30	29	184	23	45	876
Offences against property, . . . .	6	59	83	49	105	54	23	78	17	182	-	22	21	400	20	87	1,206
Offences against public order and decency, .	13	268	979	291	793	675	80	976	159	1,732	-	311	446	506	251	1,410	8,890

TABLE No. 19.—*Showing Commitments of Male Prisoners to Jails on Sentences for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	-	33	-	33	5	24	2	1	-	-	35	-	5	3	113	-	-	254
Carrying weapons, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Robbery U. S. Mail, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Threatening, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	-	-	16
Total, . . . . .	-	-	-	33	-	35	5	24	2	1	-	-	45	-	5	3	121	1	-	275

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering, . . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Breaking glass, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	8
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	8
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	5	-	-	14
Forgery, and uttering, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	5	-	20

TABLE No. 19 — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	18	1	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	1	93	1	-	156
Malicious mischief, .	-	-	10	-	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	28
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
Stealing a ride, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Taking team unlawfully, .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Trespass, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Miscellaneous,* . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	-	-	33	1	23	2	14	-	-	-	1	39	-	-	3	2	132	6	2	258

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Bastardy, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7
Breach of the peace, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Common drunkard, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Contempt of court, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Cruelty to animals, . .	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	10
Disturbing the peace, .	-	-	47	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	1	7	-	-	-	-	77
Drunkenness, . . . .	1	1	672	2	36	127	342	1	-	-	728	1	78	14	253	-	-	-	-	2,256
Escape from prison, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Fast driving, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	9
House of ill-fame, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Lewd cohabitation, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, .	-	2	2	-	6	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	16	2	-	-	77
Neglect of family, . . .	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Peddling, unlicensed, . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Profanity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Rescue of prisoner, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following: Selling leased property, 1; unlawful appropriation, 1. Total, 2.

TABLE No. 19—Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Standing on sidewalk, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	-	15
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Violation U. S. revenue law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Violation of city ordinance,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23	-	-	27
Miscellaneous,* . . . .	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	21	1	-	36
Total, . . . . .	1	3	729	2	60	141	377	1	2	-	1	777	1	108	23	350	6	62,588		

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: Disturbing a meeting, 2; gaming, 6; illegal voting, 1; indecent behavior, 1; insulting language, 1; loitering at railroad station, 1; playing ball in street, 1; registration fraud, 8; selling adulterated milk, 2; throwing missiles in street, 1; throwing snowballs in street, 1; violating Lord's Day, 9; violating postal laws, 1; visiting opium joint, 2; walking on railroad track, 4. Total, 36.

TABLE No. 20.—Showing Commitments of Female Prisoners to Jails on Sentences for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	14	-	-	-	26

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	-	-	24
Malicious mischief, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Taking team unlawfully, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous,* . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	7	1	-	30

\* The miscellaneous commitment in this class is for unlawful appropriation.



TABLE No. 20 — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Adultery, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
Common drunkard, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Common night-walker, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Disorderly house, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace, . .	-	-	-	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	19
Drunkenness, . . . .	-	-	-	106	-	-	11	39	-	-	-	-	183	8	-	41	-	-	-	388
Fornication, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	17
House of ill-fame, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Lewdness, . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Liquor laws, violation of, .	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	14
Profanity, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous,* . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . .	-	-	-	120	-	8	11	47	-	-	-	-	193	13	-	63	-	-	-	455

\* The miscellaneous commitment in this class is for violation of Lord's Day.

TABLE No. 21. — Showing Commitments of Male and Female Prisoners to Jails on Sentences for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault, . . . .	-	-	-	39	-	35	5	24	2	1	-	-	38	-	5	4	127	-	-	280
Carrying weapons, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Robbery, U. S. Mail, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Threatening, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	-	-	16
Total, . . . .	-	-	-	39	-	37	5	24	2	1	-	-	48	-	5	4	135	1	-	301

TABLE No. 21 — Continued.

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newbury port.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Breaking and entering, .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Breaking glass, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	8
Counterfeit money, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Concealing mortgaged property, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	8
Evading fare, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	14
Forgery, and uttering, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fraud, . . . .	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	6	-	21
Larceny, . . . .	-	-	-	19	1	9	1	7	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	1	100	1	-	180
Malicious mischief, . .	-	-	-	13	-	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	31
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
Stealing a ride, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Taking team unlawfully, .	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Trespass, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Miscellaneous,* . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Total, . . . .	-	-	-	38	1	25	2	15	-	-	1	53	-	3	2	139	7	2	-	298

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	7
Bastardy, . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7
Breach of the peace, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Common drunkard, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Common night-walker, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Contempt of court, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Cruelty to animals, . .	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	10
Disorderly house, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace, .	-	-	-	58	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	10	-	-	96
Drunkenness, . . . .	1	-	1778	2	36	138	381	1	-	-	-	-	911	1	86	14	294	-	-	2,644
Escape from prison, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Fast driving, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fornication, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	15	-	-	26

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following: Selling leased property, 1; unlawful appropriation, 2. Total, 3.

TABLE No. 21 — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
House of ill-fame, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, .	-	2	2	-	8	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7	17	2	-	-	91
Neglect of family, . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Peddling, unlicensed, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Profanity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6
Rescue of prisoner, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Standing on sidewalk, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	-	15
Unlicensed dog, keeping, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Violation U. S. revenue law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Violation of city ordinance,	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23	-	-	-	27
Miscellaneous,* . . . .	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	21	1	-	37
Total, . . . . .	1	-	3,849	2	68	152	424	1	2	-	1	-	970	1	121	23	413	6	63,043	

## SUMMARY.

Whole number of persons committed, . . . . .	1	-	3,902	3	128	150	453	3	3	-	21,037	1	115	29	646	14	8	3,504	
Whole number of commitments, . . . . .	1	-	3,926	3	130	150	463	3	3	-	21,071	1	129	29	687	14	8	3,632	
1.—Offences against the person, . . . . .	-	-	39	-	37	5	24	2	1	-	48	-	5	4	135	1	-	301	
2.—Offences against property, . . . . .	-	-	38	1	25	2	15	-	-	1	53	-	3	2	139	7	2	288	
3.—Offences against public order and decency, .	1	-	3,849	2	68	152	424	1	2	-	1	-	970	1	121	23	413	6	63,043

\* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: Disturbing a meeting, 2; gaming, 6; illegal voting, 1; indecent behavior, 1; insulting language, 1; loitering at railroad station, 1; playing ball in street, 1; registration fraud, 3; selling adulterated milk, 2; throwing missiles in street, 1; throwing snowballs in street, 1; violating Lord's Day, 10; violating postal laws, 1; visiting opium joint, 2; walking on railroad track, 4. Total, 37.

TABLE NO. 22.—*Showing Commitments to Boston House of Industry for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886, classified according to Sexes, Offences and Length of Sentences.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 mos.		6 and less than 12 months.		1 year and less than 2.		2 years and less than 3.		Aggregate.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Assault, . . .	359	51	56	10	19	-	-	1	-	-	434	62	496
Carrying weapons, .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Threatening, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Total, . . .	371	51	56	10	19	-	-	1	-	-	446	62	508

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Breaking glass, . .	30	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	9	42
Embezzlement, . .	4	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8
Evading fare, . . .	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	12
Fraud, . . . . .	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	9
Larceny, . . . . .	289	45	97	32	32	5	-	-	-	-	418	82	500
Malicious mischief, .	26	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	29
Obstructing railroad, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Stealing a ride, . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Trespass, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Unlawful appropriation, . . . . .	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
Unlawfully selling mortgaged property,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	382	58	110	33	35	5	-	-	-	-	527	96	623

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Aiding prisoners to escape, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bathing in public, .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Common drunkard, .	1	1	10	8	25	18	-	-	-	-	36	27	63
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	59	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	82	82
Common nuisance, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Common brawler, .	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Cruelty to animals, .	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3

TABLE No. 22 — Continued.

3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 mos.		6 and less than 12 months		1 year and less than 2.		2 years and less than 3.		Aggregate.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Disorderly conduct on railroad car, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Disorderly house, . . .	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Disturbing an assembly, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Disturbing the peace, . . .	17	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	32
Drunkenness, . . .	5,884	1,622	129	25	82	40	20	27	-	-	6,115	1,714	7,829
Fast driving, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fornication, . . .	19	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	28	47
Gaming, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Gaming-house, keeping, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gaming on Lord's day, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
House of ill-fame, . . .	2	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Idle and disorderly, . . .	2	-	33	40	34	32	1	1	-	-	70	73	143
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Liquor laws, violation of, . . .	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Loitering around railroad station, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Neglect of family, . . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Not stopping vehicle at crossing, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Obscenity, . . .	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Obstructing street, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Playing ball on Lord's day, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Profanity, . . .	31	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	19	50
Rescue, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Standing on sidewalk, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Stubbornness, . . .	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Throwing missile in street, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Tramp, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vagabond, . . .	1	-	41	10	50	16	-	-	-	-	92	25	117
Violation of city ordinance, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Walking on railroad track, . . .	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	70
Total, . . .	6,089	1,695	218	146	196	131	21	29	-	-	6,524	2,001	8,525

TABLE No. 22 — Concluded.

## SUMMARY.

OFFENCES.	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 mos.		6 and less than 12 months.		1 year and less than 2.		2 years and less than 3.		Aggregate.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1.—Against the person,	371	51	56	10	19	-	-	1	-	-	446	62	508
2.—Against property,	382	58	110	33	35	5	-	-	-	-	527	96	623
3.—Against public order and decency,	6,089	1,695	218	146	196	131	21	29	-	-	6,524	2,001	8,525
Total, . . .	6,842	1,804	384	189	240	136	21	30	-	-	7,497	2,159	9,656

TABLE No. 23. — Showing Commitments of Male Convicts to all Prisons for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	254	788	-	-	434	33	1,509
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	2	12	-	-	3	-	17
Libel, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	3	8	-	-	-	11
Murder and accessory, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Poisoning, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Rape, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Robbery, . . . . .	-	4	16	-	-	9	29
Robbery, United States mail, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Threatening, . . . . .	16	23	-	-	9	-	48
Total, . . . . .	275	834	35	-	446	42	1,632

TABLE No. 22 — Continued.

3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 mos.		6 and less than 12 months		1 year and less than 2.		2 years and less than 3.		Aggregate.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Disorderly conduct on railroad car, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Disorderly house, . .	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Disturbing an assembly, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Disturbing the peace, . .	17	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	32
Drunkenness, . . .	5,584	1,622	129	25	82	40	20	27	-	-	6,115	1,714	7,829
Fast driving, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fornication, . . .	19	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	28	47
Gaming, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Gaming-house, keeping, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gaming on Lord's day, . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
House of ill-fame, . .	2	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Idle and disorderly, . .	2	-	33	40	34	32	1	1	-	-	70	73	143
Lewd cohabitation, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Liquor laws, violation of, . . .	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Loitering around railroad station, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Neglect of family, . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Not stopping vehicle at crossing, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Obscenity, . . .	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Obstructing street, . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Playing ball on Lord's day, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Profanity, . . .	31	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	19	50
Rescue, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Standing on sidewalk, . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Stubbornness, . . .	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Throwing missile in street, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Tramp, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vagabond, . . .	1	-	41	10	50	15	-	-	-	-	92	25	117
Violation of city ordinance, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Walking on railroad track, . . .	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	70
Total, . . .	6,089	1,695	218	146	196	131	21	29	-	-	6,524	2,001	8,525

TABLE No. 22 — Concluded.

## SUMMARY.

OFFENCES.	Fine and Costs.		Less than 6 mos.		6 and less than 12 months.		1 year and less than 2.		2 years and less than 3.		Aggregate.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1.—Against the person,	871	51	56	10	19	-	-	1	-	-	446	62	508
2.—Against property,	882	58	110	33	35	5	-	-	-	-	527	96	623
3.—Against public order and decency,	6,089	1,695	218	146	196	131	21	29	-	-	6,524	2,001	8,525
Total, . . .	6,842	1,804	384	189	250	136	21	30	-	-	7,497	2,159	9,656

TABLE No. 23. — Showing Commitments of Male Convicts to all Prisons for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	254	788	-	-	434	33	1,509
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	2	12	-	-	8	-	17
Libel, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	3	8	-	-	-	11
Murder and accessory, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Poisoning, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Rape, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Robbery, . . . . .	-	4	16	-	-	9	29
Robbery, United States mail, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Threatening, . . . . .	16	23	-	-	9	-	48
Total, . . . . .	275	834	35	-	446	42	1,632



TABLE No. 23 — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Total.
Arson, . . . . .	-	1	4	-	-	6	11
Blackmail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	4	76	43	-	2	86	211
Breaking glass, . . . . .	8	20	-	-	33	-	61
Burglary, . . . . .	-	10	1	-	-	7	18
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Common thief, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	8	19	5	-	7	3	42
Evading fare, . . . . .	14	44	-	-	11	-	69
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	1	9	4	-	-	16	30
Fraud, . . . . .	20	55	2	-	8	4	89
Larceny, . . . . .	166	767	24	-	418	127	1,492
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	28	69	-	-	28	-	125
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	5	21	2	-	2	5	35
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	2	4	-	-	2	-	8
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	3	31	-	-	-	-	34
Trespass, . . . . .	5	4	-	-	3	-	12
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2	4	-	-	13	-	19
Total, . . . . .	258	1,137	88	-	527	255	2,265

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	2	48	-	-	-	1	51
Bathing in public, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Bastardy, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	18	8	-	-	-	-	26
Common beggar, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Common drunkard, . . . . .	4	102	-	7	36	76	225
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Contempt of court, . . . . .	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	10	22	-	-	8	1	36
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	17	-	-	1	-	18
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	77	254	-	-	17	-	348
Drunkenness, . . . . .	2,256	6,471	-	-	6,115	126	14,968

TABLE No. 23—Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Total.
Escape from prison, . . . . .	3	21	-	10	-	2	36
Fast driving, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Fornication, . . . . .	9	12	-	-	19	-	40
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	2	17	-	-	3	-	22
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	6	43	-	-	70	9	128
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	19	-	-	-	6	25
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	1	6	-	-	-	-	7
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . .	77	122	-	-	4	1	204
Neglect of family, . . . . .	6	71	-	-	3	1	81
Obscenity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Peddling, unlicensed, . . . . .	6	16	-	-	-	-	22
Perjury, . . . . .	2	1	1	-	-	-	4
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
Profanity, . . . . .	5	8	-	-	31	-	44
Refusing to aid officer, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rescue of prisoner, . . . . .	1	4	-	-	2	-	7
Sodomy, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Standing on sidewalk, . . . . .	16	-	-	-	9	-	24
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	5	-	-	3	14	22
Tramp, . . . . .	-	73	-	223	1	6	303
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . . . .	4	4	-	-	1	-	9
Vagabond, . . . . .	4	650	-	62	92	21	829
Violation U. S. revenue law, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Violation of city ordinance, . . .	27	10	-	-	3	-	40
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	36	43	-	-	102	-	181
Total, . . . . .	2,588	8,069	5	302	6,524	264	17,752

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, . . . . .	275	834	35	-	446	42	1,632
2.—Against property, . . . . .	258	1,137	88	-	527	255	2,265
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . .	2,588	8,069	5	302	6,524	264	17,762
Total, . . . . .	3,121	10,040	128	302	7,497	561	21,649

TABLE NO. 24. — *Showing Commitments of Female Convicts to all Prisons for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	26	40	4	-	62	132
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Poisoning, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	2
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	26	42	9	-	62	139

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2
Breaking glass, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	9	9
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Evading fare, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fraud, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	1	5
Larceny, . . . . .	24	58	15	-	82	179
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	3	5	-	-	1	9
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	4	-	-	1	5
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	30	69	18	-	96	213

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	5	17	7	-	1	30
Breach of the peace, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1	21	27	1	27	77
Common night-walker, . . . . .	2	39	35	-	82	158
Common nuisance, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	6	1	-	2	9
Disorderly house, . . . . .	1	12	-	-	3	16
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	19	50	-	-	15	84
Drunkenness, . . . . .	388	552	57	-	1,714	2,711
Escape from prison, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Fornication, . . . . .	17	18	-	-	28	63

TABLE No. 24—Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Total.
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	2	5	4	-	5	16
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	2	21	18	-	73	114
Lewdness, . . . . .	2	15	13	-	-	30
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	2
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . .	14	40	-	-	2	56
Obscenity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Peddling, unlicensed, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2
Profanity, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	19	21
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	1	4	-	1	6
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	12	11	1	25	49
Violation of city ordinance, . . . .	-	5	-	-	-	5
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total, . . . . .	455	821	178	2	2,001	3,457

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, . . . . .	26	42	9	-	62	139
2.—Against property, . . . . .	30	69	18	-	96	213
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . .	455	821	178	2	2,001	3,457
Total, . . . . .	511	932	205	2	2,159	3,809

TABLE No. 25.—Consolidated Table, showing Commitments of Male and Female Convicts to all the Prisons for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	280	828	-	-	496	33	1,641
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	2	12	-	-	3	-	17
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Libel, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE No. 25 — Continued.

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Total.
Manslaughter, . . . .	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	12
Murder and accessory, . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Murder, attempt, . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Poisoning, . . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rape, . . . .	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Rape, attempt, . . . .	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Robbery, . . . .	-	4	16	-	-	9	2	31
Robbery, U. S. Mail, . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Threatening, . . . .	16	23	-	-	9	-	-	48
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total, . . . .	301	876	35	-	508	42	9	1,771

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . .	-	1	4	-	-	6	-	11
Blackmail, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Breaking and entering, . .	4	77	43	-	2	86	1	213
Breaking glass, . . . .	8	20	-	-	42	-	-	70
Burglary, . . . .	-	10	1	-	-	7	-	18
Burglars' tools, having, . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common thief, . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Counterfeit money, . . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Concealing mortgaged property,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . . . .	8	19	5	-	8	3	-	43
Evading fare, . . . .	14	44	-	-	12	-	-	70
Forgery, and uttering, . .	1	9	4	-	-	16	-	30
Fraud, . . . .	21	56	2	-	9	4	2	94
Larceny, . . . .	180	825	24	-	500	127	15	1,671
Malicious mischief, . . . .	31	74	-	-	29	-	-	134
Receiving stolen goods, . .	5	25	2	-	3	5	-	40
Stealing a ride, . . . .	2	4	-	-	2	-	-	8
Taking team unlawfully, . .	4	31	-	-	-	-	-	35
Trespass, . . . .	5	4	-	-	3	-	-	12
Miscellaneous, . . . .	3	4	-	-	13	-	-	20
Total, . . . .	288	1,206	88	-	623	255	18	2,478

TABLE No. 25—Continued.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Total.
Adultery, . . . . .	7	65	-	-	1	1	7	81
Bathing in public, . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Bastardy, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Breach of the peace, . . .	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	28
Common beggar, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Common drunkard, . . . .	5	123	-	8	63	76	27	302
Common night-walker, . . .	2	39	-	-	82	-	35	158
Common nuisance, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	6	-	-	3	-	1	10
Contempt of court, . . . .	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cruelty to animals, . . . .	10	22	-	-	3	1	-	36
Disorderly house, . . . . .	1	29	-	-	4	-	-	34
Disturbing the peace, . . .	96	304	-	-	32	-	-	432
Drunkenness, . . . . .	2,644	7,023	-	-	7,829	126	57	17,679
Escape from prison, . . . .	3	22	-	10	-	2	-	37
Fast driving, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Fornication, . . . . .	26	30	-	-	47	-	-	103
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	4	22	-	-	8	-	4	38
Idle and disorderly, . . . .	8	64	-	-	143	9	18	242
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Indecent exposure, . . . .	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Lewdness, . . . . .	2	34	-	-	-	6	13	55
Lewd cohabitation, . . . .	1	7	-	-	1	-	-	9
Liquor laws, violation of, .	91	162	-	-	6	1	-	260
Neglect of family, . . . . .	6	71	-	-	3	1	-	81
Obscenity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Peddling, unlicensed, . . . .	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	23
Perjury, . . . . .	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	7
Profanity, . . . . .	6	9	-	-	50	-	-	65
Refusing to aid officer, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rescue of prisoner, . . . .	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	7
Sodomy, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Standing on sidewalk, . . .	15	-	-	-	9	-	-	24
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	6	-	-	4	14	4	28

TABLE No. 25 — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY. — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Work-house.	House of Industry.	Massachusetts Reformatory.	Reformatory Prison for Women.	Total.
Tramp, . . . . .	-	73	-	223	1	6	-	303
Unlicensed dog, keeping, .	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	9
Vagabond, . . . . .	4	662	-	63	117	21	11	878
Violation U. S. revenue law, .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Violation of city ordinance, .	27	15	-	-	3	-	-	45
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	37	43	-	-	103	-	-	183
Total, . . . . .	3,043	8,890	5	304	8,525	264	178	21,209

## SUMMARY.

1. Against the person, . . .	301	876	35	-	508	42	9	1,771
2. Against property, . . .	288	1,206	88	-	623	255	18	2,478
3. Against public order and decency, . . . . .	3,043	8,890	5	304	8,525	264	178	21,209
Total, . . . . .	3,632	10,972	128	304	9,656	561	205	25,458

TABLE No. 26. — Showing Commitments to State Workhouse for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Common drunkard, . . . . .	7	1	8
Escape, . . . . .	10	-	10
Tramp, . . . . .	223	-	223
Vagabond, . . . . .	62	1	63
Total, . . . . .	302	2	304

TABLE No. 27. — *Showing Commitments to the Massachusetts Reformatory for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

OFFENCES.		3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.	
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.		Adultery, . . . . .	1
Assault, . . . . .	33	Common drunkard, . . . .	76
Robbery, . . . . .	9	Cruelty to animals, . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	42	Drunkenness, . . . . .	126
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.		Escape from prison, . . . .	2
Arson, . . . . .	6	Idle and disorderly, . . . .	9
Blackmail, . . . . .	1	Lewdness, . . . . .	6
Breaking and entering, . . .	86	Liquor laws, violation of, . .	1
Burglary, . . . . .	7	Neglect of family, . . . .	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	3	Stubbornness, . . . . .	14
Forgery, and uttering, . . .	16	Tramp, . . . . .	6
Fraud, . . . . .	4	Vagabond, . . . . .	21
Larceny, . . . . .	127	Total, . . . . .	264
Receiving stolen goods, . . .	5	SUMMARY.	
Total, . . . . .	255	1.—Against the person, . . .	42
		2.—Against property, . . . .	255
		3.—Against public order, etc., .	264
		Total, . . . . .	561

## THE CRIME OF 1885 AND 1886.

The number of commitments to penal institutions increased from year to year in 1882, 1883 and 1884. The total number was as follows: In 1882, 22,865; in 1883 it was 24,125; in 1884 it was 26,739. In 1885 we reported a decrease of 88 in the number of commitments, the total being 26,651. The number of males committed was 94 greater, and the number of females 182 less, than in 1884. This year we note a further decrease of 1,193, made up of 1,007 males and 186 females.



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The commitments to the several institutions in 1885 and in 1886 were as follows : —

TABLE No. 28.—*Showing Commitments to the several Prisons, classified by Sex of Prisoners, for Years ending Sept. 30, 1885 and 1886, respectively.*

INSTITUTIONS.	MALES.		Decrease.	FEMALES.		Decrease.	TOTAL.		Decrease.
	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.	
State Prison, . . .	139	128	11	—	—	—	139	128	11
Mass. Reformatory,* . .	425	561	†136	—	—	—	425	561	†136
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . .	—	—	—	240	205	35	240	205	35
State Workhouse, . . .	365	302	63	1	2	†1	366	304	62
County Prisons, . . .	13,235	13,161	74	1,475	1,443	32	14,710	14,604	106
Boston House of Industry,	8,492	7,497	995	2,279	2,159	120	10,771	9,656	1,115
Total, . . .	22,656	21,649	1,007	3,995	3,809	186	26,651	25,458	1,193

\* Established Dec. 20, 1884.

† Increase.

The following table shows the number of commitments for each class of offences, classified according to the sex of prisoners, for the past two years : —

TABLE No. 29. — *Showing Commitments during past two Years, classified by Offences, and according to the Sex of Prisoners.*

MALES.

INSTITUTIONS.	1.—Against the Person.		2.—Against Property.		3.—Against Public Order, etc.		Total.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
State Prison, . . . .	43	35	90	88	6	5	139	128
Massachusetts Reformatory,*	43	42	239	255	143	264	425	561
County Prisons, . . .	1,210	1,109	1,731	1,395	10,294	10,657	13,235	13,161
State Workhouse, . . .	—	—	—	—	365	302	365	302
House of Industry, . .	475	446	644	527	7,373	6,524	8,492	7,497
Total, . . . .	1,771	1,632	2,704	2,265	18,181	17,762	22,656	21,649

\* Established Dec. 20, 1884.

TABLE No. 29—Concluded.

## FEMALES.

INSTITUTIONS.	1.—Against the Person.		2.—Against Property.		3.—Against Public Order, etc.		Total.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	4	9	23	18	213	178	240	205
County Prisons, . . . .	48	68	103	99	1,324	1,276	1,475	1,443
State Workhouse, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
House of Industry, . . .	57	62	129	96	2,093	2,001	2,279	2,159
Total, . . . . .	109	139	255	213	3,631	3,457	3,995	3,809

## BOTH SEXES.

State Prison, . . . . .	43	35	90	88	6	5	139	128
Massachusetts Reformatory,*	43	42	239	255	143	264	425	561
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	4	9	23	18	213	178	240	205
County Prisons, . . . .	1,258	1,177	1,834	1,494	11,618	11,933	14,710	14,604
State Workhouse, . . . .	-	-	-	-	366	304	366	304
House of Industry, . . .	532	508	773	623	9,466	8,525	10,771	9,656
Total, . . . . .	1,880	1,771	2,959	2,478	21,812	21,209	26,661	25,458

\* Established Dec. 20, 1884.

## SOME DETAILS OF THE DECREASE.

The decrease in the number of commitments has been in all classes of offences, and in both of the sexes. The only exception to be made is in this point: that the commitments of females for offences against the person have been 139 in the past year, against 109 in the preceding year. Notwithstanding this increase, there has been a decrease in the aggregate of commitments of females for all offences: 3,995 females were committed in 1885, and 3,809 in 1886, a decrease of 186. Of the entire 3,809, only 205 were sent to the Reformatory Prison for Women; 1,443 were sent to county prisons, and 2,159 to the Boston House of Industry. Very few of those sentenced to the county prisons or to the Boston House of Industry had long sentences, and most of them were committed for the non-payment of fines and costs for drunkenness and other slight offences.

The decrease in the commitments of male prisoners to the county prisons has been due principally to the increased commitments to the Massachusetts Reformatory. The aggregate of commitments of male prisoners to the county prisons and the Reformatory was larger by 62 than it was in the previous year.

The decrease of commitments to the Boston House of Industry was 995 males and 120 females, — a total of 1,115. The decrease in the whole number of commitments for the State has been 1,007 males and 186 females. It will be seen, therefore, that the decrease at the House of Industry is about the same as that for the entire State, and that the former accounts, substantially, for the latter, there being no material decrease, except at the Boston House of Industry.

Perhaps the most noticeable element in the decrease, in the entire State, is that of 439 in the number of commitments of males for offences against property. This decrease was principally in the commitments to county prisons.

The commitments in 1885 for this class of offences were exceptionally large. Those for the past year have been but a trifle larger than in 1883, and a trifle smaller than in 1884. The details are shown in Table No. 31.

The commitments of male prisoners to the county prisons for offences against public order, etc., were larger by 363 than in 1885, while for the same class of offences the commitments of males to the Boston House of Industry were smaller by 849 than in 1885, and the commitments of females were 92 smaller.

#### PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES.

The proportion of male and female prisoners continues precisely the same as in the preceding year; viz., 85+ per cent. of males and 14+ per cent. of females. In 1884 the proportion was 84+ to 15+, and in 1882 and 1883 it was 81+ to 18+.

The percentage of females varies in the different classes of offences. Only 7+ per cent. of the offenders against the person; only 8 per cent. of the offenders against property, and only 16+ per cent. of the offenders against public order and decency were females. This is about the same as in previous years.

## COMMITMENTS FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS.

The following table shows the commitments to all the prisons for the past six years, and the proportion of males and females : —

TABLE No. 30. — *Showing Commitments to the several Prisons for the Past Six Years, classified according to Sex.*

MALES.						
INSTITUTIONS.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
State Prison, . . . . .	145	133	112	124	139	128
Massachusetts Reformatory,* . . . . .	—	—	—	—	425	561
State Workhouse, . . . . .	165	111	183	138	365	302
County Prisons, . . . . .	7,600	10,607	11,265	13,485	13,235	13,161
Boston House of Industry, . . . . .	6,100	7,860	8,220	8,815	8,492	7,497
Total, . . . . .	14,010	18,711	19,780	22,562	22,656	21,649

FEMALES.						
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	182	213	224	309	240	205
State Workhouse, . . . . .	19	7	1	1	1	2
County Prisons, . . . . .	1,075	1,466	1,497	1,555	1,475	1,443
Boston House of Industry, . . . . .	1,776	2,468	2,623	2,312	2,279	2,159
Total, . . . . .	3,052	4,154	4,345	4,177	3,995	3,809

BOTH SEXES.						
State Prison, . . . . .	145	133	112	124	139	128
Massachusetts Reformatory,* . . . . .	—	—	—	—	425	561
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	182	213	224	309	240	205
State Workhouse, . . . . .	184	118	184	139	366	304
County Prisons, . . . . .	8,675	12,073	12,762	15,040	14,710	14,604
Boston House of Industry, . . . . .	7,876	10,328	10,843	11,127	10,771	9,656
Total, . . . . .	17,062	22,865	24,125	26,739	26,651	25,458

PROPORTION OF EACH SEX.						
Percentage of males, . . . . .	82+	81+	81+	84+	85+	85+
Percentage of females, . . . . .	17+	18+	18+	15+	14+	14+

\* Established Dec. 20, 1884.

## OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.

Eighty-three+ per cent. of all the commitments were for offences against public order, etc. In 1885 it was 81+ per cent., in 1884 it was 82+ per cent., in 1883 it was 83+ per cent., and in 1882, 81+ per cent. The principal offences of this class are drunkenness, disturbing the peace, and being common drunkards, idle and disorderly, vagabonds and tramps.

The number committed for each of these offences and for all other offences of this class, in each of the past three years, has been as follows :—

OFFENCES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			BOTH SEXES.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Common drunkards, .	321	310	225	134	125	77	455	435	302
Disturbing the peace, .	466	408	348	89	119	84	555	527	432
Drunkenness, . . .	15,959	15,423	14,968	3,150	2,843	2,711	19,109	18,266	17,679
Idle and disorderly, .	106	127	128	60	110	114	166	237	242
Tramps, . . . . .	183	285	308	—	—	—	183	285	303
Vagabonds, . . . .	684	838	829	67	64	49	751	902	878
All other offences against public order, etc., .	693	790	951	327	370	422	1,020	1,160	1,373
Total, . . . . .	18,412	18,181	17,752	3,827	3,631	3,457	22,239	21,812	21,206

The principal decrease is in the commitments for drunkenness, which have been fewer by 587 than they were in 1885. There was a decrease of 926 in the commitments to the Boston House of Industry and an increase of 325 in the commitments to the county prisons for this offence. There were 22 more commitments to the Massachusetts Reformatory, and 8 fewer to the Reformatory Prison for Women, for drunkenness. There was also a decrease in the commitments for being common drunkards, for disturbing the peace and in the number of vagabonds committed. The commitments for violation of liquor laws was 260; in 1885 they numbered 134.

Table No. 31, which follows, shows the comparative number of commitments for all offences for the past eight

years. There was, until 1884, very little variation in the number of commitments for offences against the person and against property. But in 1884 the commitments for assault suddenly increased from 1,560 to 1,719, and the commitments for robbery, which had been stationary at not more than 18 for several years, increased to 32. In 1885 there was a further increase to 1,754 in the number of assaults, and all the commitments for offences against the person increased from 1,834 to 1,880. During the past year the number of commitments for assault has decreased to 1,641, and all the offences of the first class, from 1,880 to 1,771.

The commitments for larceny, which increased from 1,665 in 1883 to 2,031 in 1885, have fallen off to 1,671, and those for breaking and entering, from 249 in 1885 to 213 in 1886. The total decrease in commitments for offences against property has been 481 since last year.

In comparing the number of commitments of tramps and vagabonds, as shown in Table No. 31, it should be borne in mind that the act establishing the offence of being a "tramp" was passed in 1880, and for the years from 1881 to 1884 the number of commitments under it did not vary materially. In 1885 there was an increase from 183 to 285, and this year the number has been 303. Though tramping is technically different from vagabondage, yet in the administration of criminal law the two classes of offenders are practically one. There has been a decrease of 24 in the number of commitments of vagabonds during the past year, and since 1882 the number has increased from 384 to 878. The decrease between 1879 and 1882, and the increase during the past four years, in the number of commitments of vagabonds, may or may not represent a corresponding variation in the number who are living vagrant lives. It probably indicates partly the fluctuations of sentiment in regard to punishing this class of offenders. "Disturbing the peace" and being "idle and disorderly" are usually only different designations for the offence of drunkenness, and the variations in the number of commitments for these offences should be considered with those in the commitments for drunkenness. They will not materially affect the aggregate.

## COMPARISON OF EIGHT YEARS.

The following table shows the number of commitments for each of the three classes of offences for the past eight years : —

TABLE NO. 31. — *Showing Commitments to all Prisons, 1879-1886.*

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Abortion, . . . . .	5	3	1	4	1	1	1	-
Assault, . . . . .	1,426	1,578	1,589	1,590	1,560	1,719	1,754	1,641
Manslaughter, . . . . .	6	5	10	11	7	8	13	12
Murder and accessory, . . .	4	5	4	5	3	3	3	2
Rape, . . . . .	5	6	3	7	3	3	6	3
Robbery, . . . . .	14	13	11	17	18	32	24	31
All other offences of this class,	54	64	69	61	69	68	79	82
Total, . . . . .	1,514	1,674	1,687	1,695	1,661	1,834	1,880	1,771

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	10	4	6	4	17	11	10	11
Breaking and entering, . . .	230	164	174	179	161	195	249	213
Burglary, . . . . .	16	9	12	10	8	17	22	18
Embezzlement, . . . . .	48	43	42	48	53	44	54	43
Forgery, . . . . .	14	11	15	35	17	29	41	30
Fraud, . . . . .	77	58	57	64	52	85	92	94
Larceny, . . . . .	1,554	1,518	1,573	1,644	1,665	1,871	2,031	1,671
Receiving stolen goods, . . .	40	30	29	37	43	23	35	40
All other offences of this class,	275	268	330	297	353	391	425	358
Total, . . . . .	2,264	2,105	2,238	2,318	2,369	2,666	2,959	2,478

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	73	60	37	48	57	68	63	81
Common drunkard, . . . . .	528	528	590	472	456	455	435	302
Common night-walker, . . .	109	114	74	107	147	125	139	158
Disturbing the peace, . . .	262	402	582	526	511	555	527	432
Drunkenness, . . . . .	9,873	10,434	10,340	16,297	17,398	19,109	18,266	17,679
Fornication, . . . . .	95	78	85	102	87	87	77	103

TABLE No. 31 — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	228	144	148	122	111	166	237	242
Lewdness, . . . . .	30	35	37	36	43	43	48	55
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	6	23	3	21	11	6	11	9
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	123	109	120	121	106	164	134	260
Polygamy, . . . . .	11	8	10	11	14	7	9	7
Tramp, . . . . .	—	80	211	168	203	183	285	308
Vagabond, . . . . .	956	696	413	384	554	751	902	878
All other offences of this class, . . . . .	429	563	487	437	397	520	679	700
Total, . . . . .	12,723	13,274	13,137	18,852	20,095	22,239	21,812	21,209

## SUMMARY.

1. — Against the person, . . . . .	1,514	1,674	1,687	1,695	1,661	1,834	1,880	1,771
2. — Against property, . . . . .	2,264	2,106	2,238	2,318	2,399	2,666	2,959	2,478
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	12,723	13,274	13,137	18,852	20,095	22,239	21,812	21,209
Total, . . . . .	16,501	17,053	17,062	22,865	24,125	26,739	26,651	25,458

## PRISONERS REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1886.

The following tables show the number of persons remaining in the several county prisons and other penal institutions upon sentences on the 30th of September, 1886, classified according to offences and by sexes. They are also classified according to sentences, those who are serving term sentences being separated from those who are held for non-payment of fines and costs.



TABLE No. 32. — Showing Offences and Sentences of Prisoners remaining in Houses of Correction Sept. 30, 1886.  
*Classified by Sexes.*

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.													
	FINE AND CORRS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
<b>BARNSTABLE.</b>														
Breaking and entering, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Escape, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
<b>PITTSFIELD.</b>														
Adultery, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	5	1
Assault, . . .	1	-	2	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	14	-
Breaking and entering, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Burglary, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common drunkard, . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Concealed weapon, carrying, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Counterfeit money, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Disturbing the peace, . . .	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Drunkenness, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Escape, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Evading fare, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
Fornication, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fraud, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Larceny, . . . . .	1	1	2	18	1	13	2	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	11
Lawdness, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Liquor laws, violation of,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	4
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	11
Total, . . . . .	16	2	2	18	1	13	2	17	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	73	4	-	77	77
NEW BEDFORD.																				
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
Assault, . . . . .	3	-	-	10	-	9	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27	27
Breaking and entering, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	11
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Disorderly house, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	4
Disturbing the peace, .	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	9	9
Drunkenness, . . . . .	52	7	17	17	1	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	11	-	92	92
Embezzlement, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Idle and disorderly, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Larceny, . . . . .	1	-	-	7	-	17	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	30
Liquor laws, violation of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Malicious mischief, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Neglect of family, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Trespass, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	4
Total, . . . . .	61	9	9	43	4	38	4	20	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	178	17	-	195	195

TABLE No. 82 — Continued.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.													
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
IPSWICH.														
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Assault, . . . . .	5	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	4	-
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Drunkenness, . . . . .	19	3	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	29
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Escape, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Larceny, . . . . .	2	-	3	-	10	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	22	22
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Neglect of family, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total, . . . . .	29	3	15	-	23	5	6	-	8	2	3	-	89	99

[illegible]

**SALEM.**

[illegible]



SPRINGFIELD													
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Disorderly house, keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Disturbing the peace,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drunkenness, . . . . .	67	7	2	1	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Exacting fare, . . . . .	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Liquor laws, violation of,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	67	8	30	3	23	4	10	2	2	-	-	17	150
NORTHAMPTON.													
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking and entering, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disturbing the peace,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drunkenness, . . . . .	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total, . . . . .	15	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	21	24

TABLE No. 32 — Continued.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.																
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem. Totals.	
CAMBRIDGE.																	
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	9
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	5	1	11	-	16	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	39	2	41
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	7
Breaking glass, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11
Concealed weapon, carrying, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Disorderly house, keeping, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	6	1	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	20
Drunkenness, . . . . .	72	10	14	-	9	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	11	108
Escape, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Evading fare, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Forgery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	5
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Larceny, . . . . .	1	-	6	-	15	1	14	-	8	-	2	-	1	-	46	1	48
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Manslaughter, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Neglect of family, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2







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[illegible]

TABLE No. 32 — Concluded.

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	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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TABLE No. 33. — Showing Offences and Sentences of Prisoners remaining in Jails Sept. 30, 1886, Classified by Sexes.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.											
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
<b>TAUNTON.</b>												
Assault, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	48	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	10
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total, . . . . .	58	10	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	62	11
<b>LAWRENCE.</b>												
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Robbery, U. S. mail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Total, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-

TABLE No. 33 — Continued.

SENTENCES.																	
OFFENCES.	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Totals.
NEWBURYPORT.																	
Bastardy, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Drunkennes, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total, . . . . .	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
SALEM.																	
Drunkennes, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Postal laws, violation of, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7
CAMBRIDGE.																	
Evading fare, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
LOWELL.																	
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1





TABLE No. 33 — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	OFFENCES.													
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Breaking glass, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drunkenness, . . . . .	14	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Evading fare, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fraud, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny, . . . . .	5	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	2
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total, . . . . .	38	5	6	2	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	50	11
FITCHBURG.														
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Illegal voting, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Robbery, U. S. mail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-

WORCESTER.														
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2
Postal laws, violation of, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Total, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	3
SUMMARY.														
Taunton, . . . . .	58	10	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	62	11	73
Lawrence, . . . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Newburyport, . . . . .	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Salem, . . . . .	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7
Cambridge, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lowell, . . . . .	58	22	3	3	3	2	1	2	-	1	-	65	80	95
Nantucket, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dedham, . . . . .	9	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	2	13
Plymouth, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Boston, . . . . .	38	5	6	2	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	50	11	61
Fitchburg, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Worcester, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total, . . . . .	177	40	13	5	10	6	7	3	5	1	-	215	55	270

TABLE No. 34. — Showing Offences and Sentences of Prisoners remaining in County Prisons (Jails and Houses of Correction), Sept. 30, 1886, Classified by Sexes.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.													
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
1.— AGAINST THE PERSON.														
Abortion, . . . . .	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assault, . . . . .	45	—	57	—	60	—	26	1	13	1	20	—	222	11
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Manslaughter, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Poisoning, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Robbery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	10	—
Robbery, U. S. Mail, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Threatening, . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Total, . . . . .	51	4	57	3	61	2	29	1	20	1	28	—	248	15
2.— AGAINST PROPERTY.														
Arson, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	8	—	40	—	26	—	16	—	91	1
Breaking glass, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Burglary, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	6	—
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	—
Embezzlement, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	17	—
Evading fare, . . . . .	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	10	—



**TABLE No. 34 — Concluded.**

SENTENCES.																	
OFFENCES.	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MOS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MOS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		3 YEARS AND LESS THAN 5.		5 YEARS AND MORE.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Totals.
Liquor laws, violation of,	15	5	6	2	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	10	42
Neglect of family, . . .	2	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
Obscenity, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Perjury, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2
Polygamy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	1	8
Rescue, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Stubbornness, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tramp, . . .	-	-	1	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
Unlicensed dog, keeping,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vagabond, . . .	1	-	51	1	31	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	3	88
Violation postal laws, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Violation fish laws, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total,	645	92	188	24	151	63	68	23	20	3	7	1	-	-	1,079	206	1,285
SUMMARY.																	
1.—Against the person, . .	51	4	57	3	61	2	29	1	20	1	28	-	2	4	248	15	263
2.—Against property, . . .	45	4	75	8	127	11	145	7	91	4	32	3	5	2	520	39	559
3.—Against public order and decency, . . .	645	92	188	24	151	63	68	23	20	3	7	1	-	-	1,079	206	1,285
Total,	741	100	320	35	339	76	242	31	131	8	67	4	7	6	1,347	260	2,107



TABLE No. 35 — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	SENTENCES.												
	FINE AND COSTS.		LESS THAN 6 MONTHS.		6 AND LESS THAN 12 MONTHS.		1 YEAR AND LESS THAN 2.		2 YEARS AND LESS THAN 3.		AGGREGATES.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.													
Bathing in public, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Common drunkard, . . . . .	—	1	2	3	10	6	—	—	—	—	12	10	22
Common night-walker, . . . . .	—	—	—	11	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Common brawler, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Disorderly house, . . . . .	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Drunkenness, . . . . .	437	142	23	7	43	12	20	24	—	1	523	186	709
Fornication, . . . . .	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
Gaming-house, keeping, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	—	—	7	9	18	7	1	1	—	—	26	17	43
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Neglect of family, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Obscenity, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Obstructing street, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Profanity, . . . . .	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
Vagabond, . . . . .	—	—	10	2	28	8	—	—	—	—	38	10	48
Walking on railroad, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total, . . . . .	455	157	44	33	100	43	21	26	—	1	620	260	880

SUMMARY.													
1.— Against the person, . . . . .	40	7	13	—	7	—	2	1	—	—	62	8	70
2.— Against property, . . . . .	39	6	16	5	13	3	—	—	—	—	68	15	83
3.— Against public order and decency, . . . . .	455	157	44	93	100	43	21	26	—	—	620	260	880
Total, . . . . .	534	170	73	88	120	46	23	27	—	—	750	283	1,033



TABLE No. 36. — Showing Offences and Sentences of Prisoners held in all Penal Institutions, Sept. 30, 1886, for Non-payment of Fines and Costs, or on Term Sentences, Classified by Sexes.

OFFENCES.	FINE AND COSTS.						TERM SENTENCES.									
	County Prisons.		House of Industry.		Total.		County Prisons.		House of Industry.		State Workhouse.		State Prison.		Mass. Reformatory for Women.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.																
Abandoning child, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, . . .	45	4	38	7	83	11	177	7	22	1	—	—	4	—	44	2
Carrying weapons, . . .	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Conspiracy to murder, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mayhem, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	5	3
Murder and accessory, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	4	—
Murder, attempt, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Poisoning, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rape, attempt, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	3	—
Robbery, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Robbery, attempt, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	12	2
Robbery, U. S. mail, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Seduction, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Threatening, . . .	5	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	51	4	40	7	91	11	197	11	22	1	—	—	206	—	69	24

2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.													
Arson, . . . . .	45	4	39	6	84	10	475	35	29	9	—	—	3
Blackmail, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking glass, . . . . .	1	—	2	—	3	—	91	1	—	—	—	—	1
Burglary, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common thief, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	—
Evading fare, . . . . .	4	—	1	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	4	—	22	—	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny, . . . . .	23	3	29	5	52	8	290	31	25	8	—	—	—
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	7	1	1	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstructing railroad, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	16	2	1	—	—	—	—
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trespass, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Unlawful appropriation, . . . . .	1	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	45	4	39	6	84	10	475	35	29	9	—	—	70
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER,													
ETC.													
Adultery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bathing in public, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	2	—	41	10	—	—	—	—	17
Bastardy, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 36 — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	FINE AND COSTS.						TERM SENTENCES.														
	County Prisons.		House of Industry.		Total.		County Prisons.		House of Industry.		State Workhouse.		State Prison.		Mass. Reformatory.		Reformatory for Women.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Bestiality, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	34	-	12	9	1	-	-	-	49	31	100	45	-	-
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	78	-	-
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	-	1	9	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	6	-	-
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	26	4	1	3	27	7	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	7	-	-
Drunkenness, . . . . .	592	80	437	142	1,029	222	146	43	86	44	-	-	-	-	-	97	62	329	149	-	-
Escape from prison, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	25	2	-	-
Fighting, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fornication, . . . . .	2	-	2	6	2	7	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Gaming, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming-house, keeping, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	7	26	17	-	-	-	-	-	7	26	44	50	-	-
Illegal voting, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	6	-	-	-
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	23	-	-
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	5	1	-	-
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	15	5	-	1	15	6	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-	-
Neglect of family, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-

Obscenity,	.	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Obstructing street,	.	8	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perjury,	.	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygamy,	.	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Profanity,	.	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescue,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stubbornness,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tramp,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlicensed dog, keeping,	.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagabond,	.	1	-	1	-	8	3	98	10	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violation postal-laws,	.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violation fish-laws,	.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walking on railroad,	.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	.	645	92	455	157	1,100	249	434	114	165	103	81	1	18	211	220	909	438	438	438
<b>SUMMARY.</b>																				
1. — Against the person,	.	51	4	40	7	91	11	197	11	22	1	-	-	206	69	12	494	24	24	24
2. — Against property,	.	45	4	39	6	84	10	475	35	29	9	-	-	317	380	26	1,201	70	70	70
3. — Against public order and decency,	.	645	92	455	157	1,100	249	434	114	165	103	81	1	18	211	220	909	438	438	438
Total,	.	741	100	534	170	1,275	270	1,106	160	216	113	81	1	541	660	258	2,604	532	532	532

## SUMMARY:

**1. — Against the person,**

## 2.—Against property,

### 3.—Against public order and

decency, . . .

recovery,

**Total, . . .**

From C-1

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TABLE No. 37.—Consolidated Table, showing Prisoners held in all Penal Institutions on Fine and Costs and on Sentences, Sept. 30, 1885, and Sept. 30, 1886.

OFFENCES.	HELD ON FINE AND COSTS.				HELD ON SENTENCES.				TOTAL HELD ON FINE AND COSTS AND SENTENCES.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	
	1885.		1886.		1885.		1886.		1885.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.										
Abandoning child, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Abortion, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2	6	5
Assault, . . . . .	120	83	6	11	262	244	6	13	268	351
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Libel, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Manslaughter, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	28	36	3	3	31	39
Mayhem, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4
Murder and accessory, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	50	45	—	—	50	45
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	17	16	—	—	17	16
Poisoning, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3
Rape, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	29	29	—	—	29	29
Rape, attempt, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	23	18	—	—	23	18
Robbery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	80	79	—	2	80	81
Robbery, attempt, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	14	11	—	—	14	11
Robbery, U. S. mail, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	4
Seduction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Threatening, . . . . .	5	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	6
Total, . . . . .	125	91	6	11	520	494	14	24	534	620

2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.											
Arson, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	40
Blackmail, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	409
Breaking glass, . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
Burglary, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	38
Burglars' tools, having, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Common thief, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	18
Counterfeit money, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Embezzlement, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	38
Evading fare, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	48
Fraud, . . . . .	59	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	38
Larceny, . . . . .	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	726	639
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11
Obstructing railroad, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	36
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Taking team unlawfully, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
Trespass, . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
Total, . . . . .	96	84	4	10	100	94	1,237	1,201	77	70	1,414
											1,365
3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.											
Adultery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
Bastardy, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Bestiality, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Common brawler, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4
Common drunkard, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	146
Common night-walker, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	2	1	105	100	96	78	79

**TABLE No. 37 — Concluded.**

OFFENCES.	HELD ON FINE AND COSTS.						HELD ON SENTENCES.						TOTAL HELD ON FINE AND COSTS AND SENTENCES.					
	Males.			Females.			TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.			Males.			Females.			TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.		
	1895.		1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.		1896.
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.	
Cruelty to animals,	3	2		-	3	2	12	4	-	12	4	15	6					
Disorderly house,	1	1		2	1	2	5	9	6	11	15	14	17					
Disturbing the peace,	18	27		16	34	84	12	19	11	7	28	57	60					
Drunkenness,	1,005	1,029		203	222	1,251	390	329	167	149	557	1,765	1,729					
Escape from prison,	.	-		-	-	-	18	25	3	2	21	27	27					
Fornication,	9	2		8	7	9	5	2	5	3	10	5	14					
Gaming,	.	2		-	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
Gaming-house, keeping,	.	1		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
House of ill-fame,	.	2		2	4	-	2	4	13	9	15	19	13					
Idle and disorderly,	.	-		-	1	1	48	44	84	50	132	94	134					
Illegal voting,	.	-		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1					
Incest,	.	-		-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	10	10					
Indecent exposure,	1	1		-	1	1	9	6	-	-	9	10	7					
Lewdness,	.	1		-	-	1	8	12	20	23	28	35	36					
Lewd cohabitation,	.	-		-	-	-	7	5	5	1	12	12	6					
Liquor laws, violation of,	9	15		2	11	21	4	18	6	5	10	23	21					
Neglect of family,	4	2		-	4	2	9	11	-	-	9	11	13					
Obscenity,	1	1		2	3	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	5					
Peddling, unlicensed,	1	-		-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2					
Perjury,	.	-		-	-	-	9	6	1	1	10	7	7					
Polygamy,	.	-		-	-	-	10	8	1	3	11	11	11					
Profanity,	.	3		3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	6	7					





TABLE NO. 38. — *Showing Classification of Prisoners Waiting Trial in Jails, Sept. 30, 1886.*

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>BARNSTABLE.</b>				Common nuisance, . . .	1	-	1
Arson, . . . . .	1	-	1	Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	3	-	3	Escape, . . . . .	-	1	1
Forgery, . . . . .	1	-	1	Inciting riot, . . . . .	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	2	-	2	Larceny, . . . . .	2	-	2
Total, . . . . .	7	-	7	Murder, . . . . .	1	-	1
<b>PITTSFIELD.</b>				Polygamy, . . . . .	1	-	1
Adultery, . . . . .	1	-	1	Robbery, . . . . .	1	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	1	Total, . . . . .	19	4	23
Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	-	1	<b>GREENFIELD.</b>			
Larceny, . . . . .	1	-	1	Murder, . . . . .	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	4	-	4	Total, . . . . .	1	-	1
<b>TAUNTON.</b>				<b>SPRINGFIELD.</b>			
Breaking and entering, . . .	2	-	2	Adultery, . . . . .	4	5	9
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	4	4	Arson, . . . . .	2	-	2
Total, . . . . .	2	4	6	Assault, . . . . .	12	-	12
<b>LAWRENCE.</b>				Breaking and entering, . . .	7	-	7
Assault, . . . . .	2	-	2	Common night-walker, . . .	-	1	1
Breaking and entering, . . .	2	-	2	Forgery, . . . . .	3	-	3
Burglary, . . . . .	2	-	2	Larceny, . . . . .	13	-	13
Embezzlement, . . . . .	2	-	2	Liquor laws, violation of, . .	1	-	1
Escape, . . . . .	1	-	1	Lord's Day, violation of, . .	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	5	1	6	Sodomy, . . . . .	1	-	1
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	-	1	Total, . . . . .	44	6	50
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	1	-	1	<b>NORTHAMPTON.</b>			
Liquor laws, violation of, . .	1	-	1	Breaking and entering, . . .	1	-	1
Murder, . . . . .	1	-	1	Incest, . . . . .	1	-	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	1	-	1	Total, . . . . .	2	-	2
Total, . . . . .	19	1	20	<b>CAMBRIDGE.</b>			
<b>NEWBURYPORT.</b>				Adultery, . . . . .	4	1	5
Breaking and entering, . . .	1	-	1	Arson, . . . . .	-	1	1
Larceny, . . . . .	2	-	2	Assault, . . . . .	5	-	5
Total, . . . . .	3	-	3	Bastardy, . . . . .	1	-	1
<b>SALEM.</b>				Breaking and entering, . . .	12	-	12
Abortion, . . . . .	1	1	2	Burglary, . . . . .	1	-	1
Adultery, . . . . .	1	1	2	Disorderly conduct, . . . . .	1	-	1
Arson, . . . . .	1	-	1	Disturbing the peace, . . . .	1	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	3	-	3	Escape, . . . . .	2	-	2
Breaking and entering, . . .	5	-	5	Fraud, . . . . .	1	-	1
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	1	1	Indecent exposure, . . . . .	1	-	1
				Larceny, . . . . .	10	-	10
				Lewdness, . . . . .	1	-	1

TABLE No. 38 — Continued.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>CAMBRIDGE — CON.</b>				Selling leased property, .	1	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, .	2	-	2	Witness, . . . . .	1	1	2
Manslaughter, . . . . .	1	-	1	Total, . . . . .	93	20	113
Murder, . . . . .	2	2	4	<b>FITCHBURG.</b>			
Poisoning, . . . . .	1	1	2	Assault, . . . . .	2	-	2
Rape, . . . . .	1	-	1	Fraud, . . . . .	1	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	2	-	2	Threatening, . . . . .	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	49	5	54	Total, . . . . .	4	-	4
<b>LOWELL.</b>				<b>WORCESTER.</b>			
Adultery, . . . . .	2	4	6	Adultery, . . . . .	3	1	4
Breaking and entering, .	1	-	1	Assault, . . . . .	3	1	4
Murder, . . . . .	1	-	1	Breaking and entering, .	2	-	2
Polygamy, . . . . .	1	-	1	Common drunkard, .	-	1	1
Rape, . . . . .	1	-	1	Disorderly house, keep-	-	1	1
Total, . . . . .	6	4	10	ing, . . . . .	1	-	1
<b>DEDHAM.</b>				Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	1	-	1	Escape, . . . . .	1	-	1
Assuming to be an officer, .	1	-	1	Fraud, . . . . .	1	-	1
Breaking and entering, .	2	-	2	Larceny, . . . . .	1	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	1	-	1	Murder, . . . . .	2	-	2
Liquor laws, violation of, .	1	-	1	Polygamy, . . . . .	1	-	1
Murder, . . . . .	1	-	1	Receiving stolen goods, .	1	-	1
Witness, . . . . .	1	-	1	Total, . . . . .	16	4	20
Total, . . . . .	8	-	8	<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
<b>PLYMOUTH.</b>				Barnstable, . . . . .	7	-	7
Arson, . . . . .	1	-	1	Pittsfield, . . . . .	4	-	4
Assault, . . . . .	2	-	2	Taunton, . . . . .	2	4	6
Breaking and entering, .	2	-	2	Lawrence, . . . . .	19	1	20
Common nuisance, . . . .	1	-	1	Newburyport, . . . . .	3	-	3
Murder, . . . . .	1	-	1	Salem, . . . . .	19	4	23
Total, . . . . .	7	-	7	Greenfield, . . . . .	1	-	1
<b>BOSTON.</b>				Springfield, . . . . .	44	6	50
Adultery, . . . . .	2	2	4	Northampton, . . . . .	2	-	2
Arson, . . . . .	-	1	1	Cambridge, . . . . .	49	5	54
Assault, . . . . .	23	1	24	Lowell, . . . . .	6	4	10
Bastardy, . . . . .	2	-	2	Dedham, . . . . .	8	-	8
Breaking and entering, .	15	-	15	Plymouth, . . . . .	7	-	7
Common night-walker, .	-	2	2	Boston, . . . . .	93	20	113
Debtors, . . . . .	3	-	3	Fitchburg, . . . . .	4	-	4
Disorderly house, keeping,	1	-	1	Worcester, . . . . .	16	4	20
Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	2	3	Total, . . . . .	284	48	332
Embezzlement, . . . . .	2	-	2	<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
Forgery, . . . . .	7	-	7	<b>1. — OFFENCES AGAINST</b>			
Fornication, . . . . .	-	1	1	<b>THE PERSON.</b>			
Fraud, . . . . .	2	1	3	Abortion, . . . . .	1	1	2
Idle and disorderly, . .	1	-	1	Assault, . . . . .	57	2	59
Larceny, . . . . .	20	7	27	Manslaughter, . . . . .	1	-	1
Lewdness, . . . . .	3	2	5	Murder, . . . . .	13	2	15
Liquor laws, violation of, .	1	-	1	Poisoning, . . . . .	1	1	2
Murder, . . . . .	3	-	3	Rape, . . . . .	3	-	3
Obstructing railroad, .	1	-	1	Robbery, . . . . .	6	-	6
Rape, . . . . .	1	-	1	Threatening, . . . . .	1	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	3	-	3	Total, . . . . .	83	6	89

TABLE No. 38 — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>2. — OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>				Drunkenness, . . . .	3	2	5
Arson, . . . . .	5	2	7	Escape, . . . . .	4	1	5
Breaking and entering, . .	52	—	52	Fornication, . . . . .	—	1	1
Burglary, . . . . .	3	—	3	Idle and disorderly, . .	1	4	5
Embezzlement, . . . . .	5	—	5	Inciting riot, . . . . .	1	—	1
Forgery, . . . . .	11	—	11	Incest, . . . . .	1	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	5	1	6	Indecent exposure, . .	1	—	1
Larceny, . . . . .	57	8	65	Lewdness, . . . . .	5	2	7
Receiving stolen goods, . .	1	—	1	Lewd cohabitation, . .	1	—	1
Selling leased property, . .	1	—	1	Liquor laws, violation of,	6	—	6
Total, . . . . .	140	11	151	Lord's Day, violation of,	1	—	1
<b>3. — OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.</b>				Obstructing railroad, . .	1	—	1
Adultery, . . . . .	17	14	31	Polygamy, . . . . .	4	—	4
Assuming to be an officer, .	1	—	1	Sodomy, . . . . .	1	—	1
Bastardy, . . . . .	3	—	3	Witness, . . . . .	2	1	3
Common brawler, . . . . .	—	1	1	Total, . . . . .	61	31	92
Common drunkard, . . . . .	—	1	1	<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
Common night-walker, . .	—	3	3	1.—Offences against the person, . . . . .	83	6	89
Common nuisance, . . . . .	2	—	2	2.—Offences against property, . . . . .	140	11	151
Debtors, . . . . .	3	—	3	3.—Offences against public order and decency, . . . . .	61	31	92
Disorderly conduct, . . . .	1	—	1	Total, . . . . .	284	48	332
Disorderly house, keeping, .	1	1	2				
Disturbing the peace, . .	1	—	1				

## THE PRISON POPULATION SEPT. 30, 1886.

There were in all the prisons (including the Boston House of Industry) on the 30th of September, 1886, 5,013 persons (4,163 males and 850 females); 332 of these — 284 men and 48 women — were held in the jails to await trial or examination, and 4,681 were sentenced. The latter were distributed among the several institutions, as follows: —

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In county prisons, . . . . .	1,847	260	2,107
Boston House of Industry, . . . . .	750	283	1,033
State Prison, . . . . .	541	—	541
State Workhouse, . . . . .	81	1	82
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	—	258	258
Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	660	—	660
Total, . . . . .	3,879	802	4,681

#### HELD FOR NON-PAYMENT OF FINES.

Of this number, 1,545 (1,275 males and 270 females) were held for non-payment of fines and costs. This is 33+ per cent. of the entire number held Sept. 30, 1886, excluding those who were waiting trial. The proportion last year was 31+ per cent.; in 1884, 24+ per cent.; in 1883, 21+ per cent., and in 1882, 20+ per cent. In most cases the fines and costs were small, and the offences for which the fines were imposed were of minor importance. This increase since 1884 in the proportion of persons held for non-payment of fines and costs is due partly to the change in the law in relation to drunkenness. There has also been a decrease in commitments on term sentences during the past year, which partly accounts for the increase in the proportion of those held for non-payment of fines and costs. 93+ per cent. of those held for non-payment of fines and costs were for the following offences:—

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	83	11	94
Larceny, . . . . .	52	8	60
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	27	7	34
Drunkenness, . . . . .	1,029	222	1,251
Total, . . . . .	1,191	248	1,439

## PRISONERS HAVING TERM SENTENCES.

The number held on direct sentence of the court to a term of imprisonment was 3,136, consisting of 2,604 males and 532 females. They were distributed as follows :—

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In county prisons, . . . . .	1,106	160	1,266
Boston House of Industry, . . . .	216	113	329
State Prison, . . . . .	541	—	541
State Workhouse, . . . . .	81	1	82
Reformatory Prison for Women, . .	—	258	258
Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . .	660	—	660
Total, . . . . .	2,604	532	3,136

## A COMPARISON OF SIX YEARS.

The two following tables show the principal offences for which prisoners were held in confinement, for non-payment of fines and on term sentences, on the 30th of September of each of the past six years. They do not include 284 male and 48 female prisoners held Sept. 30, 1886, to await trial.

TABLE No. 39. — *Showing Offences of Prisoners held for Non-payment of Fines and Costs, Sept. 30, 1881-2-3-4-5-6.*

OFFENCES.	MALES.						FEMALES.						TOTAL.					
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
Assault, . . . . .	97	112	80	111	120	83	12	10	9	3	6	11	109	122	89	114	126	94
Carrying weapons, . . . .	2	7	6	3	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	6	3	5	6
Threatening, . . . . .																		
Total, . . . . .	99	119	87	115	125	91	12	10	9	3	6	11	111	129	96	118	131	102
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
Breaking and entering, . .	1	-	5	4	8	3	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	4	8	5	8	3
Breaking glass, . . . . .	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Counterfeit money, . . . .	4	3	-	4	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	4	2	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	4	4	11	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	11	8	3	5
Evading fare, . . . . .	3	10	2	5	7	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	10	3	5	7	4
Fraud, . . . . .	70	78	76	94	59	52	18	13	9	11	4	8	88	91	85	105	63	60
Larceny, . . . . .	9	7	3	12	7	8	1	1	-	1	-	1	10	8	3	13	7	9
Malicious mischief, . . . .	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, . .	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	2
Taking team unlawfully, . .	-	-	2	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Trespass, . . . . .	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	3	8	5	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	5	2	2	4
Total, . . . . .	98	114	109	132	96	84	22	16	13	13	4	10	120	130	122	145	100	94







TABLE No. 40. — Showing Offences of Prisoners held on Term Sentences, Sept. 30, 1881-2-3-4-5-6.

OFFENCES.	MALES.						FEMALES.						TOTAL.					
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
Abortion, . . . . .	5	8	4	4	4	4	6	3	2	2	2	1	11	11	6	6	6	5
Assault, . . . . .	210	229	211	265	262	244	14	5	11	14	6	13	224	234	222	279	268	257
Manslaughter, . . . .	24	30	29	28	28	36	5	6	5	3	3	3	29	36	34	31	31	39
Murder, and accessory, .	44	51	53	53	50	45	1	1	1	1	—	—	45	52	54	54	50	45
Murder, attempt, . . .	21	18	16	13	17	16	—	3	—	—	—	—	21	21	16	13	17	16
Rape, . . . . .	29	32	30	27	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	32	30	27	29	29
Rape, attempt, . . . .	24	20	20	25	23	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	20	20	25	23	18
Robbery, . . . . .	65	51	58	67	80	79	1	1	—	—	—	2	66	52	58	67	80	81
Robbery, attempt, . . .	10	10	8	13	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	8	13	14	11
Miscellaneous, . . . .	10	1	8	11	13	12	—	—	5	—	3	5	10	1	13	11	16	17
Total, . . . . .	442	450	437	506	520	494	27	19	24	20	14	24	469	469	461	526	534	518
2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
Arson, . . . . .	27	16	22	29	33	37	7	6	6	6	3	3	34	22	28	35	36	40
Breaking and entering, .	381	397	340	342	380	408	—	—	—	—	—	1	381	397	340	342	380	409
Burglary, . . . . .	30	31	35	35	40	37	1	1	—	1	1	1	31	32	35	36	41	38
Common thief, . . . .	28	27	20	22	21	17	—	—	—	1	1	1	23	27	20	23	22	18
Counterfeit money, . .	10	13	6	5	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	6	5	8	9
Embezzlement, . . . .	21	26	26	31	31	38	—	1	—	—	—	—	21	27	26	31	31	38

Forgery and uttering, . . . . .	28	44	31	35	52	47	-	-	1	2	2	1	28	44	32	35	64	48
Fraud, . . . . .	18	16	16	22	31	31	1	3	1	2	3	3	19	19	17	24	34	84
Larceny, . . . . .	474	462	439	525	598	591	67	89	72	59	65	58	541	551	511	534	663	579
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	21	24	31	20	23	32	1	1	2	-	1	2	22	25	33	20	24	34
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	27	25	41	22	20	24	-	1	1	-	1	-	27	26	42	22	21	24
Total, . . . . .	1,060	1,081	1,007	1,088	1,237	1,201	77	102	83	71	77	70	1,137	1,183	1,090	1,159	1,314	1,271
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.																		
Adultery, . . . . .	20	26	29	43	39	41	5	12	13	23	16	17	25	38	42	66	55	58
Common drunkard, . . . . .	161	123	131	113	105	100	96	77	77	73	72	45	257	200	208	186	177	145
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	65	92	82	96	78	48	65	92	82	96	78
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	14	18	20	18	12	19	12	10	5	6	11	7	26	28	25	24	23	26
Drunkenness, . . . . .	264	298	315	322	390	329	159	181	231	212	167	149	423	479	546	534	557	478
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	16	22	26	45	48	44	62	40	24	33	84	50	78	62	50	78	132	94
Polygamy, . . . . .	17	15	16	17	10	8	-	3	4	1	1	1	3	17	18	20	11	11
Tramp, . . . . .	77	47	63	65	64	55	1	1	-	-	-	-	78	48	63	65	64	55
Vagrabond, . . . . .	105	113	145	117	189	172	28	25	41	44	34	24	133	138	186	161	223	196
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	86	67	68	106	132	141	43	70	45	73	101	65	129	137	113	179	233	206
Total, . . . . .	760	729	813	846	989	909	454	484	532	547	582	438	1,214	1,213	1,345	1,393	1,571	1,347
SUMMARY.																		
1.—Against the person, . . . . .	442	450	437	506	520	494	27	19	24	20	14	24	469	469	461	526	534	518
2.—Against property, . . . . .	1,060	1,081	1,007	1,088	1,237	1,201	77	102	83	71	77	70	1,137	1,183	1,090	1,159	1,314	1,271
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . . .	760	729	813	846	989	909	454	484	532	547	582	438	1,214	1,213	1,345	1,393	1,571	1,347
Total, . . . . .	2,262	2,260	2,257	2,440	2,746	2,604	558	605	639	638	673	532	2,820	2,865	2,896	3,078	3,419	3,136

In 1884 and 1885 there was a sudden increase in the number of male persons held on term sentences for offences against the person, especially for assault. On the 30th of September, 1883, there were 211 held on term sentences for assault; at the same date in 1884, 265; at same date in 1885, 262. September 30, 1886, the number was only 244. The total number of male persons held on term sentences for offences against the person was 494 on the 30th of September, 1886; at the same date in 1885 it was 520.

The number of male persons held on term sentences for offences against property is about the same as last year, viz., 1,237 in 1885, and 1,201 in 1886. The number thus held for breaking and entering was larger Sept. 30, 1886, than ever before, being 408. The largest number at any corresponding date was 397, on the 30th of September, 1882. The number held on term sentences for larceny decreased in the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, from 598 to 521. The other offenders of this class did not vary materially.

The number of male persons held on term sentences for "offences against public order and decency" has decreased, during the year, from 989 to 909, notwithstanding the commitment of a large number to the Massachusetts Reformatory for drunkenness and other offences of a similar character. There were 495 held in all the prisons on the 30th of September, 1885, on term sentences, for drunkenness and as common drunkards, and only 429 at the corresponding date in 1886.

There was no important change in the number of female prisoners held on term sentences at the end of each of the last two years, except in the third class, of offenders against public order and decency. There was a decrease of common drunkards, from 72 to 45; of common night-walkers, from 96 to 78; of females committed for drunkenness, from 167 to 149; for being idle and disorderly, from 84 to 50, and for being vagabonds, from 34 to 24.

This decrease in the number of persons held on term sentences for this class of offences may or may not indicate a decrease in the amount of crime of this class. The fact that there was a slight increase in the number held on the 30th of September, 1886, for non-payment of fines for drunken-

ness,—both in the number of males and the number of females,—suggests that the falling off in the number held for term sentences is due partly to the disposition of the courts to impose fewer term sentences for these offences.

The number of females held on term sentences in all the institutions on the 30th of September, 1886, was but 532; at the corresponding date in 1884 and 1885 the numbers were 638 and 673, respectively. The number of male prisoners held on term sentences Sept. 30, 1886, was 142 less than a year before. There were 5 less held for forgery; 4 less for robbery and attempt; 77 less for larceny, and 28 more for breaking and entering.

A comparison of Table No. 37 with Table No. 31 shows that though the commitments for offences against public order and decency are 83+ per cent. of all the commitments, the persons held for these offences at the end of the year (for non-payment of fines and on term sentences) were only a fraction more than 57 per cent. of all who were then imprisoned (excluding those waiting trial). The number of commitments for drunkenness during the year was 17,679, the total number of commitments for all offences being 25,458.

At the end of the year there were only 1,729 held on sentences (or for non-payment of fines and costs) for drunkenness, in a total, for all offences, of 4,681. This is due to the fact that most of the commitments for this class of offences are for very short terms. Though offenders against person and property furnished only 16+ per cent. of all the *commitments* for the year, they constituted 42+ per cent. of all the convict population of the State on the 30th of September, 1886 (excluding persons waiting trial).

Thirteen hundred and forty-seven prisoners (909 males and 438 females) were held at the end of the year on definite sentences for offences against public order, etc. This is a decrease of 224, as compared with the previous year.

If those held for non-payment of fines and costs and those held on term sentences are reckoned together, the number for the different classes of offences is as follows:—

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Against the person, . . . . .	585	35	620
Against property, . . . . .	1,285	80	1,365
Against public order and decency, . .	2,009	687	2,696
Total, . . . . .	3,879	802	4,681

Nearly 52 per cent. of all the males, and 85+ per cent. of the females, in prison on the 30th of September (excluding those waiting trial), were held for offences against public order and decency. Last year the percentages were 51+ and 89+, respectively. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five of these were held for drunkenness, or as common drunkards; 79 as night-walkers; 60 for disturbing the peace; 95 for being idle and disorderly; 11 for polygamy; 55 as tramps, and 197 as vagabonds.

#### A SIX YEARS' SUMMARY.

The number held on the 30th September in each of the past six years is shown in the following table, the offences being grouped in their several classes:—



**TABLE No. 41 — Concluded.**

HELD ON FINES AND COSTS.																		
OFFENCES.	MALES.						FEMALES.						TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.					
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
HELD IN ALL PRISONS ON TERM SENTENCES.																		
1. — Against the person.	442	450	437	506	520	494	27	19	24	20	14	24	469	469	461	526	534	518
2. — Against property.	1,060	1,081	1,007	1,088	1,237	1,201	77	102	83	71	77	70	1,137	1,183	1,090	1,159	1,314	1,271
3. — Against public order, etc.,	760	729	813	846	989	909	454	484	532	547	532	438	1,214	1,213	1,345	1,393	1,571	1,347
Total,	2,262	2,260	2,257	2,440	2,746	2,604	558	605	639	638	673	532	2,820	2,865	2,896	3,078	3,419	3,136
RECAPITULATION. — HELD IN ALL PRISONS ON FINES AND TERM SENTENCES, AND WAITING TRIAL.																		
Held for non-payment of fines,	638	647	691	856	1,301	1,275	125	113	99	126	251	270	763	760	790	982	1,562	1,545
Held on term sentences,	2,262	2,260	2,257	2,440	2,746	2,604	558	605	639	638	673	532	2,820	2,865	2,896	3,078	3,419	3,136
Waiting trial,	272	269	272	289	314	284	38	41	23	39	59	48	310	310	295	328	373	382
Total,	3,172	3,176	3,220	3,585	4,361	4,163	721	759	761	803	983	850	3,893	3,935	3,981	4,388	5,344	5,013

The entire prison population on the 30th of September, 1886, was divided as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Waiting trial, . . . . .	284	48	332
Held for non-payment of fines, . . . .	1,275	270	1,545
Held on term sentences, . . . . .	2,604	532	3,136
Total, . . . . .	4,163	850	5,013

The population on the thirtieth day of September varied but little in the years 1881–2–3, the total being, for the three years, respectively, 3,893, 3,935 and 3,981. The number held for non-payment of fines was 763, 760 and 790, and on term sentences 2,820, 2,865 and 2,896, in the several years.

In 1884 there was a sudden increase. The number held for non-payment of fines on the 30th of September was 982 (an increase of 192), and on term sentences 3,078 (an increase of 182). The number waiting trial was 328 (an increase of 33). The total increase in the prison population was 407.

The number of prisoners remaining on the 30th of September, 1885, was 956 larger than at the same date in the preceding year. The number held for non-payment of fines and costs increased from 982 to 1,552; on term sentences, from 3,078 to 3,419; waiting trial, from 328 to 373.

This year there has been a decrease, the number in prison at the end of the year (Sept. 30) being 5,013, — a decrease of 331. The number held for non-payment of fines was only seven less than a year ago, — 1,545, instead of 1,552; but the number held on term sentences was 283 less, — 3,136 instead of 3,419, — and the number waiting trial decreased from 373 to 332.

Notwithstanding the decrease of the last year, the number of convicts in all the prisons has increased from 3,583, Sept. 30, 1881, to 4,681 in 1886. This excludes those waiting trial. The increase of those held on term sentences has been 316; while the number held for non-payment of fines was 1,545, as compared with 763 in 1881.



No prisoners are held for non-payment of fines and costs except in the county prisons and in the Boston House of Industry. The details of the increase from 1881 to 1886, referred to above, are as follows : —

*Held on Fines and Costs.*

INSTITUTIONS.		1881.	1886.
COUNTY PRISONS.			
Males, . . . . .		363	741
Females, . . . . .		39	100
Total, . . . . .		402	841
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.			
Males, . . . . .		275	534
Females, . . . . .		86	170
Total, . . . . .		361	704
Aggregate, . . . . .		763	1,545

The number held on term sentences in the same institutions, at the same dates, was as follows : —

*Held on Term Sentences.*

INSTITUTIONS.		1881.	1886.
COUNTY PRISONS.			
Males, . . . . .		1,279	1,106
Females, . . . . .		169	160
Total, . . . . .		1,448	1,266
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.			
Males, . . . . .		298	216
Females, . . . . .		142	113
Total, . . . . .		380	329
Aggregate, . . . . .		1,828	1,595

From this it appears that in the county prisons the number of male prisoners held for non-payment of fines has increased from 363 to 741, while the number held on term sentences

has decreased from 1,279 to 1,106. This is due mainly to the establishment of the Massachusetts Reformatory, Dec. 20, 1884.

At the Boston House of Industry the number of males held on fines increased from 275 to 534, and the number held on term sentences decreased from 238 to 216.

The county prisons and the Boston House of Industry are coming to be used mainly as places for the confinement of those committed on very short terms for petty offences.

#### THE DEER ISLAND PRISONERS.

The five following tables furnish some interesting facts in relation to the inmates of the Boston House of Industry at Deer Island.

The tables giving the ages and conjugal condition of prisoners are made from statements given by them at the time of their commitment, and although not absolutely correct, are probably substantially so. The tables relating to the number of previous commitments are made from the records of the institution.

There were, in the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, 7,497 commitments of male prisoners and 2,159 of female prisoners to the Boston House of Industry. These do not represent that number of different *persons*, for many were sent down several times in the course of the year. The figures given represent the number of *offences* for which commitments were made, or, in other words, the number of *mittimuses* upon which persons were received. In speaking of them, we may, however, for convenience, speak of them as "persons" committed.

#### *The Male Prisoners.*

Table No. 42 shows that 7,497 commitments of male persons were made: 446 of these were committed for offences against the person, 527 for offences against property, and 6,524 for offences against public order and decency. Of the 446 committed for offences of the first class, 158 had served previous sentences in this institution, and 288 had not.

Of the 527 committed for offences against property, 245 had been at the Island before, and 282 had not.

Of the 6,524 offenders against public order, etc., 4,009, or 61+ per cent., had served previous sentences at this institution, and 2,515 had never been there; 28 of the 36 common drunkards; 3,827, or 62+ per cent., of the 6,115 committed for drunkenness; 44 of the 70 idle and disorderly, and 54 of the 92 vagabonds,—had been at the Island before.

It will be seen that 49 of the 446 offenders of the first class had been there once before; 36 twice before; 21 three times; 15 four times, and 37 had been there more than five times before.

Sixty-five of the 527 offenders of the second class had been there once before; 35 twice before; 24 three times; 29 four times; 76 from five to fourteen times; 12 from fifteen to twenty-four times, while 4 had been there thirty-five or more times before.

It also appears that of the 6,115 committed for drunkenness, 837 had served one previous sentence; 542 two sentences; 388 three; 291 four; 1,292 from five to fourteen; 269 from fifteen to twenty-four; 115 from twenty-five to thirty-four; 37 from thirty-five to forty-four; 23 from forty-five to fifty-four; 19 from fifty-five to sixty-four; 3 from sixty-five to seventy-four; and 11 had served *more than one hundred* previous sentences each.

#### *The Female Prisoners.*

Table No. 43 shows that 21 of the 62 females committed for assault had served from one to four previous sentences; 6 from five to fourteen, and 4 from fifteen to thirty-four.

Of the 96 committed for offences of the second class, 25 had served from one to four previous sentences; 12 had been there from five to fourteen times before, and 9 had served fifteen or more terms.

There were nine night-walkers who had served once previously; 7 twice; 2 three times; 5 four times; 9 from five to fourteen times, and 4 had served fifteen or more previous sentences.

It has been seen that 62+ per cent. of the males committed for drunkenness had served previous sentences. Of the females committed for this offence, *more than 77 per cent.* had served previous sentences. One hundred and eighty-

seven had served one term; 124 two terms; 106 three; 102 four; 462 from five to fourteen; 179 from fifteen to twenty-four, and 167 from twenty-five to eighty-four previous terms.

*Ages of these Prisoners.*

The ages of the prisoners committed to this institution last year are shown by Tables Nos. 44 and 45. Of the 446 male offenders of the first class, 92 were less than twenty-one years of age, and 265 others were not more than thirty-five.

Of the 527 males committed for offences of the second class, 146 were less than twenty-one years old, and 272 others were not more than thirty-five.

Three hundred and five of the males committed for drunkenness were minors; 814 were from twenty-one to twenty-five years old; 1,984 were from twenty-six to thirty-five years old; 1,727 were from thirty-six to forty-five years old; 574 were from forty-six to fifty, and 711 were above fifty years of age.

Taking the three classes together, it is seen that 631 were minors, and 2,465 others were not above thirty years of age.

The percentage of females less than twenty-one years old was smaller than the percentage of males under that age, only 116 female minors being committed: 18 of these were night-walkers; 49 came for drunkenness, and the others for various offences. The percentage of females between the ages of twenty-one and thirty was the same as the percentage of males of the same age, viz., 32 + per cent. Of the 1,714 females committed for drunkenness, 49 were minors; 192 were from twenty-one to twenty-five; 318 from twenty-six to thirty; 280 from thirty-one to thirty-five; 337 from thirty-six to forty, and 201 from forty-one to forty-five.

*Conjugal Condition.*

It appears from Table No. 46 that of the 7,497 males committed, 2,005, or 26 + per cent., said they had been married, and 5,492, or 73 + per cent., said they had not been; 69 + per cent. of offenders of the first class, 78 + per cent. of the second class, and 73 + per cent. of the third class were unmarried.

The proportion of females who claimed to have been married was 53+ per cent., 46+ per cent. being unmarried; 33+ per cent. of the first class, 44+ per cent. of the second class, and 47 per cent. of the third class were unmarried. These percentages of the unmarried are much smaller in all the classes than among the males.

#### A PECULIAR PRISON POPULATION.

These tables give some idea of the population dealt with at Deer Island. Here are 9,656 commitments in a single year, — and this is a smaller number than in 1885, — or more than 185 a week. More than 88 per cent. of the entire number were sentenced for offences against public order and decency, and most of them were committed for short terms for non-payment of petty fines. Aside from the numbers themselves, the most important fact to be considered is this: that a very large proportion of these prisoners are habitual offenders, and though perfectly well known, are sent down dozens and scores of times for thirty days, long enough to become sober, but not long enough to effect any change of purpose or to be so built up physically as to enable them to overcome their appetites. As a rule, they return to their former lives of vice, to be sent away again for a few weeks, when the community can tolerate them no longer.

The provisions of law in relation to this class of offenders are ample to secure a change in the method of dealing with them. A person who has been convicted of drunkenness for a third time within a year is punishable by imprisonment for a year in the House of Correction, or at "the Island," or two years at the Massachusetts Reformatory, or, if a female, at the Reformatory Prison for Women. But in comparatively few cases is the "third offence" charged in the complaint, and in still fewer is the maximum sentence imposed. We believe the present method to be very unwise, and the most wasteful of both men and money which could well be devised. We hope to see a more general use of the provisions of law authorizing long sentences for habitual drunkards, believing that in no other way can they be aided in overcoming their habits and appetites.

TABLE No. 42. — Showing Number of Former Commitments of Male Prisoners Committed to Boston House of Industry during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF FORMER COMMITMENTS.															Number having former Commitments.	Number having no former Commitments.	Whole Number of Commitments.
	1	2	3	4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 to 94	95 to 100 or more.				
1.— AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
Assault, . . . . .	48	36	21	15	32	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	278	494
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Threatening, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	9
Total, . . . . .	49	36	21	15	33	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	288	446
2.— AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Breaking glass, . . . . .	2	1	2	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	20	33
Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
Evading fare, . . . . .	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	11
Fraud, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
Larceny, . . . . .	50	27	19	25	65	10	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	218	418
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	6	2	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	28
Obstructing railroad, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Trespass, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3

**TABLE No. 42 — Concluded.**

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF FORMER COMMITMENTS.															Number having no former commitments.	Whole Number of Commitments.		
	1	2	3	4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 to 94	95 to 99	100 or more.				
Unlawful appropriation, . . .	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	11
Unlawfully selling mortgaged property, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . .	65	35	24	29	76	12	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	282	527
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.																			
Bathing in public, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Common brawler, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Common drunkard, . . .	5	2	5	3	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	8	36
Cruelty to animals, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Disorderly conduct on railroad car, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Disorderly house, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Disturbing an assembly, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Disturbing the peace, . . .	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	17
Drunkenness, . . .	837	542	388	291	1,292	269	115	37	23	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	3,827	2,288	6,115
Fast driving, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Fornication, . . .	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	19
Gaming, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Gaming-house, keeping, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Gaming on Lord's day, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2

House of ill-fame, . . . . .	1	-	8	-	6	-	7	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	26	70
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Loitering around R. R. station, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Neglect of family, . . . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Not stopping vehicle at cross- ing, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Obscenity, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Obstructing street, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8
Playing ball on Lord's Day, . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
Profanity, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	22	31
Standing on sidewalk, . . . . .	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Rescue, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Throwing missiles in street, . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Tramp, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vagabond, . . . . .	14	11	7	3	14	2	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	38	92
Violation of city ordinance, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Walking on railroad, . . . . .	5	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	58	70
Total, . . . . .	889	576	411	309	1,338	273	119	38	23	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4,009	2,515	6,524
SUMMARY.																					
1. — Against the person, . . . . .	49	36	21	15	33	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	288	446
2. — Against property, . . . . .	65	35	24	29	76	12	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	282	527
3. — Against public order and decency, . . . . .	889	576	411	309	1,338	273	119	38	23	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4,009	2,515	6,524
Total, . . . . .	1,003	647	456	353	1,447	288	119	42	24	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4,412	3,085	7,497



TABLE No. 43. — Showing Number of Former Commitments of Females Committed to Boston House of Industry during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF FORMER COMMITMENTS.										Number having former Commitments.	Number having no former Commitments.	Whole Number Committed.
	1	2	3	4	5	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	
1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.													
Assault, . . . . .	11	2	4	4	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	31
Total, . . . . .	11	2	4	4	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	31
2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.													
Breaking glass, . . . . .	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Embezzlement, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Evading fare, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Larceny, . . . . .	6	8	3	2	11	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	38
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	8	10	3	4	12	3	4	—	—	—	—	2	46
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.													
Aiding prisoner to escape, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Adultery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Common drunkard, . . . . .	4	2	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Common night-walker, . . . . .	9	7	2	5	9	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	36
Total, . . . . .	13	10	6	6	10	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	46







TABLE No. 44 — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	AGE.																				Total.
	AGG.																				
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	Above 70.	
											to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
											30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70		
Obstructing street.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Playing ball on Lord's Day.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profanity.	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	4	6	6	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rescue, attempt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standing on sidewalk.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stubbornness.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Throwing missiles in street.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tramp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlicensed dog, keeping.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	9	10	7	14	4	4	6	3	6	1
Vagabond.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violation of city ordinance.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walking on railroad.	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	3	2	18	17	12	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	-	-	1	-	11	49	83	123	126	904	1,128	993	1,034	731	596	292	241	100	55	50	7
SUMMARY.																					
1.— Against the person.	-	-	-	1	10	14	15	24	28	129	84	52	34	25	14	3	7	2	1	1	2
2.— Against property.	1	1	6	8	17	20	22	31	40	135	85	52	39	29	21	11	4	-	3	2	-
3.— Against public order and decency.	-	-	1	-	11	49	83	123	126	904	1,128	993	1,034	731	596	292	241	100	55	50	7
Total.	1	1	7	9	38	83	120	178	194	1,168	1,297	1,097	1,107	785	631	306	252	102	59	53	9

TABLE No. 45.—*Showing Ages of Female Prisoners Committed to the Boston House of Industry during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

OFFENCES.	AGE.																								Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	Above 70	Unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														

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TABLE No 46. — Showing Conjugal Condition of Prisoners Committed to the Boston House of Industry during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

OFFENCES.	MARRIED.		SINGLE.		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<b>1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>						
Assault, . . . . .	128	41	306	21	434	62
Carrying weapons, . . . . .	1	—	2	—	3	—
Threatening, . . . . .	8	—	1	—	9	—
Total, . . . . .	137	41	309	21	446	62
<b>2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>						
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	2	—
Breaking glass, . . . . .	5	5	28	4	33	9
Embezzlement, . . . . .	3	1	4	—	7	1
Evading fare, . . . . .	1	1	10	—	11	1
Fraud, . . . . .	5	1	3	—	8	1
Forgery, . . . . .	91	43	327	39	418	82
Larceny, . . . . .	7	1	21	—	28	1
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—
Obstructing railroad, . . . . .	—	1	2	—	2	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	3	—
Stealing a ride, . . . . .	—	—	8	—	8	—
Trespass, . . . . .	—	—	11	—	11	—
Unlawful appropriation, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—
Unlawfully selling mortgaged property, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	118	53	414	43	527	96



TABLE No. 46 — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	MARRIED.		SINGLE.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.						
Aiding prisoner to escape, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Adultery, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bathing in public, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	2	—
Common drunkard, . . . . .	19	18	17	9	36	27
Common night-walker, . . . . .	—	22	—	60	—	82
Common nuisance, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Common brawler, . . . . .	—	2	1	—	1	2
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	—	—	8	—	8	—
Disorderly conduct on railroad car, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—
Disorderly house, . . . . .	1	1	—	2	1	3
Disturbing an assembly, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	2	—
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	—	12	12	—	17	15
Drunkenness, . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—
Fast driving, . . . . .	1,661	989	4,454	775	6,115	1,714
Fornication, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2	—
Gaming, . . . . .	5	9	14	19	19	28
Gaming-house, keeping, . . . . .	3	—	6	—	9	—
Gaming on Lord's Day, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	2	—
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	—	1	3	4	3	5
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	10	26	60	47	70	73
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Loitering around railroad station, . . . . .	1	1	8	1	4	2
Neglect of family, . . . . .	—	—	8	—	3	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—



## ARRESTS FOR CRIME.

The returns of arrests for crime, made under the provisions of section 2 of chapter 226 of the Acts of 1882, have been made from all the cities, and from the larger part of the police officers of the towns. The returns which were received show the number of arrests in all the cities and towns for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, to have been 61,340. The arrests made by the District Police (not included in the other returns) were 437, which, with those returned from the cities and towns, make an aggregate of 61,777. This is a decrease of 1,315 from those of the previous year. The incomplete returns would probably increase the number of arrests for the year by about one thousand, so that the entire number of arrests for the year must have been about 62,600. This is a decrease of about 1,400 from the previous year. The decrease is divided among all classes of offences.

Table No. 47 shows the number arrested by city and town police for the three principal offences, viz., assault, drunkenness (including those arrested as common drunkards) and larceny, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886. The arrests for these three offences comprise about three-fourths of the entire number. Table No. 48 is a summary of the arrests, by city and town police, for all offences for the year.

TABLE NO. 47. — *Showing Arrests for Assault, Drunkenness, and Larceny for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

WHERE ARRESTED.	ASSAULT.			DRUNKENNESS.			LARCENY.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Cities, .	4,545	545	5,090	26,822	4,533	31,355	3,073	427	3,500	34,440	5,505	39,945
Towns, .	1,056	65	1,121	3,919	128	4,047	545	36	581	5,520	229	5,749
Total, .	5,601	610	6,211	30,741	4,661	35,402	3,618	463	4,081	39,960	5,734	45,694

TABLE NO. 48. — *Showing Arrests for all Offences.*

WHERE ARRESTED.	ASSAULT, DRUNKEN- NESS AND LARCENY.			ALL OTHER OFFENCES.			AGGREGATE, ALL OFFENCES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Cities, .	34,440	5,505	39,945	10,130	1,944	12,074	44,570	7,449	52,019
Towns, .	5,520	229	5,749	3,386	186	3,572	8,906	415	9,321
Total, .	39,960	5,734	45,694	13,516	2,130	15,646	53,476	7,864	61,340

TABLE NO. 49. — *Disposition of Criminal Cases in Superior Court.  
Cases Pending Oct. 1, 1885.*

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
Abortion, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Assault, . . . .	7	6	38	1	130	5	16	16	10	1	25	10	74	11	345
Manalughter, . . . .	-	1	2	-	2	2	3	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	16
Murder, attempt, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Rape, . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Robbery, . . . .	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	15
Miscellaneous, . . . .	1	-	2	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	11
Total, . . . .	9	10	40	1	138	9	22	21	12	1	27	12	87	11	400

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Arson, . . . . .	-	3	2	-	7	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	8	26
Breaking and entering, . .	1	7	10	-	28	4	1	12	6	-	14	1	9	5	98
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	8	-	-	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	21
Concealing mortgaged prop- erty, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	6
Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	3	7	-	6	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	9	3	36
Forgery, and uttering, . .	1	2	3	-	5	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	10	1	27
Fraud, . . . . .	-	2	9	-	11	6	7	2	6	-	1	-	6	8	58
Larceny, . . . . .	1	21	18	-	40	1	8	2	5	-	9	2	37	8	147
Malignous mischief, . . .	-	2	2	-	14	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	23
Receiving stolen goods, . .	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	8	3	-	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	30
Total, . . . . .	4	48	62	-	121	16	26	25	25	-	26	5	85	34	477

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	3	10	6	-	19	5	5	4	5	-	-	1	2	7	67
Common drunkard, . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	2	-	5	-	5	12	32
Common night-walker, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24
Cruelty to animals, . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	9
Disturbing the peace, . .	-	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	8	4	25
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	4	17	-	54	1	8	4	2	-	4	-	16	13	123
Fornication, . . . . .	-	3	1	-	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	17
House of ill-fame, . . . .	-	1	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	26
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9
Lewd cohabitation, . . . .	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	11
Liquor laws, violation of, .	11	41	28	-	402	19	159	17	46	-	72	14	73	86	968
Lord's Day, violation of, .	-	-	1	-	13	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	19
Perjury, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	3	-	3	-	4	5	25
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	11
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	4	9	15	-	32	4	7	4	10	-	16	3	102	9	215
Total, . . . . .	18	71	78	-	557	41	185	32	72	-	106	19	279	146	1,604

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

## SUMMARY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
1. — Against the person, . .	9	10	40	1	138	9	22	21	12	1	27	12	87	11	400
2. — Against property, . .	4	48	62	—	121	16	26	25	25	—	26	5	85	34	477
3. — Against public order and decency, . . . .	18	71	78	—	557	41	185	32	72	—	106	19	279	146	1,604
Total, . . . .	31	129	180	1	816	66	233	78	109	1	159	36	451	191	2,481

*Cases Begun during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Assault, . . . . .	2	37	34	-	124	14	22	6	57	-	83	10	316	63	718
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	9	2	19
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	10
Robbery, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	50	-	56
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	9	-	22
Total, . . . . .	2	43	35	-	145	14	27	6	65	-	35	10	385	67	834

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	—	2	3	—	5	3	1	2	4	—	12	1	3	—	36
Breaking and entering, . . .	3	12	23	—	41	6	6	3	62	3	23	9	152	19	362
Burglary, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	3	27	1	—	—	—	—	43	—	76
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	7	—	12
Embezzlement, . . . . .	—	5	4	—	5	1	1	2	8	—	—	2	53	5	86
Forgery, and uttering, . . .	—	3	—	—	1	3	2	1	7	—	1	1	44	2	65
Fraud, . . . . .	—	4	—	—	13	2	3	1	8	—	2	1	47	7	88
Larceny, . . . . .	4	25	11	—	60	10	30	6	63	—	12	12	288	57	578
Malicious mischief, . . . .	3	1	3	—	6	—	4	—	5	—	—	2	12	1	37
Receiving stolen goods, . . .	—	—	6	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	2	14	1	30
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	—	5	4	3	5	7	6	—	3	—	2	6	14	6	61
Total, . . . . .	10	59	55	3	138	35	82	16	165	3	54	36	677	98	1,431

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.															Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.		
Adultery, . . . . .	-	25	6	-	39	2	18	4	35	-	1	3	35	25	193	
Common drunkard, . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	13	-	3	-	12	10	44	
Common night-walker, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	66	
Cruelty to animals, . .	-	-	1	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	24	
Disturbing the peace, .	1	-	7	-	11	-	2	-	10	-	4	1	8	13	57	
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	3	12	-	67	1	23	-	33	-	9	4	79	50	281	
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	10	1	18	
House of ill-fame, . .	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	5	53	
Idle and disorderly, . .	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	54	
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	
Indecent exposure, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	19	1	24	
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	8	2	21	
Lewd cohabitation, . .	-	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	9	9	27	
Liquor laws, violation of, .	11	51	40	1	269	1	54	7	129	-	109	29	319	215	1,235	
Lord's Day, violation of, .	-	-	4	-	5	-	5	-	6	-	1	-	20	1	42	
Perjury, . . . . .	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	3	17	
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	14	
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	1	3	4	14	
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	8	5	23	-	72	4	9	10	54	-	12	5	211	80	498	
Total, . . . . .	21	90	100	1	507	15	130	25	295	-	143	46	886	422	2,681	

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, .	2	43	35	-	145	14	27	6	65	-	35	10	385	67	834
2.—Against property, .	10	59	55	3	138	35	82	16	165	3	54	36	677	98	1,431
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . .	21	90	100	1	507	15	130	25	295	-	143	46	886	422	2,681
Total, . . . . .	33	192	190	4	790	64	239	47	525	3	232	92	1,948	587	4,946

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

*Cases in which no Indictments were Found.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	1	2	3	-	4	-	2	-	8	1	1	4	59	4	89
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	7
Total, . . . . .	1	3	3	-	7	-	3	-	10	1	1	4	79	4	116

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	7
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	6	-	4	-	6	3	1	-	38	3	64
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	18
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	6
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	18	-	22
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	10	-	13
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	1	13
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	6	-	3	-	44	1	62
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	10
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	8
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Total, . . . . .	-	2	7	-	15	2	17	2	22	3	7	1	144	6	228

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	8	1	-	10	-	7	-	8	-	1	-	10	-	45
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	7
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	3	-	17



TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	7
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1	3	1	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	9	4	27
Total, . . . . .	5	11	4	-	14	1	12	2	13	-	6	5	41	4	118

## SUMMARY.

1. — Against the person, . . .	1	3	3	-	7	-	3	-	10	1	1	4	79	4	116
2. — Against property, . . .	-	2	7	-	15	2	17	2	22	3	7	1	144	6	228
3. — Against public order and decency, . . . . .	5	11	4	-	14	1	12	2	13	-	6	5	41	4	118
Total, . . . . .	6	16	14	-	36	3	32	4	45	4	14	10	264	14	462

*Cases in which Pleas of Guilty or Nolo Contendere were entered.*

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	2	11	8	-	14	9	6	2	15	-	15	-	137	7	226
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	23
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Total, . . . . .	2	11	8	-	17	9	6	2	16	-	15	-	165	7	258

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	7
Breaking and entering, . . .	3	-	18	-	14	10	-	1	44	-	11	2	90	6	199
Burglary, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	40
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	19
Forgery, and uttering, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	16	1	25
Fraud, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	-	13

TABLE No. 49.—Continued.

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Larceny, . . . . .	2	15	2	-	24	3	20	1	27	-	3	-	132	20	249
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	9
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	7
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	7
Total, . . . . .	5	22	26	-	42	14	36	3	81	-	20	2	296	28	575

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	2	7	4	-	15	1	1	-	15	-	-	-	17	10	72
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	5	2	14
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	58
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	2	11
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	2	4	-	10	1	4	1	9	-	5	-	60	2	98
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	20
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	40
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	9
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	8	39	10	-	74	-	26	1	56	-	31	3	153	68	469
Lord's Day, violation of, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	9
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1	5
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2	-	7	-	6	-	4	-	13	-	4	1	130	2	169
Total, . . . . .	12	48	28	-	113	4	39	2	109	-	41	4	523	90	1,013

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, . . . . .	2	11	8	-	17	9	6	2	16	-	15	-	165	7	258
2.—Against property, . . . . .	5	22	26	-	42	14	36	3	81	-	20	2	296	28	575
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . . .	12	48	28	-	113	4	39	2	109	-	41	4	523	90	1,013
Total, . . . . .	19	81	62	-	172	27	81	7	206	-	76	6	984	125	1,846

**TABLE No. 49 — Continued.**

*Cases in which Verdicts of Guilty were Rendered.*

### 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . .	2	5	7	-	11	4	4	2	6	-	7	7	43	16	114
Manslaughter, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	10
Murder, attempt, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Robbery, . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	23
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Total, . . . .	2	7	8	-	13	4	7	2	8	-	8	8	71	16	154

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	6
Breaking and entering, .	1	1	10	-	8	-	-	2	7	-	7	6	34	8	84
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	15
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	4
Forgery, and uttering, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	5
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	8
Larceny, . . . . .	1	1	8	-	10	3	4	4	12	-	2	2	45	8	95
Malicious mischief, . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	11
Total, . . . . .	3	4	17	-	21	9	10	8	26	-	9	10	97	22	236

### 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 49—Continued.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
House of ill-fame, . . .	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	23
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Indecent exposure, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, .	3	6	16	-	39	2	7	-	22	-	18	11	63	32	219
Lord's Day, violation of, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	5
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	4	-	19	5	51
Total, . . . . .	9	10	28	-	55	5	14	3	49	-	29	13	125	54	394

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, . .	2	7	8	-	13	4	7	2	8	-	8	8	71	16	154
2.—Against property, . . .	3	4	17	-	21	9	10	8	26	-	9	10	97	22	236
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . . .	9	10	23	-	55	5	14	3	49	-	29	13	125	54	394
Total, . . . . .	14	21	53	-	89	18	31	13	83	-	46	31	293	92	784

*Cases in which Verdicts of Not Guilty were Rendered.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	-	3	9	-	1	-	7	-	6	-	-	3	33	8	70
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	10
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	-	3	9	-	1	-	7	-	8	-	1	3	42	10	84

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Arson, . . . . .	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	13	2	23
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	9
Forgery and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Larceny, . . . . .	-	1	3	-	2	1	3	-	3	-	2	1	41	3	60
Maleficious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Total, . . . . .	-	10	6	-	10	5	8	-	4	-	3	3	64	9	121

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	5	-	14
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	6
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	11
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	5	3	-	12	-	4	-	20	-	21	3	94	16	178
Lord's Day, violation of, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	11
Perjury, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	6
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	3	20	-	30
Total, . . . . .	8	9	-	16	8	14	1	29	-	26	10	140	20	281

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, . . . . .	3	9	-	1	-	7	-	8	-	1	3	42	10	84
2.—Against property, . . . . .	10	5	-	10	5	8	-	4	-	3	3	64	9	121
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . . .	8	9	-	16	8	14	1	29	-	26	10	140	20	281
Total, . . . . .	21	23	-	27	13	29	1	41	-	30	16	246	39	486

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

*Cases in which Juries disagreed.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.											
	Harnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Duke.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.
Abortion, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Manslaughter, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total, . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	5
												11

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Burglary, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Embezzlement, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	11

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common night-walker, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cruelty to animals, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
House of ill-fame, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Idle and disorderly, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, .	-	4	-	-	4	1	7	-	4	-	-	18	4	42
Perjury, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . .	-	5	-	-	6	1	8	-	4	-	2	20	5	51

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, .	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	5	-	11
2.—Against property, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	11
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . .	-	5	-	-	6	1	8	-	4	-	2	-	20	5	51
Total, . . . .	-	5	1	-	7	1	9	-	7	1	2	-	35	5	73

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.															Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.		
Arson, . . . . .	-	8	2	-	7	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	8	25	
Breaking and entering, . .	1	7	10	-	28	4	1	12	6	-	14	1	9	5	98	
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	8	-	-	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	21	
Concealing mortgaged prop- erty, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	6	
Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	3	7	-	6	1	2	-	1	-	1	2	9	3	36	
Forgery, and uttering, . .	1	2	3	-	5	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	10	1	27	
Fraud, . . . . .	-	2	9	-	11	6	7	2	6	-	1	-	6	8	58	
Larceny, . . . . .	1	21	18	-	40	1	8	2	5	-	9	2	37	8	147	
Malicious mischief, . . .	-	2	2	-	14	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	23	
Receiving stolen goods, . .	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	8	3	-	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	80	
Total, . . . . .	4	48	62	-	121	16	26	25	25	-	26	5	85	34	477	

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	3	10	6	-	19	5	5	4	5	-	-	1	2	7	67
Common drunkard, . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	2	-	5	-	5	12	32
Common night-walker, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24
Cruelty to animals, . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	9
Disturbing the peace, . .	-	-	2	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	8	4	25
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	4	17	-	54	1	8	4	2	-	4	-	16	13	123
Fornication, . . . . .	-	3	1	-	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	17
House of ill-fame, . . . .	-	1	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	26
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9
Lewd cohabitation, . . . .	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	11
Liquor laws, violation of, .	11	41	28	-	402	19	159	17	46	-	72	14	73	86	968
Lord's Day, violation of, .	-	-	1	-	13	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	19
Perjury, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	3	-	3	-	4	5	25
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	11
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	4	9	15	-	32	4	7	4	10	-	16	3	102	9	215
Total, . . . . .	18	71	78	-	557	41	185	32	72	-	106	19	279	146	1,604

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

## SUMMARY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
1. — Against the person, . .	9	10	40	1	138	9	22	21	12	1	27	12	87	11	400
2. — Against property, . .	4	48	62	-	121	16	26	25	25	-	26	5	85	34	477
3. — Against public order and decency, . . . .	19	71	78	-	547	41	185	32	72	-	106	19	279	146	1,604
Total, . . . .	31	129	180	1	816	66	233	78	109	1	159	36	451	191	2,481

*Cases Begun during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . .	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Assault, . . . .	2	37	34	-	124	14	22	6	57	-	33	10	316	63	718
Manslaughter, . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	9	2	19
Murder, attempt, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, . . . .	-	3	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	10
Robbery, . . . .	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	50	-	56
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	9	-	22
Total, . . . .	2	43	35	-	145	14	27	6	65	-	35	10	385	67	834

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . .	-	2	3	-	5	3	1	2	4	-	12	1	3	-	36
Breaking and entering, .	3	12	23	-	41	6	6	3	62	3	23	9	152	19	362
Burglary, . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	3	27	1	-	-	-	-	43	-	76
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	7	-	12
Embezzlement, . . . .	-	5	4	-	5	1	1	2	8	-	-	2	53	5	86
Forgery, and uttering, .	-	3	-	-	1	3	2	1	7	-	1	1	44	2	65
Fraud, . . . .	-	4	-	-	13	2	3	1	8	-	2	1	47	7	88
Larceny, . . . .	4	25	11	-	60	10	30	6	63	-	12	12	288	57	578
Malicious mischief, . .	3	1	3	-	6	-	4	-	5	-	2	12	1	37	
Receiving stolen goods, .	-	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	14	1	30	
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	5	4	3	5	7	6	-	3	-	2	6	14	6	61
Total, . . . .	10	59	55	3	138	35	82	16	165	3	54	36	677	98	1,431



TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.												
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	2	4
Breaking and entering, . .	-	1	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	7
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	4
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	9
Forgery, and uttering, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	9
Larceny, . . . . .	-	6	8	-	7	1	11	-	5	-	3	3	29
Malicious mischief, . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Receiving stolen goods, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Total, . . . . .	-	8	22	-	12	2	30	-	8	-	13	4	77

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	1	2	1	-	2	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	20
Common drunkard, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	11
Common night-walker, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Cruelty to animals, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Disturbing the peace, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	9
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	-	6	-	3	-	7	1	-	-	1	2	5	17	42
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Idle and disorderly, . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	9
Liquor laws, violation of, .	1	1	9	-	3	-	112	-	-	-	18	4	-	11	159
Lord's Day, violation of, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	10
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1	2	13	-	4	-	6	-	15	-	5	1	62	8	117
Total, . . . . .	3	5	33	-	16	2	144	1	20	-	27	10	100	64	425

TABLE No. 49—Continued.

*Cases in which no Indictments were Found.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	1	2	3	-	4	-	2	-	8	1	1	4	59	4	89
Manlaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	7
Total, . . . . .	1	3	3	-	7	-	3	-	10	1	1	4	79	4	116

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	7
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	6	-	4	-	6	3	1	-	38	3	64
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	18
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	6
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	18	-	22
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	-	13
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	1	13
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	6	-	3	-	44	1	62
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	10
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	8
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Total, . . . . .	-	2	7	-	15	2	17	2	22	3	7	1	144	6	228

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	8	1	-	10	-	7	-	8	-	1	-	10	-	45
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	7
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	3	-	17

TABLE No. 49 — Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														Total.
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Lincoln.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	
Drunkenness, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	18
Fornication, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
House of ill-fame, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Idle and disorderly, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Lewdness, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Lewd cohabitation, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	9	-	26
Miscellaneous, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	36	1	40
Total, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	6	-	97	1	125

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	6	-	16	-	32
2.—Against property, . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	-	26	-	42
3.—Against public order and decency, . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	6	-	97	1	125
Total, . . .	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	29	-	21	-	139	1	199

Table No. 49 shows the disposition of criminal cases in the Superior Court during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

Table No. 50 shows the number of criminal cases begun in the police, municipal and district courts and before trial justices for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886. The total number of cases is 62,852, an increase of 736, upon a total last year of 62,116.

Table No. 51 shows the number of cases begun in the lower courts of each county in each of the past four years.

Table No. 52 shows the number of sentences imposed in all the courts in the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

As in other statistical tables in this report, the offences in all the court tables are classified according to their general character, rather than technically. "Larceny" and "breaking and entering" include, for example, all classes of crimes which naturally come under those headings, without regard

to minor characteristics. "Fraud" includes "cheating," "conspiracy to defraud," "false pretences," etc. "Violating liquor laws" embraces liquor-keeping, selling, Sunday-selling, transporting, etc. In all cases, unless otherwise mentioned, attempts to commit an offence are reckoned with the offences.

#### MURDER TRIALS.

The murder trials are not included in Table No. 49, as they are conducted before the justices of the Supreme Court. Following is a brief summary of the results of cases disposed of during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886:—

In Bristol County, Charles Johnson, indicted for the murder of James Burns, pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter. His plea was accepted, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years.

In Essex County, Henry K. Goodwin, indicted for the murder of Albert D. Swan, was convicted by the jury of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

In Hampden County, Edward J. Moran, indicted for the murder of Janet Moran, pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter. The plea was accepted, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years.

In Hampshire County, Allen J. Adams, *alias* Charles Adams, indicted for the murder of Moses B. Dickinson, was convicted by the jury of murder in the first degree, and the death sentence was executed April 16, 1886.

In Middlesex County, Charles Hayes, indicted for the murder of Matilda Robinson, was convicted by the jury of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

In Plymouth County, Samuel F. Besse, who was indicted for the murder of Richard M. Lawton, was convicted by the jury of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged March 10, 1887.

In Suffolk County, John Coffee, indicted, with Timothy Coffee, for the murder of John Cullen, died before trial. Timothy Coffee was convicted by the jury of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

[The report of last year should have contained a report of the case of Samuel J. Allen, but it was omitted because not returned by the officers. He was indicted in Suffolk County, for the murder of Edward A. Hansell. He pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.]

In Worcester County, Charles W. Cobleigh, indicted for the murder of Etta A. Cobleigh, has been sent to a lunatic hospital, to await the further order of the court.

TABLE NO. 50.—*Showing Number of Criminal Cases begun in Police, Municipal and District Courts and before Trial Justices in Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.															
OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Ramstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abandoning child, .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	7
Abortion, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Assault, . . .	23	299	581	5	917	62	484	69	1,112	7	261	164	3,016	502	7,507
Carrying weapons, .	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	24	6	44
Libel, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Manslaughter, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	7	1	17
Mayhem, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Murder and accessory,	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	5	-	1	1	12	4	23
Murder, attempt, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Poisoning, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
Rape, . . .	-	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1	21
Robbery, . . .	-	1	-	-	7	2	1	-	5	-	-	1	92	2	111
Threatening, . . .	-	9	4	1	13	1	21	-	30	-	6	7	95	9	246
Total, . . .	29	318	591	6	950	66	509	70	1,217	7	269	177	3,260	529	7,993

2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Arson, . . .	1	2	6	-	13	3	2	5	9	-	3	2	13	2	61
Blackmail, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	9
Breaking and entering,	3	3	39	-	85	6	53	8	135	3	23	7	445	26	836
Breaking glass, . .	-	4	3	-	37	-	4	1	29	1	9	3	176	13	230
Burglary, . . .	-	14	15	-	9	3	2	2	3	-	1	11	13	3	76
Burglars' tools, having,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6
Counterfeit money, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

TABLE No. 50 — Continued.

## 1. — AGAINST PROPERTY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Devon.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Concealing mortgaged property, . . .	-	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	37	8	62
Embezzlement, . . .	-	5	11	-	25	-	9	3	35	-	2	6	176	8	230
Evading fare, . . .	-	10	5	-	11	8	15	-	32	-	4	-	54	6	145
Forgery, and uttering,	-	8	2	-	3	2	8	1	7	-	-	1	56	1	89
Fraud, . . .	-	18	18	-	54	5	24	1	61	-	9	12	126	27	355
Larceny, . . .	16	74	198	-	436	28	188	20	594	2	98	79	2,012	190	3,935
Malicious mischief, . .	-	33	52	-	101	8	44	2	48	-	64	11	199	21	583
Receiving stolen goods,	-	1	-	-	9	1	1	1	3	-	-	11	56	5	88
Selling mortgaged property, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	1	50	1	67
Stealing a ride, . . .	-	-	8	-	9	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	18
Taking team unlawfully, . . .	-	5	2	-	4	1	4	-	20	-	3	1	8	10	58
Trespass, . . .	2	12	9	6	25	8	24	2	110	-	24	4	84	17	327
Unlawful appropriation, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	44	-	51
Miscellaneous, . . .	-	2	2	-	12	4	8	-	21	-	6	4	6	6	71
Total, . . .	22	194	369	6	839	77	386	46	1,185	7	255	153	3,563	346	7,398

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Affray, . . .	-	-	-	-	8	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
Adultery, . . .	1	28	17	-	19	3	25	3	44	-	3	5	58	33	234
Bastardy, . . .	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	21	-	-	1	43	4	76
Bestiality, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Common drunkard, . . .	2	14	1	-	47	3	10	10	171	-	19	17	153	76	523
Common night-walker, . . .	-	12	-	-	18	-	11	-	5	-	-	5	290	4	345
Common nuisance, . . .	-	7	17	-	55	1	3	-	18	-	10	-	51	3	165
Common brawler, . . .	1	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	21	3	44
Contempt of court, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	2	5	15
Cruelty to animals, . . .	2	19	11	-	25	4	35	9	85	-	26	8	77	32	283
Disorderly house, . . .	-	8	10	-	5	1	8	-	5	-	1	-	20	10	68
Disturbing meetings, . . .	2	5	13	-	8	-	10	1	6	-	4	9	22	10	90
Disturbing the peace, . . .	2	114	380	-	169	20	88	21	430	-	137	55	202	255	1,854
Drunkenness, . . .	14	695	2,336	-	3,657	145	2,048	318	4,386	4	715	963	14,884	3,262	33,927
Escape from prison, . . .	1	2	4	-	8	1	3	-	14	-	-	9	-	2	44
Fornication, . . .	-	17	3	-	13	4	18	-	23	-	1	10	169	12	270

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Arson, . . . . .	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	13	2	23
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1	9
Forgery and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Larceny, . . . . .	-	1	3	-	2	1	3	-	3	-	2	1	41	3	60
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Total, . . . . .	-	10	6	-	10	5	8	-	4	-	3	3	64	9	121

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	5	-	14
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	6
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	11
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	-	5	3	-	12	-	4	-	20	-	21	3	94	16	178
Lord's Day, violation of, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	11
Perjury, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	6
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	3	20	-	30
Total, . . . . .	-	8	9	-	16	8	14	1	29	-	26	10	140	20	281

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, . . . . .	-	3	9	-	1	-	7	-	8	-	1	3	42	10	84
2.—Against property, . . . . .	-	10	5	-	10	5	8	-	4	-	3	3	64	9	121
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . . .	-	8	9	-	16	8	14	1	29	-	26	10	140	20	281
Total, . . . . .	-	21	23	-	27	13	29	1	41	-	30	16	246	39	486

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

*Cases in which Juries disagreed.*

### 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hamptden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	6
Manslaughter, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Robbery, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Total, . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	5	-	11

## 2.—AGAINST PROPERTY.

Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	11

### 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	-	4	-	-	4	1	7	-	4	-	-	18	4	42
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	-	5	-	-	6	1	8	-	4	-	2	-	20	51

### SUMMARY.

1. — Against the person, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	5	-	11
2. — Against property, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	11
3. — Against public order and decency, . . . . .	-	5	-	-	6	1	8	-	4	-	2	-	20	5	51
Total, . . . . .	-	5	1	-	7	1	9	-	7	1	2	-	35	5	73



TABLE No. 49 — Continued.  
*Cases in which Sentences were Imposed.*

## 1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.												
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.
Assault, . . . .	1	15	14	-	43	7	11	1	14	-	15	7	146
Manslaughter, . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	9
Murder attempt, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Rape, . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery, . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total, . . . .	1	17	15	-	47	7	14	1	15	-	16	8	205

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, . . . .	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1
Breaking and entering, . . . .	3	6	19	-	21	3	-	3	37	-	9	7	80	9
Burglary, . . . .	-	3	1	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	-
Forgery and uttering, . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	16	2
Fraud, . . . .	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	9	1
Larceny, . . . .	2	11	5	-	32	5	16	5	26	-	8	6	137	23
Malicious mischief, . . . .	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
Receiving stolen goods, . . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	2	-	-	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	2
Total, . . . .	5	28	32	-	66	14	31	10	78	-	17	14	294	39

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . .	-	11	3	-	14	1	3	-	17	-	-	-	17	16
Common drunkard, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	6	2
Common night walker, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
Cruelty to animals, . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Disturbing the peace, . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	4	6
Drunkenness, . . . .	-	-	5	-	25	-	12	-	21	-	5	2	43	9
Fornication, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
House of ill fame, . . . .	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
Idle and disorderly, . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	27	-

TABLE No. 49—Continued.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	8
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	10
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	4	26	19	-	154	2	18	1	95	-	45	9	216	87	676
Lord's Day, violation of, . . . . .	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	15
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	7
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1	-	8	-	8	1	2	-	17	-	8	-	121	4	170
Total, . . . . .	5	37	43	-	222	8	42	3	161	-	63	12	520	134	1250

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, . . . . .	1	17	15	-	47	7	14	1	15	-	16	8	205	22	368
2.—Against property, . . . . .	5	28	32	-	66	14	31	10	78	-	17	14	294	39	628
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . . .	5	37	43	-	222	8	42	3	161	-	63	12	520	134	1250
Total, . . . . .	11	82	90	-	335	29	87	14	254	-	96	34	1019	195	2246

*Cases Not Pros'd.*

## 1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abortion, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault, . . . . .	1	4	21	-	9	1	10	1	5	-	17	-	55	10	134
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6
Total, . . . . .	1	5	22	-	12	1	17	2	5	-	18	-	67	10	160

TABLE No. 49 — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	2	4	13
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	1	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	7	-	21
Burglary, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	11
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	9	4	17
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	26
Larceny, . . . . .	-	6	8	-	7	1	11	-	5	-	3	3	29	11	84
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	11
Total, . . . . .	-	8	22	-	12	2	30	-	8	-	18	4	77	28	204

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Adultery, . . . . .	1	2	1	-	2	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	20
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	11
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	1	9
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	-	6	-	3	-	7	1	-	-	1	2	5	17	42
Fornication, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	9
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	1	1	9	-	3	-	112	-	-	-	18	4	-	11	159
Lord's Day, violation of, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	10
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1	2	13	-	4	-	6	-	15	-	5	1	62	8	117
Total, . . . . .	3	5	33	-	16	2	144	1	20	-	27	10	100	64	425



TABLE No. 49 — Concluded.

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Lucas.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Drunkenness, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	18
Fornication, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
House of ill-fame, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Idle and disorderly, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Lewdness, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Lewd cohabitation, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liquor laws, violation of, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	9	-	26
Miscellaneous, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	36	1	40
Total, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	6	-	97	1	125

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	6	-	16	-	32
2.—Against property, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	-	26	-	42
3.—Against public order and decency, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	6	-	97	1	125
Total, . . .	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	29	-	21	-	139	1	199

Table No. 49 shows the disposition of criminal cases in the Superior Court during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

Table No. 50 shows the number of criminal cases begun in the police, municipal and district courts and before trial justices for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886. The total number of cases is 62,852, an increase of 736, upon a total last year of 62,116.

Table No. 51 shows the number of cases begun in the lower courts of each county in each of the past four years.

Table No. 52 shows the number of sentences imposed in all the courts in the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

As in other statistical tables in this report, the offences in all the court tables are classified according to their general character, rather than technically. "Larceny" and "breaking and entering" include, for example, all classes of crimes which naturally come under those headings, without regard

to minor characteristics. "Fraud" includes "cheating," "conspiracy to defraud," "false pretences," etc. "Violating liquor laws" embraces liquor-keeping, selling, Sunday-selling, transporting, etc. In all cases, unless otherwise mentioned, attempts to commit an offence are reckoned with the offences.

#### MURDER TRIALS.

The murder trials are not included in Table No. 49, as they are conducted before the justices of the Supreme Court. Following is a brief summary of the results of cases disposed of during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886:—

In Bristol County, Charles Johnson, indicted for the murder of James Burns, pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter. His plea was accepted, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years.

In Essex County, Henry K. Goodwin, indicted for the murder of Albert D. Swan, was convicted by the jury of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

In Hampden County, Edward J. Moran, indicted for the murder of Janet Moran, pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter. The plea was accepted, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years.

In Hampshire County, Allen J. Adams, *alias* Charles Adams, indicted for the murder of Moses B. Dickinson, was convicted by the jury of murder in the first degree, and the death sentence was executed April 16, 1886.

In Middlesex County, Charles Hayes, indicted for the murder of Matilda Robinson, was convicted by the jury of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

In Plymouth County, Samuel F. Besse, who was indicted for the murder of Richard M. Lawton, was convicted by the jury of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged March 10, 1887.

In Suffolk County, John Coffee, indicted, with Timothy Coffee, for the murder of John Cullen, died before trial. Timothy Coffee was convicted by the jury of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.



TABLE No. 50—Continued.

## 1.—AGAINST PROPERTY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Devon.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Concealing mortgaged property, . . .	-	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	37	8	62
Embezzlement, . . .	-	5	11	-	25	-	9	3	35	-	2	6	176	8	280
Evading fare, . . .	-	10	5	-	11	8	15	-	32	-	4	-	54	6	145
Forgery, and uttering, . . .	-	8	2	-	3	2	8	1	7	-	-	1	56	1	89
Fraud, . . .	-	18	18	-	54	5	24	1	61	-	9	12	126	27	355
Larceny, . . .	16	74	198	-	436	28	188	20	594	2	98	79	2,012	190	3,935
Malicious mischief, . . .	-	83	52	-	101	8	44	2	48	-	64	11	199	21	583
Receiving stolen goods, . . .	-	1	-	-	9	1	1	1	3	-	-	11	56	5	88
Selling mortgaged property, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	1	50	1	67
Stealing a ride, . . .	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	18
Taking team unlawfully, . . .	-	5	2	-	4	1	4	-	20	-	3	1	8	10	58
Trespass, . . .	2	12	9	6	25	8	24	2	110	-	24	4	84	17	327
Unlawful appropriation, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	44	-	51
Miscellaneous, . . .	-	2	2	-	12	4	8	-	21	-	6	4	6	6	71
Total, . . .	22	194	369	6	839	77	386	46	1,135	7	255	153	3,563	346	7,398

## 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Affray, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
Adultery, . . .	1	28	17	-	19	8	25	3	44	-	3	5	58	33	234
Bastardy, . . .	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	21	-	-	1	43	4	76
Bestiality, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Common drunkard, . . .	2	14	1	-	47	3	10	10	171	-	19	17	153	76	523
Common night-walker, . . .	-	12	-	-	18	-	11	-	5	-	-	5	290	4	345
Common nuisance, . . .	-	7	17	-	55	1	3	-	18	-	10	-	51	3	165
Common brawler, . . .	1	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	21	3	44
Contempt of court, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	2	5	15
Cruelty to animals, . . .	2	19	11	-	25	4	35	9	35	-	26	8	77	32	283
Disorderly house, . . .	-	8	10	-	5	1	8	-	5	-	1	-	20	10	68
Disturbing meetings, . . .	2	5	13	-	8	-	10	1	6	-	4	9	22	10	90
Disturbing the peace, . . .	2	114	360	-	109	20	88	21	430	-	137	55	202	255	1,854
Drunkenness, . . .	14	695	2,836	-	3,667	145	2,048	318	4,386	4	715	963	14,884	3,262	33,927
Escape from prison, . . .	1	2	4	-	8	1	3	-	14	-	-	9	-	2	44
Fornication, . . .	-	17	3	-	13	4	18	-	23	-	1	10	169	12	270



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TABLE No. 50 — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.												
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.
Gaming, . . . .	3	9	49	-	40	-	28	-	23	-	-	31	80
House of ill-fame, .	-	3	-	-	6	1	3	3	1	-	-	1	94
Idle and disorderly, .	2	11	12	-	15	2	1	3	20	-	7	2	318
Incest, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent exposure, .	-	2	2	-	5	-	2	-	6	-	2	2	27
Labor law, violation of,	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewdness, . . . .	-	12	12	-	24	6	-	6	28	-	-	1	13
Lewd cohabitation, .	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	6
Liquor laws, violation of,	10	182	111	1	378	11	120	27	465	1	221	36	680
Lord's Day, violation of, . . . .	1	9	3	1	10	-	56	-	136	1	6	56	196
Neglect of family, .	5	24	51	-	61	1	29	3	102	-	16	13	182
Obscenity, . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Peddling, unlicensed, .	-	7	1	-	1	-	4	-	28	-	13	2	16
Perjury, . . . .	-	5	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	8
Polygamy, . . . .	-	1	3	-	5	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	5
Profanity, . . . .	-	3	-	-	23	-	5	-	16	-	8	2	184
Refusing to aid officer, .	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	7
Stubbornness, . . .	-	7	84	-	15	1	15	2	32	-	3	10	77
Tramp, . . . .	2	1	27	-	12	-	19	10	140	-	93	22	11
Truancy, . . . .	-	6	14	-	51	-	27	-	35	-	6	3	213
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . . .	3	19	7	-	25	24	4	4	75	-	12	17	21
Vagabond, . . . .	-	60	54	-	209	1	97	17	279	1	116	26	163
Violation of town by-laws or city ordinance, . . . .	-	17	34	-	99	1	40	1	206	-	26	28	754
Violation of fish laws, .	26	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	10	-	-	12	-
Walking on railroad, .	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	104
Miscellaneous, . . .	2	14	35	-	73	10	56	6	157	-	15	18	313
Total, . . . .	79	1,334	3,722	-	25,115	243	2,778	447	6,939	8	1,461	1,371	19,363

## SUMMARY.

1.—Against the person, . . . .	29	318	591	6	950	66	509	70	1,217	7	209	177	3,260
2.—Against property, . . . .	22	194	369	6	839	77	386	46	1,135	7	255	153	3,563
3.—Against public order and decency, . . . .	79	1,334	3,725	-	25,115	243	2,778	447	6,939	8	1,461	1,371	19,363
Total, . . . .	130	1,846	4,685	14	6,904	386	3,673	563	9,291	22	1,936	1,701	26,186

TABLE No. 51.—*Showing Number of Cases begun in the Lower Courts in each County, in Years ending Sept. 30, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886.*

COUNTIES.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Barnstable, . . . . .	81	127	187	149	180
Berkshire, . . . . .	1,820	1,859	1,864	1,746	1,846
Bristol, . . . . .	4,161	4,226	4,538	4,509	4,685
Dukes, . . . . .	19	28	24	19	14
Essex, . . . . .	6,751	6,680	7,390	7,050	6,904
Franklin, . . . . .	384	390	505	282	386
Hampden, . . . . .	3,280	3,577	3,091	3,721	3,673
Hampshire, . . . . .	644	442	470	399	563
Middlesex, . . . . .	7,190	8,004	8,383	8,472	9,291
Nantucket, . . . . .	4	10	15	29	22
Norfolk, . . . . .	1,498	1,797	2,027	1,908	1,985
Plymouth, . . . . .	1,317	1,281	1,708	1,771	1,701
Suffolk, . . . . .	26,877	27,208	27,721	26,598	26,186
Worcester, . . . . .	6,322	5,527	6,177	5,463	5,466
Total, . . . . .	60,348	61,166	64,650	62,116	62,852

TABLE No. 52.—*Showing Number of Sentences\* imposed in all the Courts in Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

1.—AGAINST THE PERSON.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Abandoning child, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	6
Assault, . . . . .	11	210	421	5	661	44	338	40	606	3	199	119	1,967	301	5,015
Carrying weapons, .	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	20	3	34
Libel, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Manslaughter, . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	14
Murder, attempt, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Poisoning, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rape, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Robbery, . . . . .	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	51
Threatening, . . .	-	3	3	1	9	1	12	-	19	-	4	1	39	-	92
Total, . . . . .	11	222	425	6	674	45	353	40	721	3	205	121	2,087	306	5,219

\* Sentences on murder cases reported on page 165

TABLE No. 52 — Continued.

## 2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Arson, . . . .	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	15
Blackmail, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Breaking and enter- ing, . . . .	3	7	28	-	34	3	11	3	47	-	9	7	140	12	304
Breaking glass, . . .	-	4	3	-	18	1	3	1	23	-	7	2	106	8	176
Burglary, . . . .	-	6	2	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	51
Burglars' tools, hav- ing, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Counterfeit money, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	2	13
Embezzlement, . . .	-	2	5	-	13	-	3	2	8	-	-	-	41	1	75
Evading fare, . . . .	-	9	2	-	9	7	13	-	25	-	2	-	39	6	112
Forgery and uttering,	-	7	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	18	2	35
Fraud, . . . .	-	15	11	-	34	1	15	1	33	-	5	5	47	15	182
Larceny, . . . .	11	55	136	-	316	14	94	11	321	1	37	33	1,324	127	2,485
Malicious mischief, .	-	22	34	-	75	1	21	1	17	-	44	5	87	10	317
Obstructing railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	26	3	40
Stealing a ride, . . .	-	-	3	-	10	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	19
Taking team unlaw- fully, . . . .	-	-	2	-	3	2	3	-	6	-	3	-	5	5	29
Trespass, . . . .	-	8	6	3	10	4	16	-	49	-	11	3	55	6	171
Unlawful appropri- ation, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	23	1	34
Miscellaneous, . . .	-	2	1	-	4	1	1	-	7	-	2	-	13	2	33
Total, . . . .	14	139	238	3	534	37	196	20	558	1	124	64	1,972	201	4,101

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

Affray, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	9
Adultery, . . .	-	17	3	-	14	1	3	-	18	-	-	-	17	16	89
Bastardy, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bestiality, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Common brawler, . . .	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	13	2	24
Common drunkard, . . .	2	8	-	-	42	-	3	6	119	-	14	11	113	58	375

**TABLE No. 52—Continued.**

### 3.—AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY—Continued.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dorset.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Common night-walker, . . . . .	-	7	-	-	15	-	7	-	5	-	-	4	188	4	230
Common nuisance, . . . . .	-	7	17	-	86	-	3	-	9	-	6	-	15	34	127
Contempt of court, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	8	4	12
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	18	10	-	17	-	25	3	20	-	19	8	57	17	189
Disorderly house, . . . . .	-	6	7	-	5	1	7	-	4	-	1	-	15	10	56
Disturbing meeting, . . . . .	2	4	6	-	2	-	8	-	4	-	3	7	11	5	52
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	1	83	305	-	133	18	79	19	333	1	110	40	138	212	1,472
Drunkenness, . . . . .	12	628	2,771	-	3,587	124	1,826	300	4,113	4	671	923	14,414	3,114	32,487
Escape from prison, . . . . .	1	1	1	-	8	1	2	-	13	-	-	9	2	-	38
Fast driving, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Fornication, . . . . .	-	14	3	-	9	4	16	-	20	-	1	10	148	9	234
Gaming, . . . . .	2	2	40	-	38	-	27	-	20	-	3	16	93	12	253
House of ill-fame, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	13	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	90	1	113
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	2	10	11	-	15	2	1	4	14	-	3	-	224	1	287
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	11	5	25
Labor laws, violation of, . . . . .	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	9	9	-	20	4	-	5	14	-	-	-	5	5	71
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	12
Liquor laws, violation of, . . . . .	11	158	87	-	383	7	75	13	427	1	164	50	576	394	2,346
Lord's Day, violation of, . . . . .	2	7	5	1	10	-	39	-	82	1	3	42	155	51	396
Neglect of family, . . . . .	4	4	31	-	23	1	14	1	28	-	6	6	26	20	164
Obscenity, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Peddling, unlicensed, . . . . .	-	5	1	-	1	-	2	-	23	-	11	2	13	16	74
Perjury, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	7
Profanity, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	18	-	5	-	11	-	6	2	147	-	192
Refusing to aid officer, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	8
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	4	21	-	9	1	4	-	15	-	1	-	38	3	96
Tramp, . . . . .	2	1	27	-	8	-	16	7	134	-	85	15	6	2	308
Truancy, . . . . .	-	-	13	-	26	-	19	-	24	-	3	3	80	4	172
Unlicensed dog, keeping, . . . . .	1	7	1	-	7	2	2	4	44	-	13	9	16	18	124

TABLE No. 52 — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Vagabond, . . . .	-	48	40	-	196	-	65	12	243	-	91	21	137	72	925
Violation of town by-laws or city ordinance, . . . .	-	9	26	-	76	1	24	1	138	-	18	19	548	25	885
Violation of fish laws, . . . .	12	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	-	2	42
Walking on railroad, . . . .	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	89	1	106
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	3	20	-	37	3	27	2	108	-	7	13	208	18	446
Total, . . . .	54	1,082	3,458	1	4,776	172	2,308	381	6,008	7	1,242	1,226	17,608	4,139	42,462

## SUMMARY.

1. — Against the person, . . . .	11	222	425	6	674	45	353	40	721	3	205	121	2,087	306	5,219
2. — Against property, . . . .	14	139	238	3	534	37	196	20	558	1	124	64	1,972	201	4,101
3. — Against public order and decency, . . . .	54	1,082	3,458	1	4,776	172	2,308	381	6,008	7	1,242	1,226	17,608	4,139	42,462
Total, . . . .	79	1,443	4,121	10	5,984	254	2,857	441	7,287	11	1,571	1,411	21,667	4,646	51,782

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The laws in relation to the Massachusetts Reformatory and the Reformatory Prison for Women authorize the Commissioners of Prisons to remove unsuitable prisoners from these institutions to county prisons or to the Boston House of Industry. There is, however, no authority for releasing from imprisonment, before the expiration of their sentences, the persons so removed. In view of the fact that the prisoners committed to these reformatory institutions usually have sentences much longer than would be imposed if they had been sent to other institutions, we recommend that this Board be given the same power to release that they would have had if the prisoner had remained in the reformatory. We have refrained from removing prisoners from the Massachusetts Reformatory since the law authorizing indeterminate sentences went into effect, because of the injustice which might possibly be done.

The existence of a saloon near a prison is a great evil. There are several so near the State Prison as to be within sight of the prisoners. We recommend the passage of a law forbidding the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors within a thousand feet of any prison premises.

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Under the law in relation to the State Prison, the subordinate officers, though most of them are appointed with the approval of the Commissioners, may be removed by the warden without their approval. We recommend the reenactment of the original law, which provided that removals may be made by the warden with the approval of the Commissioners, and that in case of disagreement between the warden and the Board as to the removal of an officer, the Governor and Council shall decide the matter.

---

Three years ago the Board made a contract with John L. Mayers for the construction of six double-tenement dwelling-houses for officers of the State Prison (then) at Concord. A short time before the completion of the work a member of the Board was informed, verbally, by the Hon. George Heywood of Concord that Mr. Mayers had used in the cellar walls some field stone which he (Mayers) had purchased from one of Mr. Heywood's tenants. Upon this information the Board withheld from Mr. Mayers the last \$100 due on his contract, and it has never been paid. It is conceded that Mr. Mayers bought the stone in good faith from Mr. Heywood's tenant, who represented that he had the right to sell it. The tenant has never presented a bill to Mr. Mayers for the stone. Mr. Mayers has vainly endeavored to obtain a bill from Mr. Heywood. The Board, in view of the possibility that if they settled with Mr. Mayers, as they desired to do, they might involve the State in a controversy with Mr. Heywood, who may have a claim against the State for the stone used in the walls of its houses, have refused to pay Mr. Mayers. The bill should be paid at once, and as we desire the decision of the Legislature as to the rights of the several parties, we bring the matter to your attention.

The repairs at the State Prison have involved an expenditure somewhat in excess of the appropriation. When the work was begun, it was supposed that the outer walls of the extension would be of brick ; but it was found later on that by splitting the stone taken from the old "arch" it would be possible to obtain stone enough for the entire outside. This entailed a considerable unexpected expense ; but the improvement, in both appearance and security, justified the expenditure. The new "strong rooms" were finished with stone jambs, instead of brick as at first intended, at an added cost. The hospital has been entirely remodelled and refitted, and is conceded to be one of the best in the country. This was not contemplated at the outset. It was intended that the steam-heating apparatus for the extension should be put in the basement, and the work was partly done when it was found for the first time that that story, which had previously been thoroughly dry, was liable to be overflowed with high tides. This made it necessary to change the heating system, and caused increased expenditure for this item. We ask for an appropriation to meet the deficiency.

---

We recommend that power to revise the dietary of county prisons be given to some authority outside the county in which such revision is to be made. As a rule the food in the county prisons is good and ample, but there are exceptions, and there is now no authority to secure the improvement.

---

The authority of county commissioners to pardon from county prisons for the minor offences is a very broad one, and in some cases its exercise, in the release of men who have been confined but a short time, tends to interfere with the purposes of the law under which they were committed. The local pressure for the release of prisoners is sometimes very strong. We recommend such a change in the law as shall make the consent of the court a prerequisite for the release from county prisons.

The salary of the Superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women is much smaller than that of the executive officer of any other similar State institution. We recommend that it be increased.

---

One of the large chimneys at the State Prison will need rebuilding during the present year, and we ask an appropriation for this purpose.

---

The clerical work of the Board has been greatly increased since the establishment of the Massachusetts Reformatory, and is in excess of the capacity of the clerical force authorized by law. We ask authority to make the necessary increase in the force.

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It is important that there should be plans of the premises of the State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory and Reformatory Prison for Women, showing the boundaries of the grounds, and the water pipes and sewerage and steam pipes. We ask for an appropriation to enable us to secure copies for the institutions and for this office.

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A small appropriation is necessary to provide for replacing some of the wooden stairways at the Reformatory Prison for Women with iron.



## REPORT OF AGENT FOR DISCHARGED FEMALE PRISONERS.

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*To the Commissioners of Prisons :*

Among the most expressive words applied to the lives of individuals is this, — “drifting.” There is such a hopeless, dreary suggestiveness about it, and yet it is so applicable to the class to which my time, under your direction, is devoted.

Would that I could paint a picture of a drifting life as powerfully as the artist portrays the ship, without sail, compass or rudder, at the mercy of wind and wave! Equally helpless, even more liable to be carried by the tide of old associations and habits upon the rocks of crime and misery, is the woman just released from a penal institution. To such must we act, for the love of humanity, as rudder, compass and motive power. To an observer this may seem a hopeless task; to a worker, a labor which may have fair recompense. As experience increases, one learns better to analyze motives, to detect impositions, and to judge more accurately mental and moral conditions.

As among people of high intelligence, so in less favored classes there is great variety. While all are most influenced by kindness, some are susceptible to appeals to their pride, others to thoughts of those who are dear to them, and some have their consciousness fully awakened during a period of imprisonment.

This year a much larger number of women have come for advice and assistance than ever before. I have given clothing and pecuniary aid to three hundred and seventy-one women. Frequent appeals are made by those who are not discharged prisoners. I am compelled to send such away with advice only, as they do not come under this branch of public service.

It is an easy matter to tell how many have received clothing, how many have been provided temporarily with food and shelter, how many have been sent to places where they may earn an honest living or to homes established by private or State charities. It is not easy to recall advice given, sympathy bestowed, or the attempt to make the homeless feel there are still people in the world who care to do them good. This is indeed woman's work to woman. Though it sometimes wearies head and heart, and taxes the nervous strength, it is a good work. While it is ours to do, we would grow wiser with the years of experience, more hopeful, more charitable. This work does not harden one, as might seem possible. When heredity and early education (or the lack of it) or sudden temptations are considered, we feel only pity for the erring. Few of us can even imagine the pangs of hunger or the thirst which brings desolation.

Then let us have patience with the fallen, and strive more earnestly for their reformation.

The expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, have been as follows :—

Board of discharged prisoners, . . . . .	\$195.06
Clothing for discharged prisoners, . . . . .	650.86
Transportation for discharged prisoners, . . . . .	276.43
Rent for discharged prisoners, . . . . .	89.26
Cash for discharged prisoners, . . . . .	162.96
Express for discharged prisoners, . . . . .	7.61
Sundries for discharged prisoners, . . . . .	81.92
Travel of agent with and for prisoners, . . . . .	129.56
Office expenses (postage, telegrams, stationery, etc.), . . . . .	13.49
	<hr/>
	\$1,297.26
Salary of agent, . . . . .	761.41
	<hr/>
Total expenditure, . . . . .	\$2,058.67

The balance of the appropriation of \$3,600 has been expended by the Commissioners for the support of discharged prisoners and of "probationers" at the Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners at Dedham.

SARAH E. FRYE, Agent.

[The following Report was printed as No. 206 of the House Documents of 1887.]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS,  
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 23, 1887.

*To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

By direction of the Commissioners I acknowledge the receipt by them of the following order of the Legislature: —

*Ordered,* That the Prison Commissioners be requested to inform the Legislature, forthwith, as to the number of prisoners in the several prisons of the Commonwealth; the number employed at remunerative labor in each prison; the prices at which they are employed; the industries in which they are engaged, and the system under which they are employed. Also, the cost and earnings for each prison for the last fiscal year.

In order to obtain the information required by this order, the Commissioners sent a circular to the several prisons, asking for a return of the number of prisoners in the several prisons of the Commonwealth on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1887; the number employed at remunerative labor in each prison; the prices at which they were employed; the industries in which they were engaged, and the system under which they were employed at that date. This report is a compilation of the returns received.

The phrase "employed at remunerative labor," used in the order, has been construed to mean labor for which money was received, and not that which was performed in carrying on the institutions, such as washing, cooking, etc. Neither does it include farm labor, which, though it produces valuable results, brings no *cash* returns.

The number of inmates in all the penal and reformatory institutions (excepting the reformatory schools) on the 24th of February, 1887, and the number employed at "remunerative labor," is shown in the following table:—

TABLE NO. 1. — *Showing the Number of Prisoners in the several Prisons on the 24th day of February, 1887.*

COUNTY PRISONS.	Number of Inmates.			Number Employed at Remunerative Labor.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	6	—	6	—	—	—
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	80	1	81	68	—	68
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	168	11	179	90	—	90
Taunton Jail, . . . . .	56	11	67	—	—	—
Edgartown Jail, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipswich House of Correction, . . . . .	123	7	130	77	—	77
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	177	22	199	70	—	70
Newburyport Jail, . . . . .	17	—	17	—	—	—
Salem Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	146	14	160	75	—	75
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	24	—	24	18	—	18
Springfield Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	146	11	157	96	5	101
Northampton Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	14	1	15	—	—	—
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	461	21	482	321	—	321
Lowell Jail, . . . . .	57	16	73	—	—	—
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	149	7	156	128	—	128
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	57	—	57	34	—	34
Boston Jail, . . . . .	121	29	150	—	—	—
Boston House of Correction, . . . . .	424	71	495	324	—	324
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	91	2	93	64	—	64
Worcester Jail and House of Correction, . . . . .	175	13	188	117	—	117
Total, . . . . .	2,495	237	2,732	1,482	5	1,487

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.						
State Prison, . . . . .	554	—	554	322	—	322
Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	716	—	716	427	—	427
Reformatory Prison for Women, . . . . .	—	224	224	—	105	105
State Workhouse, . . . . .	155	1	156	72	—	72
Boston House of Industry, . . . . .	633	184	817	180	31	211
Total, . . . . .	2,058	409	2,467	1,001	136	1,137

SUMMARY.						
County Prisons, . . . . .	2,495	237	2,732	1,482	5	1,487
Other Institutions, . . . . .	2,058	409	2,467	1,001	136	1,137
Total, . . . . .	4,553	646	5,199	2,483	141	2,624

There were in all the institutions referred to, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1887, 5,199 prisoners. 4,553 of these were males and 646 were females. (The proportion of females is the smallest ever known).

There were in the county prisons 2,495 male prisoners and 237 females, a total of 2,732. There were 554 males in the State Prison; 716 in the Massachusetts Reformatory; 155 males and one female in the State Workhouse; 224 females in the Reformatory Prison for Women, and 633 males and 184 females in the Boston House of Industry at Deer Island. These institutions contained 2,058 male prisoners and 409 females.

Table No. 1 shows that of the 5,199 prisoners, 2,483 males and 141 females (a total of 2,624, or about one-half) were engaged in "remunerative labor." The details are shown in Table No. 2. From this latter table it appears that at the county institutions at Barnstable, Taunton, Edgartown, Newburyport, Northampton, Lowell, Nantucket and at the Charles Street Jail in Boston there is no remunerative labor. This is owing principally to the fact that the number of prisoners in these institutions is so small as to make it impracticable to employ them.

The public account system is in vogue at Cambridge and New Bedford. The manufacture of brushes is carried on at the former, and that of shoes at the last-named institution. A part of the prisoners at the Boston House of Industry are also employed on public account in stone-cutting.

The piece-price system is in operation at the Massachusetts Reformatory, Reformatory Prison for Women, State Workhouse, at the county prisons at Plymouth, (South) Boston, Greenfield, Fitchburg and Worcester, in part at the State Prison and in part at the Boston House of Industry.

The contract system is in vogue in part at the State Prison and at the county prisons at Pittsfield, Ipswich, Lawrence, Salem, Springfield and Dedham.

The prisoners were employed under the several systems, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Contract system, . . . . .	636	5	641
Public account, . . . . .	480	—	480
Piece-price, . . . . .	1,367	136	1,503
Total, . . . . .	2,483	141	2,624

The details for the several prisons are shown in the following table:—

TABLE No. 2. — *Showing the Industries at which Prisoners were employed (at remunerative Labor) on the Twenty-fourth Day of February, 1887, and the Prices at which the Prisoners were employed.*

INSTITUTIONS.	INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			PRICES.
		M.	F.	Total.	
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	68	—	68	\$16 per quarter per man.
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	90	—	90	Work done on public account.
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	—	—	—	—
Taunton Jail.	Shoemaking.	77	—	77	15 cts. per day per man.
Edgartown Jail.	Shoemaking.	70	—	70	15 cts. per day per man. Contractor pays all expenses of shop, overseer, power, etc.
Ipswich House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	—	—	—	—
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	—	—	—	—
Newburyport Jail.	Shoemaking.	—	—	—	—
Salem Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	75	—	75	13 cts. per day per man.
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	18	—	18	Piece-price system; from 4½ to 7½ cts. per chair seat.
Springfield Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	96	5	101	10 cts. per day per prisoner.
Northampton Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	—	—	—	—
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	321	—	321	Work done on public account.
Lowell Jail.	Shoemaking.	—	—	—	—
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	—	—	—	—
Dedham Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	128	—	128	Contractor pays \$3,500 per annum for labor of all prisoners not required about the prison, estimated to average 12 cts. per day per man.
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	34	—	34	Piece-price system; 6 cts. per chair seat.
Boston Jail.	Shoemaking.	—	—	—	—
Boston House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	324	—	324	Piece-price system; from 50 cts. to \$3 per doz. pieces.
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	64	—	64	" 4 to 15 cts. per chair seat.
Worcester Jail and House of Correction.	Shoemaking.	117	—	117	" " 4½ to 9 cts. " " "
Total.		1,482	5	1,487	

TABLE No. 52 — Concluded.

## 3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	COUNTIES.														
	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.	Total.
Vagabond, . . . .	-	48	40	-	196	-	65	12	243	-	91	21	137	72	925
Violation of town by-laws or city ordinance, . . . .	-	9	26	-	76	1	24	1	138	-	18	19	548	25	885
Violation of fish laws, . . . .	12	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	-	2	42
Walking on railroad, . . . .	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	89	1	106
Miscellaneous, . . . .	-	3	20	-	37	3	27	2	108	-	7	13	208	18	446
Total, . . . .	64	1,082	3,458	1	4,776	172	2,308	381	6,008	7	1,242	1,226	17,608	4,139	42,462

## SUMMARY.

1. — Against the person, . . .	11	222	425	6	674	45	353	40	721	3	205	121	2,087	306	5,219
2. — Against property, . . .	14	139	288	3	534	37	196	20	558	1	124	64	1,972	201	4,101
3. — Against public order and decency, . . .	64	1,082	3,458	-	14,776	172	2,308	381	6,008	7	1,242	1,226	17,608	4,139	42,462
Total, . . .	79	1,443	4,121	10	5,984	254	2,857	441	7,287	11	1,571	1,411	21,667	4,646	51,782

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The laws in relation to the Massachusetts Reformatory and the Reformatory Prison for Women authorize the Commissioners of Prisons to remove unsuitable prisoners from these institutions to county prisons or to the Boston House of Industry. There is, however, no authority for releasing from imprisonment, before the expiration of their sentences, the persons so removed. In view of the fact that the prisoners committed to these reformatory institutions usually have sentences much longer than would be imposed if they had been sent to other institutions, we recommend that this Board be given the same power to release that they would have had if the prisoner had remained in the reformatory. We have refrained from removing prisoners from the Massachusetts Reformatory since the law authorizing indeterminate sentences went into effect, because of the injustice which might possibly be done.

The existence of a saloon near a prison is a great evil. There are several so near the State Prison as to be within sight of the prisoners. We recommend the passage of a law forbidding the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors within a thousand feet of any prison premises.

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Under the law in relation to the State Prison, the subordinate officers, though most of them are appointed with the approval of the Commissioners, may be removed by the warden without their approval. We recommend the re-enactment of the original law, which provided that removals may be made by the warden with the approval of the Commissioners, and that in case of disagreement between the warden and the Board as to the removal of an officer, the Governor and Council shall decide the matter.

---

Three years ago the Board made a contract with John L. Mayers for the construction of six double-tenement dwelling-houses for officers of the State Prison (then) at Concord. A short time before the completion of the work a member of the Board was informed, verbally, by the Hon. George Heywood of Concord that Mr. Mayers had used in the cellar walls some field stone which he (Mayers) had purchased from one of Mr. Heywood's tenants. Upon this information the Board withheld from Mr. Mayers the last \$100 due on his contract, and it has never been paid. It is conceded that Mr. Mayers bought the stone in good faith from Mr. Heywood's tenant, who represented that he had the right to sell it. The tenant has never presented a bill to Mr. Mayers for the stone. Mr. Mayers has vainly endeavored to obtain a bill from Mr. Heywood. The Board, in view of the possibility that if they settled with Mr. Mayers, as they desired to do, they might involve the State in a controversy with Mr. Heywood, who may have a claim against the State for the stone used in the walls of its houses, have refused to pay Mr. Mayers. The bill should be paid at once, and as we desire the decision of the Legislature as to the rights of the several parties, we bring the matter to your attention.



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TABLE No. 3. — *Receipts, Expenditures, etc.* — Concluded.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

PRISONS.	RECEIPTS.			Total Ex- penditures.	Balance against Prisons.
	For Labor.	From other Sources.	Total.		
State Prison, . . . . .	\$29,529 91	\$8,825 89	\$38,355 80	\$112,516 08	\$74,160 28
Massachusetts Reformatory, .	20,003 80	5,869 77	25,863 57	146,067 86	120,193 78
Reformatory Prison for Women, .	11,128 45	1,004 76	12,133 21	60,047 56	48,514 35
State Workhouse, . . . . .	1,691 73	991 86	2,683 59	42,063 95	39,370 36
Boston House of Industry,*	13,511 87	17,001 48	30,513 35	192,863 40	162,340 05
Total, . . . . .	\$75,865 76	\$33,683 76	\$109,549 52	\$554,128 34	\$444,578 82

SUMMARY.

County Prisons, . . . . .	\$108,661 82	\$14,477 14	\$118,138 96	\$368,962 12	\$250,843 16
Other Institutions, . . . . .	75,865 76	33,683 76	109,549 52	554,128 34	444,578 82
Total, . . . . .	\$179,527 58	\$48,160 90	\$227,688 48	\$923,110 46	\$695,421 98

\* For the calendar year 1886. The city institutions at Deer Island are all under one management, and the receipts and expenditures are not only for the House of Industry, but for the House of Reformation, Truant School, Hospital for Pauper Women, and Nursery at Deer Island and Almshouse at Rainsford Island.

† The receipts for labor include \$2,344.59 earned by the boys in the House of Reformation for printing.

For the Commissioners of Prisons,

W. F. SPALDING,

Secretary.

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ANNUAL REPORT

C<sup>2</sup>

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

ON THE

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN AND OTHER  
OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

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BOSTON :  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
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1887.



## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.*

In the month of June Col. Roland G. Usher, who had been Warden of the State Prison since February, 1883, resigned his office, and on the 1st day of July Col. Edward J. Russell entered upon the duties of the position, under appointment of His Excellency the Governor. In other respects the official organization is unchanged, and is as follows:—

Warden, . . . Col. EDWARD J. RUSSELL.  
Physician, . . . CHARLES D. SAWIN, M.D.  
Chaplain, . . . Rev. J. W. F. BARNES.

Col. Russell's administration covers but three months of the fiscal year.

The following statement shows the expenditures and receipts during the past two years:—

DR.	1884-85.	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1884, . . .	\$8,942 57	
Expenditures, . . . . .	143,657 85	
	<u>152,600 42</u>	
CR.		
Receipts for labor, . . . . .	\$39,954 25	
Receipts from other sources, . . .	30,357 17	
Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1885, . . .	3,919 84	
	<u>74,231 26</u>	
Excess of expenditures, . . . . .		\$78,369 16
DR.	1885-86.	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1885, . . .	\$3,919 84	
Expenditures, . . . . .	112,516 08	
	<u>116,435 92</u>	
CR.		
Receipts for labor, . . . . .	\$29,529 91	
Receipts from other sources, . . .	8,825 89	
Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1886, . . .	3,896 23	
	<u>42,252 03</u>	
Excess of expenditures, . . . . .		74,183 89
Decrease in excess of expenditures, . . . . .		<u>\$4,185 27</u>

This decrease in the excess of expenditures is made up as follows :—

Decrease in expenditures, . . . . .	\$31,141 77	
Decrease in stock previous year, . . . . .	5,022 73	
	<hr/>	\$36,164 50
Less decrease in receipts for labor, . . . . .	\$10,424 34	
Less decrease in receipts from other sources, . . . . .	21,531 28	
Less decrease in stock, . . . . .	23 61	
	<hr/>	31,979 23
Decrease in excess of expenditures, . . . . .		\$4,185 27

The statement on page 3 shows the net cost of the prison for the year. It is made by charging each department with the stock on hand at the beginning of the year, and with the cash expenditures on its account, and crediting each department with the balance of stock on hand at the end of the year. The actual *cash* expenditures and receipts have varied somewhat from these figures, and were as follows :—

Cash expenditures, . . . . .	\$112,516 08
Cash receipts, . . . . .	38,355 80
	<hr/>
Cash deficiency, . . . . .	\$74,160 28
The decrease in stock was, . . . . .	23 61
	<hr/>
Making total deficiency, . . . . .	\$74,183 89

The great decrease in current expenses, and in “receipts from other sources than labor,” is due to the fact that in 1884–85 the State Prison sold to the Massachusetts Reformatory, when the latter was established, articles to the amount of \$20,984.49. The amount received for these things was expended for the purchase of similar articles, to be used in Charlestown, and in the book-keeping this added to expenditures and receipts. As the expenditure was balanced by the receipts, it did not affect the deficiency, but the great falling off in these two items this year needs this explanation.

The population of the prison has increased considerably during the year. On the first of October, 1885, the number of prisoners was 492. There have been 128 persons committed from the courts; 2 have been returned from the lunatic hospital; 5 have been returned from the Massachusetts Reformatory. One prisoner who escaped several years

ago has also been returned, making the total number of commitments 136. The discharges by expiration of sentence have been 42 in number; 8 have died; 10 have been pardoned; 4 have been removed to lunatic hospital; and 23 have been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory. The total number of discharges has been 87, and the number remaining on the 30th of September, 1886, was 541, an increase of 49 during the year. The number discharged by expiration of sentence has been much smaller than usual, owing to the fact that a large part of the prisoners whose terms would have expired in 1886 were left in the Reformatory when it was established.

During the next year the number of discharges by expiration of sentence will be a few more than one hundred, and if the commitments shall be the same as last year, the population of the prison will not materially increase.

We referred last year to the increase in the graver offences, and to the somewhat remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the establishment of the Reformatory at Concord, there were nearly as many commitments to the State Prison as before it was opened.

The monthly commitments for the past three prison years are shown by the following table:—

*Commitments to State Prison for Years ending Sept. 30, 1884, 1885 and 1886.*

MONTHS.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
October, . . . . .	11	22	19
November, . . . . .	2	10	9
December, . . . . .	10	15	13
January, . . . . .	6	12	5
February, . . . . .	19	19	22
March, . . . . .	8	7	8
April, . . . . .	9	13	5
May, . . . . .	19	3	19
June, . . . . .	11	10	8
July, . . . . .	10	11	11
August, . . . . .	8	4	1
September, . . . . .	11	13	8
Total, . . . . .	124	139	128



It will be seen that the increase for the past year over the commitments of 1883-84 was in the first three months of the prison year, viz., October, November and December, 1885; and that for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1886, the number of commitments was about the same as in the preceding year, and less than in 1883-84.

The length of sentences for the past three years has been as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Three years,	36	40	39
More than 3 and not exceeding 4 years,	18	31	25
“ “ 4 “ “ 5 “	19	34	32
“ “ 5 “ “ 10 “	38	24	25
“ “ 10 “ “ 20 “	10	7	5
Life,	3	3	2
Total,	124	139	128

It is noticeable that, comparing 1883-84 with 1885-86, the number of three years' sentences is three larger; the number from three to four years, seven larger; and the number from four to five years, thirteen larger. The number having sentences exceeding five years is nineteen smaller. One-half of all the commitments were for terms not exceeding four years each, and nearly one-third of them did not exceed three years each. The number of short sentences is even greater than it was before the establishment of the Reformatory.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the large number of re-commitments during the past two years. Of the 267 prisoners received from the courts in the past two years, 44 had served previous sentences in the State Prison. Thirty-three of these had served one previous sentence; 6 had been there twice before; 3 three times before; and 2 four times before.

An analysis of the following criminal histories of the 21 who returned during the past year, so far as relates to their State Prison sentences, will be found to be instructive. We omit the names, for obvious reasons.

No. 1. Committed Nov. 14, 1877, from Suffolk County, for breaking and entering, on a sentence of three years. Discharged Aug. 31, 1880. Recommited Oct. 13, 1885, from Norfolk County, on a sentence of five years, for robbery. When committed the last time he was 37 years of age. He was born in Ireland.

No. 2. Committed Nov. 2, 1872, from Middlesex and Worcester Counties, on two sentences, aggregating three years, for larceny of horses, etc. Discharged Sept. 23, 1875. Recommited Oct. 24, 1885, from Worcester County, on a sentence of three years, for larceny of a horse. He was born in Massachusetts. His father was English and his mother was born in Massachusetts. When committed the last time he was 28 years old.

No. 3. Committed Feb. 17, 1858, from Middlesex County, on a sentence of five years, for being a "common and notorious thief." Discharged Oct. 22, 1862. Recommited Feb. 17, 1872, from Worcester and Middlesex Counties, on two sentences, aggregating eight years, for breaking and entering. Discharged March 18, 1879. Recommited March 20, 1880, from Worcester County, on two sentences, aggregating six years, for breaking and entering. Discharged April 4, 1885. Recommited from Worcester County, Oct. 29, 1885, on a sentence of three years, for larceny of a horse. On the 17th of November he received an additional sentence of ten years in Middlesex County, for larceny. When committed the last time he was 45 years old. He was born in England, of English parents.

No. 4. Committed Feb. 16, 1882, from Suffolk County, on two sentences, aggregating four years, for being a "common and notorious thief." Left in the Reformatory when it was established, and discharged from there July 7, 1885. Recommited Nov. 10, 1885, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of three years, for being a "common and notorious thief." He was born in Massachusetts, of Irish parents, and when committed the last time was 22 years old.

No. 5. Committed Aug. 9, 1870, from Suffolk County, on a three years' sentence, for larceny from the person. Discharged May 29, 1873. Recommited Nov. 19, 1885, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of five years, for entering a building with intent to steal. He was born in Massachusetts, of Irish parents, and when committed the last time was 35 years old.

No. 6. Committed June 16, 1882, from Middlesex County, on a sentence of three years, for breaking and entering. Left in the Reformatory, and discharged from there Nov. 2, 1885. Recom-

mitted Dec. 15, 1885, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of three years, for larceny of a horse. After his commitment he was recognized as the man who stole another horse, and on the 27th of February, 1886, he was given an additional sentence of four years for this offence. This was also in Suffolk County. He was born in this country, of Newfoundland parents, and when committed the last time was 23 years old.

No. 7. Committed July 17, 1863, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of two years, for breaking and entering. Discharged June 22, 1865. Recommited Feb. 16, 1866, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of four and one-half years, for larceny from a building. Discharged May 4, 1870. Recommited April 2, 1873, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of five years, for larceny from a building. Discharged Dec. 8, 1877. Recommited Sept. 13, 1882, from Suffolk County, for larceny from the person, on a sentence of three years. Discharged April 21, 1885. Recommited Dec. 15, 1885, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of five years, for larceny in a building. He was born in Ireland, of Irish parents, and when committed this time was 42 years old.

No. 8. Committed Dec. 30, 1876, from Bristol County, on a sentence of ten years, for rape. Left in the Reformatory, and discharged from there Feb. 21, 1885. Recommited Dec. 23, 1885, from Bristol County, on a sentence of twelve years, for incest. He was born in Virginia, of colored parents (presumably born in this country), and when committed this time was 43 years old.

No. 9. Committed Sept. 12, 1879, from Bristol County, on a sentence of five years, for burglary. Discharged Dec. 7, 1883. Recommited Dec. 23, 1885, from Bristol County, on a sentence of five years, for breaking and entering. He was born in this country, of Irish parents, and when committed the last time was 48 years old.

No. 10. Committed July 25, 1873, from Berkshire County, on a sentence of five years, for larceny in a building. Discharged April 2, 1878. Recommited Feb. 1, 1886, from Berkshire County, on a sentence of three years, for larceny in a building. He was born in Maryland, of colored parents (presumably born in this country), and when committed this time was 40 years old.

No. 11. Committed Oct. 25, 1877, from Middlesex County, on a sentence of three years, for larceny of a horse. Discharged Aug. 2, 1880. Recommited Oct. 21, 1882, from Essex County, on a sentence of four years, for the larceny of a horse. Left in the Re-

formatory, and discharged from there Dec. 22, 1885. Recommitted Feb. 4, 1886, from Essex County, on a sentence of four years, for larceny of a horse, etc. On the 9th of March he was taken to court in Middlesex County, and received an additional sentence of four years, for larceny of a horse, etc. He is also under indictment in New Hampshire for stealing a horse, between his first and second commitments. He was born in this country, of American parents, and when committed the last time was 35 years old.

No. 12. Committed Feb. 10, 1883, from Essex County, on a sentence of three years, for larceny of a horse. Left in the Reformatory, and discharged Aug. 14, 1885. Recommitted Feb. 4, 1886, from Essex County, on a sentence of three years, for larceny of a horse, etc. He was born in this country, of American parents, and when committed the last time was 31 years old.

No. 13. Committed March 16, 1883, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of three years, for breaking and entering. Left in the Reformatory, and discharged from there Oct. 23, 1885. Recommitted Feb. 27, 1886, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of four years, for larceny of an express wagon and contents. He was born in this country, of American parents, and when committed the last time was 21 years old.

No. 14. Committed Jan. 24, 1880, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of five years, for robbery. Discharged June 26, 1884. Recommitted March 12, 1886, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of five years, for breaking and entering. He was born in this country, of foreign parents (Germany and British Provinces), and when committed the last time was 22 years old.

No. 15. Committed Dec. 10, 1873, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of five years, for attempt to break and enter. Discharged Aug. 30, 1878. Recommitted March 12, 1886, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of three years, for breaking and entering. He was born in this country, of Scotch parents, and when committed the last time was 33 years old.

No. 16. Committed April 19, 1876, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of one and one-half years, for larceny. Discharged Oct. 18, 1877. Recommitted March 19, 1886, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of three years, for breaking and entering. He was born in this country, of Irish parents, and when committed the last time was 31 years old.

No. 17. Committed Nov. 24, 1880, from Franklin County, on a sentence of three years, for breaking and entering. Discharged June 30, 1883. Recommitted March 27, 1886, from Franklin County, on a sentence of five years, for breaking and entering. He was born in this country, of American parents, and when committed the last time was 26 years old.

No. 18. Committed July 9, 1878, from Middlesex County, on a sentence of seven years, for larceny of a horse, etc. Discharged June 5, 1884. Recommitted May 12, 1886, from Essex County, on a sentence of three years, for larceny of a horse, etc. He was born in this country, of American parents, and when last committed was 39 years old.

No. 19. Committed June 7, 1878, from Worcester County, on a sentence of eight years, for breaking and entering. Left in the Reformatory, and discharged from there Feb. 20, 1885. Recommitted June 25, 1886, from Bristol County, on a sentence of four years, for breaking and entering. He was born in this country, of American parents, and when last committed was 31 years old.

No. 20. Committed Nov. 11, 1873, from Plymouth County, on a sentence of seven years, for breaking and entering. Discharged Dec. 27, 1879. Recommitted July 20, 1886, from Plymouth County, on a sentence of seven years, for breaking and entering. He was born in this country, of American parents, and when last committed was 32 years old.

No. 21. Committed May 28, 1880, from Worcester County, on a sentence of four years, for larceny of a horse, etc. Discharged Nov. 12, 1883. Recommitted Sept. 25, 1886, from Norfolk County, on a sentence of five years, for larceny of a horse, etc. He was born in this country, of American parents, and when last committed was 35 years old.

Besides these twenty-one cases, there were two others, who did not come direct to the State Prison from the courts. They were as follows : —

No. 22. Committed April 13, 1881, from Suffolk County, on a five years' sentence for forgery. Left in the Reformatory when it was established, and discharged from there May 14, 1885. He was, before the expiration of his original sentence, convicted of two other petty forgeries. Before sentence was imposed he was

returned to the Reformatory, to serve the remainder of his original sentence. He received two sentences to the State Prison, aggregating three years, for the new offences, to take effect after the expiration of the former sentence. He was transferred from the Reformatory to the State Prison, to serve both the old and the new sentences. He was born in this country, of American parents, and when last committed was 48 years old.

No. 23. Committed Dec. 12, 1882, from Suffolk County, on a sentence of three and one-half years, for larceny in a building. He was left in the Reformatory when it was established, and discharged from there Nov. 16, 1885. Before the expiration of his original sentence he was convicted in Suffolk County of breaking and entering. Before sentence was imposed he was returned to the Reformatory, to serve out the remainder of his original sentence. A sentence of four years was imposed for the new offence, to be served in the State Prison, after the expiration of his former sentence. He was transferred to the State Prison from the Reformatory to serve both the old and the new sentences. He was born in this country, of American parents, and when last committed was 26 years old.

These cases are not exceptional. They can be duplicated from year to year. Ninety-seven of the 541 prisoners in the State Prison on the 30th of September, 1886, had served one or more previous sentences. Seventy-five of these had been there once before, 13 twice before, 6 three times before, and 3 four times before. The number of re-committed prisoners now in the prison is larger than for many years, both actually and in proportion to the total population, and the re-commitments for the past year are larger than usual,—more than 16 per cent. of the entire number.

The number of re-committed prisoners at the end of each of the last eight years, and the number re-committed each year, in proportion to the total number, will be seen from the following table:—

	Total No. Re- maining.	No. of Re-com- mitted Remain- ing.	Percentage.	No. of Commit- ments for Year.	No. of Re-com- mitments for Year.	Percentage.
Sept. 30, 1879, . . .	766	90	11+	186	23	12+
1880, . . .	721	88	12+	150	20	13+
1881, . . .	661	79	11+	145	24	16+
1882, . . .	650	90	13+	133	28	21+
1883, . . .	567	65	11+	112	12	10+
1884, . . .	560	76	13+	124	19	15+
1885, . . .	492	78	15+	139	23	16+
1886, . . .	541	97	17+	128	21	16+

The question which these facts and figures suggest relates to the best method of dealing with the habitual criminal. Until recently there has been but little systematic effort to ascertain the previous record of prisoners who are charged with crime, and some of the most notorious criminals have received light sentences for new offences. During the past two or three years the Boston police department has devised and put in operation a system which will render it difficult for a habitual criminal, tried in Suffolk County, to escape detection as an old offender. But even when so recognized, the courts often impose light sentences. Of the twenty committed last year who had served one previous sentence, nine received new sentences of three years each, three received sentences of four years each, six received sentences of five years each, one a sentence of seven years and one a sentence of eight years. The prisoner who came for the third time received a sentence of but three years, and the one who came for the fifth time received a sentence of only five years.

The theory of penal sentences seems to be that they are penalties for offences committed, and that a certain amount of punishment should be awarded for a certain amount of crime, without much regard to the character of the offender. Thus it frequently happens that a confirmed criminal receives the same sentence that is imposed upon a beginner in crime for the same offence.

This seems unbusiness-like, to say the least, and it is

difficult to say upon what theory it can be justified, except that the character of the offence, instead of the character of the offender, is to be the basis of punishment.

The other theory, which takes into account the character of the offender, can hardly fail to secure better results. In the case of the habitual offender the application of this theory is not difficult. A second, or third, or fourth offence demonstrates very conclusively the criminal inclinations and character of the offender, and it is easy to predict the future course of one who has begun in this way, when he reaches this point. He is very certain to continue in crime, and this probability imposes upon the State an obligation to deal with him in such a manner as to secure the community from danger, and at the same time to afford the opportunity to do more for his reformation than can be accomplished during a short sentence.

The range of statutory penalties for the more serious offences is a very wide one, and affords the courts an opportunity to impose sentences commensurate with both the crime and the character of the various offences; but until the legislative branch of the government shall, by direct enactment, establish the principle of dealing with habitual offenders in a manner different from that with which it treats those who have committed their first crimes, the courts can hardly be expected to apply this method systematically.

It is difficult to say how far the State should go in its laws in this matter. Ohio, in 1885, passed the following law: —

Every person who, after having been twice convicted, sentenced and imprisoned in some penal institution for felony, whether committed heretofore or hereafter, and whether committed in this State or elsewhere within the limits of the United States of America, shall be convicted, sentenced and imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary for felony hereafter committed, shall be deemed and taken to be an habitual criminal, and on the expiration of the term for which he shall be so sentenced, he shall not be discharged from imprisonment in the penitentiary, but shall be detained therein for and during his natural life, unless pardoned by the governor, and the liability to be so detained shall be and constitute a part of every sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary; provided, however, that after the expiration of the term for which he was so sentenced, he may, in the discretion of the board of managers, be allowed to



go upon parole outside of the buildings and enclosures, but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of said board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said institution; and power is hereby conferred upon said board to establish rules and regulations under which such habitual criminals who are prisoners may go out upon parole, and full power to enforce such rules and regulations, and to retake and reimprison any such convict so going out on parole, is hereby conferred upon said board, whose written order, certified by its secretary, shall be sufficient warrant to authorize any police officer to return to actual custody any such conditionally released or paroled prisoner; and it is hereby made the duty of all chiefs of police and marshals of cities and villages, and the sheriffs of counties, and of all police officers and constables, to execute any such order in like manner as ordinary criminal process, and for the performance of such duty, the officer performing the same shall be paid by said managers, for his services, such reasonable compensation as is provided by law for similar services in other like cases.

This is going to the extreme both of severity to the criminal and of protection to the State, and at the same time the severity is modified very materially by the provision for conditional release. The tendency will be to drive the Ohio habitual criminals out of that State, and to keep out those of other States, who will prefer to do their work where there is less risk. In so important a matter as this, it is our duty rather to call attention to the facts than to formulate definitely the needed legislation. We desire, however, to express the belief that the State should, in its laws, recognize more clearly than it has yet done the duty of imposing heavier sentences upon habitual offenders. The laws of Maine and Virginia also authorize the imposition of life sentences for habitual offenders.

In this connection, though not for this purpose, we renew the suggestion of last year, that "the Legislature carefully consider the question whether the minimum sentence to the State Prison should not be increased to five years." The Reformatory is now fully established, and should receive those younger offenders whose records indicate that they are not fixed in criminal purposes. The hardened criminals should be sent to the State Prison, and if there should be a case occasionally in which the age of the offender rendered

him unfit for the Reformatory, while his crime would not justify a sentence to the State Prison for five years, he could be sent to a house of correction.

#### COMMITMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

The following table shows the commitments from the several counties for the past six years: —

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Barnstable, .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Berkshire, .	1	5	7	6	3	5
Bristol, .	14	7	1	8	4	10
Essex, .	26	18	15	16	27	17
Franklin, .	2	1	1	2	2	1
Hampden, .	4	4	9	7	4	6
Hampshire, .	—	2	1	2	7	2
Middlesex, .	17	19	7	8	13	17
Norfolk, .	10	7	3	—	3	3
Plymouth, .	1	3	3	5	1	4
Suffolk, .	54	51	57	57	70	57
Worcester, .	15	16	8	13	5	6
Total, .	145	133	112	124	139	128

The noticeable features in the comparison of the commitments of the past two years, are the decrease from 27 to 17 in number committed from Essex County, and the decrease from 70 to 57 in the commitments from Suffolk County. The commitments from both these counties were exceptionally large in 1885, and the changes this year restore their general average for some years. It will also be seen that the commitments from Bristol County were larger than for several preceding years, and that Worcester County nearly maintains the extremely low rate of the preceding year.

#### POPULATION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

The population of the prison for the past sixteen years, and the number of commitments in each of those years, is shown in the following table. (The several years end on the 30th of September.)

YEARS.	COMMITMENTS.*	AVERAGE.
1871, . . . . .	149	554
1872, . . . . .	159	545
1873, . . . . .	173	586
1874, . . . . .	244	643
1875, . . . . .	169	695
1876, . . . . .	220	728
1877, . . . . .	214	744
1878, . . . . .	221	768
1879, . . . . .	186	770
1880, . . . . .	149	750
1881, . . . . .	145	702
1882, . . . . .	133	665
1883, . . . . .	112	611
1884, . . . . .	124	561
1885, . . . . .	139	490
1886, . . . . .	128	522

The number of commitments and the average population have been materially affected by changes in the laws. Until 1877 a prisoner having as short a sentence as one year could be sent to the State Prison; since that date the shortest sentence to the State Prison has been three years, the statute having fixed this as the minimum limit. This change has somewhat reduced the number of commitments since that year. The establishment of the Reformatory, in December, 1884, has also materially reduced the number of commitments, as it has received many who would otherwise have been sent to the State Prison. It also did even more to reduce the average population for 1885 and 1886,—most of the prisoners whose sentences would have expired in 1885, and some others, having been left in the Reformatory when it was established, and a considerable number of others having been removed to it from the State Prison in 1885 and 1886.

#### REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.

Various plans for increasing the capacity of the prison (as authorized by chapter 55 of the Resolves of 1886) were considered, and that of extending the west wing was finally adopted. This added sixty to the number of cells, and made

\* Not including prisoners returned from lunatic hospitals, or from escape, or on revoked pardons.

it possible to construct sixteen new solitaires and strong-rooms, upon an improved plan, and to secure an entirely new hospital, far superior to the old one.

The withdrawal of the business of manufacturing chains left the "chain-shop," so called, vacant; and as it was constructed upon a plan which made it suitable for that business and necessarily for no other, a portion of it has been removed and the remainder has been so altered as to fit it for use as a "State shop," for such mechanical operations as are constantly needed about the institution. This expense, and that of some other repairs, has been defrayed from the appropriation authorized by chapter 81 of the Resolves of 1885.

#### OFFICERS' HOUSES.

We heartily endorse the Warden's recommendation that an additional number of houses for officers be constructed upon the land owned by the State on Rutherford Avenue. It is very important that the officers should reside near the institution, and the rents paid will render the houses a good investment.

#### LIBRARY.

The prison library is far from satisfactory. Most of the books have been in use many years; a large proportion of them are badly worn, and many of the reference books and standard works are out of date. A good library aids the authorities in securing the reformation of the prisoners and promotes the maintenance of discipline. We recommend a liberal appropriation for the library and for a new catalogue. The library should be placed in a fire-proof building, and we ask authority to construct such a building, which should contain rooms for the chaplain and the Catholic priest. The expense will not be large.

#### OVERWORK.

The "overwork" system, under which prisoners have received pay from the contractors for work done in excess of their stints, has been abolished by the adoption of the following rules, approved by the Governor and Council:—

**RULE 6.** No contractor employing prisoners under any contract made after the fifteenth day of July, 1886, shall by himself or his agent, pay or agree to pay, to any prisoner, or to any other person for the use of such prisoner, except as is provided in Rule 7, any money for extra work or service performed by him, or for any other purpose, or give to such prisoner or to any other person for him, any perquisite or reward of any kind, and no officer of the prison shall receive from any contractor, or from the agent of any contractor, any such money or reward or perquisite for any prisoner: *provided*, that, as to all existing contracts made prior to said date, this Rule shall apply in full force on after the first day of December next.

**RULE 7.** Prisoners who conduct themselves properly while in the employ of the several contractors, may be furnished tobacco, by the contractor, not exceeding two heads per week, and any prisoner who does not desire the tobacco for his own use, shall receive its value in money to be expended in such manner as the Warden shall approve.

The objections to the overwork system have been fully stated in our previous reports, and were of such a character that they could not be overcome. We believe, however, that it is important that the State shall make provision for allowing prisoners a small amount of money, conditioned upon good behavior and industrious labor. It would stimulate the ambition of the men; would enable them to provide themselves with books, papers, etc.; and under proper rules they could accumulate something with which to care for themselves when they shall be discharged. This money should come from the State, and not from contractors.

#### LABOR MATTERS.

The contract with Henry L. Fearing & Co., for the employment of forty prisoners in the manufacture of chains, was closed on the 2d of January; Mr. Fearing having died suddenly.

The contract of W. V. Everson, for the employment of one hundred and twelve prisoners in the manufacture of boots and shoes, was terminated, by notice, on the 1st of April; but the business was carried on until some months later, Messrs. Rice & Hutchins having assumed the financial responsibility.

On the 24th of August Messrs. I. & A. E. Blanchard began the manufacture of boots and shoes on the "piece-price" plan, employing about one hundred and fifty men; and on the 1st of September the Boston Harness Company began the manufacture of harnesses, on the same plan, employing about fifty men. The manufacture of gilt mouldings for F. P. Baker & Co., and of spring beds, etc., by the Tucker Manufacturing Company, is continued. All the prisoners who are able to work are now employed either in prison duties or in productive industries.

#### ESTIMATES.

Following are the estimates of the expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887:—

For salaries, . . . . .	\$52,000 00
provisions, . . . . .	32,000 00
clothing and bedding, . . . . .	9,000 00
fuel and lights, . . . . .	9,000 00
improvements and repairs, . . . . .	5,000 00
machinery and repairs, . . . . .	3,500 00
education, . . . . .	2,000 00
contingent and incidental expenses, . . . . .	5,000 00
water, . . . . .	5,000 00
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$122,500 00</u>

WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
EMMA F. CARY,  
ELIZA L. HOMANS,  
JOHN B. MOORE.

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

Boston, Dec. 31, 1886.

## WARDEN'S REPORT.

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STATE PRISON, CHARLESTOWN, MASS., Oct. 10, 1886.

*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—Nine months of the fiscal year having passed before I entered upon the duties and responsibilities of warden, a report upon the acts of my predecessor would be inappropriate, except such as will be found in the tables which are herewith submitted; but I wish to express my high appreciation of his courtesy to me, and his hearty godspeed in the arduous undertaking of the work of governing the institution which he had voluntarily relinquished.

Having been called to assume the position suddenly and unexpectedly, foregoing the usual and much-desired summer vacation, I immediately addressed myself to the duty of putting three hundred idle men at work, at such employment as would benefit them and assist in the discipline of the prison.

In response to the advertisement, proposals were accepted, which, if not as remunerative as could be desired, has effectually given the opportunity to every man in the prison a chance at some honorable employment, which can be stated approximately, as follows :—

Whole number of prisoners,	540
Tucker Manufacturing Company, spring beds, etc.,	100
F. P. Baker, gilt mouldings,	50
I. & A. E. Blanchard, boots and shoes,	150
Harvey Wheeler, harnesses,	50
For contractors upon wing extension,	30
	—
	380

Of the 160 remaining, 50 are invalid or infirm; 110 are employed upon State account, such as runners, cooks, attendants, etc.

Applications have already been made for all the spare men which can be furnished after the completion of the west wing.

Owing to the agitation of the prison-labor question, my first endeavor was to let the men upon such a plan as would bear as lightly upon outside labor as possible, and to that end 200 of the men are working upon the "piece-price" plan, so called.

If there is any appreciable effect upon outside labor the present plan is least objectionable, as the old style of contract by the day, with the added inducement of overwork, largely increased the amount of labor performed.

Immediately upon my accession to office, the order issued by your body, and approved by the Governor and Council, prohibiting overwork, made it necessary to materially change the discipline of the prison to fit the new order of things.

It is not proper to make comment upon the matter, except to say that in consideration of the deprivation of the small sums so earned by those having that special privilege, ought not a small appropriation be placed at the disposal of the Warden, to be applied for such a purpose to *all* the men in the prison who, by their conduct, merit such favors.

The appropriation made last year for the repair of the work-shops was ample to do what was thought best to be done at present. The floors are badly worn and may require a larger sum for repairs, within a few years, than can be spared from the general expense appropriation. The mammoth building, the old chain-shop, has been thoroughly repaired,—walls lined with the old brick taken from the *débris* of the west-wing extension; a new plank floor put in; partitions for machine shop, with power extended to the same; blacksmith, paint, masons' and carpenters' shops, where all the State work can be carried on together. The outside wall has been thoroughly pointed with cement, at the cost of the domestic economy of millions of sparrows, who had nearly served a notice to quit upon the prison inhabitants; and fences of officers' houses rebuilt in



thorough manner. I cannot help recommending that a block of houses be built upon Rutherford Avenue, for the accommodation of the officers employed in the prison, both as a safeguard to the prison and as a prime investment for the State,—plenty of good land, earning next to nothing now, and free from taxes. Many of the officers live from one to three miles from the prison, paying for inferior tenements a sum much larger than they are really able and nearly double what is paid for the same tenement furnished the officers at Concord; but what is still worse for the public service, never within call in an emergency.

The work of extending the west wing, wherein are the strong-rooms and hospital, is going on satisfactorily and will probably be completed from the appropriation made, and when finished bids fair to be well adapted to the use intended. Every device for proper ventilation, with good kitchen and dispensary for the hospital, has been planned.

Nominally there are 4,500 volumes in the library, but many are badly worn; and when we consider that they are in constant use, read and re-read by nearly every prisoner, it is surprising that they are so well preserved. In my opinion the Legislature can make no better use of \$2,000 than in refurnishing the prison library. No provisions having been made in the extension for the chaplains, we are compelled to fit up rooms in the work-shop buildings, which will be done as soon as the hospital is re-established. The attic in the rotunda is now used by fifty prisoners who have less than a year to serve. The use was made necessary while the repairs were being made. It is a question whether we shall ever be able to discontinue its use; it is not an unmixed evil, as many men desire to conduct themselves in such a manner as to entitle them to a dwelling therein.

I am informed, by the terms of the purchase of land adjoining the Eastern Railroad, that that corporation agreed to build a fence along and between its property and that of the State. Such a safeguard is greatly needed, and ought, if possible, to be carried into effect.

I cannot refrain, even at the risk of being called extravagant, from saying that the subordinate officers of the prison are poorly paid. Twelve hours a day of duty, often per-

plexing and annoying, frequently attended with considerable danger, should be fairly paid for.

The man who has all the qualifications for a good prison officer — patience, self-control, vigilance, alertness, and above all, self-respect — will command the respect and obedience of the prisoners without harsh or extraordinary measures ; and that, after all, is the great end to be attained in prison management.

Herewith is furnished the reports of the chaplain and physician for the current year, together with such tables as are necessary to give required information.

Trusting that my efforts to conduct the prison will meet your approval, and with a promise to give my best endeavors to deal justly with the prisoners and with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, this, my first statement of affairs, is respectfully submitted.

E. J. RUSSELL,

*Warden.*

[A.]

Dr.	MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON in Account with the Warden for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.			Cr.
	<i>Clothing Department.</i>		<i>Clothing Department.</i>	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1885, . . .	\$2,470 86		Received during year, . . .	\$249 59
Paid during year, . . .	9,670 16	\$12,141 02	Stock on hand to new account, . .	2,779 04
				\$3,028 63
	<i>Expense Department.</i>		<i>Expense Department.</i>	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1885, . . .	\$234 21		Received during year, . . .	\$367 32
Paid during year, . . .	13,522 46	13,756 67	Stock on hand to new account, . .	101 65
				468 97
	<i>Fuel and Lights Department.</i>		<i>Fuel and Lights Department.</i>	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1885, . . .	\$157 50		Received during year, . . .	\$3,303 37
Paid during year, . . .	9,401 08	9,558 58	Stock on hand to new account, . .	132 18
				3,435 55
	<i>Provision Department.</i>		<i>Provision Department.</i>	
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1885, . . .	\$1,057 27		Received during year, . . .	\$1,305 76
Paid during year, . . .	24,922 96	25,980 23	Stock on hand to new account, . .	883 36
				2,189 12
	<i>Repairs and Improvements Department.</i>		<i>Repairs and Improvements Department.</i>	
Paid during year, . . .		4,523 84	Received during year, . . .	82 50



TABLE A (concluded). — *Balance of each Department, being Net Income and Cost of each.*

Labor department, . . . . .	\$29,529 91	Clothing department, . . . . .	\$9,112 39
Rental department, . . . . .	3,517 35	Education department, . . . . .	669 21
		Expense department, . . . . .	13,287 70
	\$33,047 26	Fuel and lights department, . . . . .	6,123 03
		Provisions department, . . . . .	23,791 11
		Salaries department, . . . . .	49,615 37
		Prisoners discharged department, . . . . .	191 00
Deficit, . . . . .	74,183 89	Repairs and improvements department, . . . . .	4,441 34
	\$107,231 15		\$107,231 15

*Expended under Special Appropriations during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

Repairing cells (chap. 58, Resolves of 1885), . . . . .	\$13 00
Storehouse (chap. 58, Resolves of 1885), . . . . .	76 86
Painting and repairing buildings, and repairing machinery (chap. 58, Resolves of 1885), . . . . .	2,778 73
New boilers and boiler-house (chap. 71, Resolves of 1885), . . . . .	6,935 51
Repairing walls (chap. 58, Resolves of 1885), . . . . .	290 81
Repairs (chap. 81, Resolves of 1885), . . . . .	1,788 11
New cells (chap. 55, Resolves of 1886), . . . . .	11,323 68
	\$23,156 70

[B.]

*Names of Prison Officers, Date of Appointment, Rank, Annual Salaries, and Amount received during the Year:*

N A M E.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Salary per Annum.	Salary Received.	Total.
Usher, Roland G.*.	February, 1883.	Warden,	\$3,500 00	\$2,625 00	—
Russell, Edward J.,	July, 1886.	"	3,500 00	875 00	\$3,500 00
Keene, Augustus W.,	December, 1882.	Deputy Warden,	2,000 00	—	2,000 00
Pettigrove, Fred. G.,	March, 1883.	Clerk,	2,000 00	—	2,000 00
Barnes, J. W. F.,	January, 1881.	Chaplain,	2,000 00	—	2,000 00
Sawin, Charles D.,	December, 1884.	Physician,	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Gohring, Fred. C.,	December, 1884.	Engineer,	1,350 00	—	1,350 00
Darling, Elijah S.,	August, 1886.	Turnkey,	1,100 00	—	1,100 00
Fuller, Joseph,	November, 1866.	"	1,100 00	—	1,100 00
McDonald, George,	June, 1878.	"	1,100 00	—	1,100 00
Piper, James H.,	July, 1868.	"	1,100 00	—	1,100 00
Benjamin, Frank E.,	May, 1882.	Watchman,	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Chase, John F.,	February, 1884.	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Devens, Thomas W.,	March, 1871.	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Doe, Nahum A.,	March, 1879.	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Dunlap, Frank C.,	September, 1882.	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Fraser, Alexander,	January, 1875.	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Fraser, Peter G.,	August, 1883.	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Hunting, Herbert W.,	November, 1866.	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Hyde, Edwin O.,	May, 1884.	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00

\* Resigned.

*Names of Prison Officers, etc. — Concluded.*

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Rank.	Salary per Annum.	Salary Received.	Total.
Lord, Thomas W.,	May, 1883,	Watchman,	\$1,000 00	—	\$1,000 00
Lyman, Harry S.,	May, 1881,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Morse, Philip R.,	August, 1883,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
O'Connell, Michael C.,	June, 1878,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Ramsell, William B.,	October, 1858,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Robinson, Winthrop T.,	April, 1884,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Seavey, Sumner D.,	January, 1871,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Smith, George P.,	May, 1873,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Smith, William H. H.,	August, 1875,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Tasker, William H.,	June, 1883,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Wallis, David P.,	May, 1879,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Weeks, Lyman,	October, 1878,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Witham, Wood A.,	May, 1882,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
York, Virgil D.,	January, 1882,	"	1,000 00	—	1,000 00
Aldrich, Charles E.,	April, 1885,	Assistant Watchman,	800 00	—	800 00
Burke, William P.,	June, 1885,	"	800 00	—	337 64
Carson, James H.,	December, 1883,	"	800 00	—	800 00
Caswell, Levi L.,	July, 1885,	"	800 00	—	800 00
Chapman, Lory D.,	May, 1886,	"	800 00	—	285 80
Crockett, Pembroke S.,	February, 1885,	"	800 00	—	800 00
Hill, Elbridge N.,	May, 1881,	"	800 00	—	800 00
Hillier, Edward,	August, 1886,	"	800 00	—	94 62
Hooton, Joseph H.,	July, 1885,	"	800 00	—	800 00
Howard, Willis J.,	August, 1885,	"	800 00	—	800 00

McFarland, Sylvester,	.	.	January, 1885,	.	.	800 00	800 00
Norris, George W.,	.	.	March, 1857,	.	.	800 00	800 00
Preston, Thomas,	.	.	April, 1885,	.	.	800 00	800 00
Titus, Samuel,	.	.	December, 1884,	.	.	800 00	800 00
Townsend, John H.,	.	.	August, 1885,	.	.	800 00	800 00
Wintraub, Philip F.,*	.	.	September, 1885,	.	.	800 00	47 31
							<u>\$19,615 37</u>

\* Resigned.



[D.]

Table showing the Average Number and Cost per Man for Officers, Provisions, Clothing, and all other Expenses, and the Average Cash Earnings per Man, for the last Thirty-two Years.

YEARS.	Number.	Provisions.	Clothing *	Officers.	Sundries.†	Total.	Earnings.	Deficit.	Excess.
1855.	483	\$37 64	\$15 48	\$52 13	\$39 18	\$144 43	\$111 39	\$33 04	-
1856.	455	37 66	11 41	55 84	33 00	137 91	121 05	15 86	-
1857.	441	43 06	10 98	68 32	32 55	154 87	121 54	33 33	-
1858.	469	88 63	14 09	64 67	30 87	148 26	109 65	38 61	-
1859.	495	37 14	11 80	63 08	18 00	130 02	111 60	18 42	-
1860.	510	31 61	9 95	59 30	10 29	113 15	118 27	-	\$5 12
1861.	520	35 23	9 57	58 88	22 11	125 79	121 14	4 65	-
1862.	506	35 75	9 40	61 18	21 45	127 78	86 86	40 92	-
1863.	431	41 48	7 81	70 45	45 69	165 34	142 52	22 82	-
1864.	377	42 69	15 53	78 21	63 61	222 04	149 09	72 95	-
1865.	359	71 10	27 21	77 25	61 10	236 66	174 93	61 73	-
1866.	470	59 75	20 09	60 68	31 54	172 06	173 85	-	1 78
1867.	537	62 44	17 27	61 11	15 34	156 17	197 79	-	41 63
1868.	546	73 65	17 76	64 24	26 62	182 27	232 91	-	50 64
1869.	569	71 20	19 00	61 20	22 71	174 11	222 56	-	48 45
1870.	594	67 00	21 67	60 97	32 54	182 18	227 27	-	45 08
1871.	554	67 92	19 40	70 70	35 70	193 72	232 72	-	39 00
1872.	545	68 23	18 72	78 01	57 39	222 26	249 22	-	26 96
1873.	586	60 16	15 58	75 90	41 54	193 18	230 15	-	36 97
1874.	643	58 40	22 65	73 17	37 52	191 74	125 74	66 00	-
1875.	695	59 50	14 62	69 06	35 62	178 80	61 33	97 47	-
1876.	728	52 64	15 82	62 01	36 59	167 06	90 86	76 20	-
1877.	744	59 52	16 43	62 61	32 01	170 57	114 34	56 23	-
1878.	768	45 88	12 18	61 12	25 77	144 95	66 42	78 53	-
1879.	770	43 56	10 00	64 56	33 76	151 88	95 44	56 44	-
1880.	760	44 80	9 51	66 05	26 34	146 70	120 98	25 72	-
1881.	702	46 00	12 54	70 95	38 10	167 60	126 84	40 76	-
1882.	665	54 72	10 45	78 21	27 79	171 17	137 94	33 23	-
1883.	611	50 50	11 58	88 86	35 80	186 74	127 06	59 68	-
1884.	561	47 29	14 69	94 16	40 02	196 16	130 99	65 17	-
1885.	490	47 03	15 12	97 76	89 66	249 57	89 63	169 94	-
1886.	522	45 57	17 46	95 05	47 34	205 42	63 31	142 11	-

[E.]

Relating to Contracts.

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	Class of Manufactures.	Total Earned.
F. P. Baker & Co.,	Mouldings,	\$7,584 30
Alden Batchelder,	Wood carving,	52 80
I & A. E. Blanchard,	Boots and shoes,	459 54
Blanchard, Fuller & Co.,	Old account,	1,225 00
Boston Harness Co.,	Harnesses,	7 00
W. V. Emerson,	Shoes,	6,904 53
H. L. Fearing & Co.,	Chain,	2,067 66
Prusha Rubber Clothing Co.,	Old account,	22 60
Tucker Manufacturing Co.,	Spring beds, etc.,	10,541 32
William H. Wiggin,	Repairs,	510 97
R. S. Dewing,	"	97 13
Labor, sundry sources,	"	67 05
		\$29,529 91

\* Including bedding, and every description of dry goods used in the prison.

† Including repairs, fuel and lights, money paid to discharged convicts, education, etc.

## S T A T I S T I C S.

### TABLE No. 1.

The whole number of convicts Oct. 1, 1885, was . . . . .	492
The number received under warrants from the Courts during the year ending and including Sept. 30, 1886, was . . . . .	128
Returned from Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	2
Returned from Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	5
Escaped convict returned . . . . .	1
	136
	628
Discharged between Oct. 1, 1885, and Sept. 30, 1886:—	
By expiration of sentence, . . . . .	42
Died, . . . . .	8
Pardoned, . . . . .	10
Removed to Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	4
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	23
	87
Total number Sept. 30, 1886, . . . . .	541

### TABLE No. 2.

#### *Ages of Convicts now in Prison.*

From 15 to 20 years, . . . . . 11	From 60 to 70 years, . . . . . 13
20 to 25 years, . . . . . 91	70 to 80 years, . . . . . 7
25 to 30 years, . . . . . 120	80 to 90 years, . . . . . 1
30 to 40 years, . . . . . 171	
40 to 50 years, . . . . . 84	541
50 to 60 years, . . . . . 43	

TABLE No. 3.  
*Ages of Convicts received Last Year.*

From 15 to 20 years, . . . 10	From 50 to 60 years, . . . 4
20 to 25 years, . . . 38	70 to 80 years, . . . 2
25 to 30 years, . . . 20	
30 to 40 years, . . . 38	*128
40 to 50 years, . . . 16	

TABLE No. 4.  
*Crimes of Convicts now in Prison.*

Abortion, . . . . . 1	Entering building to steal, . . 1
Accessory to arson, . . . 1	Forgery, . . . . . 15
Accessory to forgery, . . . 1	Having burglars' tools with
Accessory to murder, second	intent to use unlawfully, . . 4
degree, . . . . . 1	Having counterfeit coin with
Arson, . . . . . 17	intent to pass the same, . . 1
Assault with intent to murder, 16	Incest, . . . . . 9
Assault with intent to rape, . 18	Larceny from person, . . . 14
Assault with intent to rob, . 11	Larceny in vessel, shop, house
Assault on officer, . . . . 1	or other building, . . . 27
Attempt to break and enter a	Larceny of horse, wagon, etc., 14
building, . . . . . 3	Making counterfeit coin, . . 1
Attempt to commit larceny	Manslaughter, . . . . . 27
from person, . . . . . 2	Murder, death penalty com-
Attempt to destroy a building, 1	muted, . . . . . 7
Attempt to procure abortion, . 3	Murder, second degree, . . . 37
Bestiality, . . . . . 1	Passing counterfeit money, . . 1
Breaking and entering vessel,	Perjury, . . . . . 2
shop, house or other build-	Polygamy, . . . . . 1
ing with intent to steal, . 146	Rape, . . . . . 26
Breaking and entering house	Receiving stolen goods, . . . 9
with intent to rape, . . . 2	Robbery, . . . . . 57
Breaking and entering house	Seduction, . . . . . 1
with intent to injure prop-	Sodomy, . . . . . 3
erty, . . . . . 1	Subornation of perjury, . . . 2
Burglary, . . . . . 17	Threatening to accuse of crime
Burning a building, . . . . 4	with intent to extort money, 1
Cheating by false pretences, . 4	Wilfully obstructing engine, . 1
Common & notorious thieves, 17	
Embezzlement, . . . . . 11	
Embezzling a letter, . . . . 1	

541

\* In the tables relating to convicts received during the year, only those received from the Courts are included, all others having been reckoned when they were first committed.

TABLE No. 5.

*Crimes of Convicts received Last Year.*

Accessory to forgery, . . . . .	1	Incest, . . . . .	2
Assault with intent to murder, . . . . .	3	Larceny from person, . . . . .	6
Assault with intent to rape, . . . . .	4	Larceny in vessel, shop, house	
Attempt to break and enter a		or other building, . . . . .	9
building, . . . . .	2	Larceny of horse, wagon, etc., . . . . .	9
Breaking and entering vessel,		Manslaughter, . . . . .	8
shop, house or other build-		Murder, second degree, . . . . .	2
ing with intent to steal, . . . . .	40	Polygamy, . . . . .	1
Burglary, . . . . .	1	Rape, . . . . .	2
Burning a building, . . . . .	4	Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	2
Cheating by false pretences, . . . . .	2	Robbery, . . . . .	16
Common & notorious thieves, . . . . .	3	Sodomy, . . . . .	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	4	Subornation of perjury, . . . . .	1
Embezzling a letter, . . . . .	1		
Entering building to steal, . . . . .	1		128
Forgery, . . . . .	3		

TABLE No. 6.

*Period of Sentences of Convicts now in Prison.*

For 3 years, . . . . .	91	For 12 years, . . . . .	20
3 years and 6 months, . . . . .	14	13 years, . . . . .	5
4 years, . . . . .	56	14 years, . . . . .	4
4 years and 6 months, . . . . .	1	15 years, . . . . .	15
4 years and 9 months, . . . . .	1	16 years, . . . . .	3
5 years, . . . . .	90	17 years, . . . . .	1
5 years and 6 months, . . . . .	2	18 years, . . . . .	4
5 years and 9 months, . . . . .	2	19 years, . . . . .	1
6 years, . . . . .	35	20 years, . . . . .	12
7 years, . . . . .	40	25 years, . . . . .	1
7 years and 6 months, . . . . .	5	30 years, . . . . .	1
8 years, . . . . .	18	31 years, . . . . .	1
9 years, . . . . .	2	life, . . . . .	65
10 years, . . . . .	50		
11 years, . . . . .	1		541

TABLE NO. 7.

*Period of Sentences of Convicts received Last Year.*

For 3 years, . . . . .	37	For 10 years, . . . . .	5
3 years and 6 months, . . . . .	1	12 years, . . . . .	1
4 years, . . . . .	22	13 years, . . . . .	1
5 years, . . . . .	34	15 years, . . . . .	3
5 years and 6 months, . . . . .	1	20 years, . . . . .	1
6 years, . . . . .	9	life, . . . . .	2
7 years, . . . . .	7		
8 years, . . . . .	4		128

TABLE NO. 8.

*States and Countries in which Convicts now in Prison were Born.*

Canada, . . . . .	10	New Brunswick, . . . . .	8
Cape Breton, . . . . .	1	Newfoundland, . . . . .	2
Connecticut, . . . . .	8	New Hampshire, . . . . .	13
Denmark, . . . . .	1	New York, . . . . .	41
England, . . . . .	34	North Carolina, . . . . .	1
Florida, . . . . .	2	Nova Scotia, . . . . .	7
France, . . . . .	2	Ohio, . . . . .	1
Georgia, . . . . .	1	Pennsylvania, . . . . .	9
Germany, . . . . .	5	Portugal, . . . . .	1
Holland, . . . . .	1	Rhode Island, . . . . .	12
Illinois, . . . . .	3	Scotland, . . . . .	9
Indiana, . . . . .	3	South Carolina, . . . . .	2
Ireland, . . . . .	52	Sweden, . . . . .	2
Italy, . . . . .	6	Vermont, . . . . .	12
Kentucky, . . . . .	1	Virginia, . . . . .	6
Louisiana, . . . . .	2	West Indies, . . . . .	1
Maine, . . . . .	18	At sea, . . . . .	1
Maryland, . . . . .	2		
Massachusetts, . . . . .	260		541
Michigan, . . . . .	1		

TABLE No. 9.

*States and Countries in which Convicts received Last Year were Born.*

Canada, . . . . .	2	New Hampshire, . . . . .	1
Connecticut, . . . . .	1	New York, . . . . .	7
England, . . . . .	6	Nova Scotia, . . . . .	2
Florida, . . . . .	1	Pennsylvania, . . . . .	4
Germany, . . . . .	5	Rhode Island, . . . . .	1
Ireland, . . . . .	11	South Carolina, . . . . .	1
Maine, . . . . .	6	Vermont, . . . . .	3
Maryland, . . . . .	1	Virginia, . . . . .	1
Massachusetts, . . . . .	73		
New Brunswick, . . . . .	1		128
Newfoundland, . . . . .	1		

TABLE No. 10.

*Convicts now in Prison were convicted as follows:—*

Boston, . . . . .	222	Northampton, . . . . .	15
Cambridge, . . . . .	48	Pittsfield, . . . . .	25
Dedham, . . . . .	13	Plymouth, . . . . .	13
Fitchburg, . . . . .	6	Salem, . . . . .	22
Greenfield, . . . . .	10	Springfield, . . . . .	26
Lawrence, . . . . .	34	Taunton, . . . . .	18
Lenox, . . . . .	1	Worcester, . . . . .	44
Lowell, . . . . .	18		
New Bedford, . . . . .	15		541
Newburyport, . . . . .	11		

TABLE No. 11.

*Convicts received Last Year were convicted as follows:—*

Boston, . . . . .	57	Pittsfield, . . . . .	5
Cambridge, . . . . .	10	Plymouth, . . . . .	4
Dedham, . . . . .	3	Salem, . . . . .	8
Greenfield, . . . . .	1	Springfield, . . . . .	6
Lawrence, . . . . .	5	Taunton, . . . . .	4
Lowell, . . . . .	7	Worcester, . . . . .	6
New Bedford, . . . . .	6		
Newburyport, . . . . .	4		128
Northampton, . . . . .	2		

TABLE NO. 12.

*Employment of Convicts Sept. 30, 1886.*

<i>For Contractors.</i>	
Boots and shoes: I. & A. E. Blanchard, . . . . .	150
Harnesses: Boston Harness Co., . . . . .	44
Mouldings: F. P. Baker & Co., . . . . .	50
Spring beds: Tucker Manufacturing Co., . . . . .	95
Repairs on west wing, . . . . .	24
	<hr/> 363
<i>For Prison Account.</i>	
Cooks and bakers, . . . . .	21
Menders, tailors, shoemakers, barbers, washmen, etc., . . . . .	20
Whitewashers, sweepers, waiters, hospital nurses, . . . . .	20
Firemen, machinist, blacksmith, plumber, carpenter, mason, tinker, painter, storehouse and gate, . . . . .	13
Yard hands, . . . . .	10
Shop and guard-room runners, . . . . .	10
Library, . . . . .	2
Confined in strong-rooms, . . . . .	6
In hospital, . . . . .	10
	<hr/> 112
Old, infirm and unemployed, . . . . .	66
	<hr/> 541

TABLE NO. 13.

*The Sentences of Convicts now in Prison expire as follows:—*

Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1886, . . . . .	21	In 1897, . . . . .	3
In 1887, . . . . .	104	1898, . . . . .	5
1888, . . . . .	102	1899, . . . . .	3
1889, . . . . .	95	1900, . . . . .	1
1890, . . . . .	54	1901, . . . . .	1
1891, . . . . .	28	1902, . . . . .	2
1892, . . . . .	21	1904, . . . . .	1
1893, . . . . .	14	Life, . . . . .	65
1894, . . . . .	10		<hr/>
1895, . . . . .	6		541
1896, . . . . .	5		

TABLE No. 14.

*Life Sentences.*

Number under sentence for life, Oct. 1, 1885, . . .	70	
Number received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, .	2	
		72
Pardoned during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, . . .	2	
Died, . . . . .	5	
		7
Total in prison Sept. 30, 1886, . . . . .		65

TABLE No. 15.

*Crimes of Convicts in Prison under Sentence of Imprisonment for Life.*

Accessory to murder, . . . 1	Murder, second degree, . . . 37
Arson, . . . . . 3	Rape, . . . . . 8
Assault with intent to rape, . . 2	Robbery (with force and vio-
Burglary, . . . . . 3	lence), . . . . . 4
Murder (sentence of death	
commuted), . . . . . 7	65

TABLE No. 16.

*Crimes of Convicts under Sentence for Life received Last Year.*

Murder, second degree, . . . . .	2
----------------------------------	---



TABLE No. 17.

*Recommitments.*

Of 541 convicts now in prison, 97 are recommitments, viz.,—	
For the 2d time, . . . . .	75
3d time, . . . . .	13
4th time, . . . . .	6
5th time, . . . . .	3
	—
	97
Of 128 convicts received last year, 21 are recommitments, viz.,—	
For the 2d time, . . . . .	18
3d time, . . . . .	1
4th time, . . . . .	1
5th time, . . . . .	1
	—
	21

TABLE No. 18.

*Of Numbers, etc., of Convicts during the Year.*

The largest number at any time during the year was	542	December, 1885, . . . . .	503 $\frac{1}{2}$
The smallest number at any time during the year was	492	January, 1886, . . . . .	510 $\frac{1}{2}$
The average number during the year, per day, was	522 $\frac{1}{2}$	February, 1886, . . . . .	521 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monthly average:—		March, 1886, . . . . .	522 $\frac{3}{4}$
October, 1885, . . . . .	498 $\frac{9}{11}$	April, 1886, . . . . .	522 $\frac{3}{4}$
November, 1885, . . . . .	504 $\frac{2}{3}$	May, 1886, . . . . .	531
		June, 1886, . . . . .	534 $\frac{1}{2}$
		July, 1886, . . . . .	538 $\frac{3}{4}$
		August, 1886, . . . . .	540 $\frac{1}{2}$
		September, 1886, . . . . .	538 $\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE NO. 19.

*Relating to Pardons for Twenty-three Years.*

YEAR.						Average No. of Men.	Pardoned.
In 1864,	.	.	.	.	.	386 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
1865,	.	.	.	.	.	359	25
1866,	.	.	.	.	.	470 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
1867,	.	.	.	.	.	537	13
1868,	.	.	.	.	.	546	34
1869,	.	.	.	.	.	568 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
1870,	.	.	.	.	.	593 $\frac{1}{2}$	63
1871,	.	.	.	.	.	554 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
1872,	.	.	.	.	.	543 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
1873,	.	.	.	.	.	586	10
1874,	.	.	.	.	.	647	20
1875,	.	.	.	.	.	694 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
1876,	.	.	.	.	.	728 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
1877,	.	.	.	.	.	744 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
1878,	.	.	.	.	.	767 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
1879,	.	.	.	.	.	769 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
1880,	.	.	.	.	.	750	13
1881,	.	.	.	.	.	701 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
1882,	.	.	.	.	.	665	3
1883,	.	.	.	.	.	611 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
1884,	.	.	.	.	.	561 $\frac{3}{4}$ 122	16
1885,	.	.	.	.	.	490	10
1886,	.	.	.	.	.	522	10

*Pardons Granted Last Year.*

Date of Release.	NAME.	Crime.	Sentence.	TIME SERVED.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
<b>1885.</b>						
Nov. 19, .	John Williams, .	Robbery, .	Yrs. 15	11	11	11
19, .	Jeremiah McAuliff, .	Breaking and entering, .	10	7	7	24
26, .	Frank D. Bowers, .	Murder, second degree, .	Life.	15	5	12
<b>1886.</b>						
Feb. 3, .	David H. Stoddard, .	Breaking and entering, .	14	8	11	18
11, .	George Guyot, .	Robbery, .	10	6	6	-
April 1, .	Michael Murphy, .	Murder, second degree, .	Life.	8	1	13
May 19, .	Isaac W. Hill, .	Larceny of horse, etc., .	15	7	10	9
29, .	Charles Benson, .	Breaking and entering, .	5	1	3	17
July 1, .	Edward Coughlin, .	Robbery, .	5	1	8	16
1, .	James Carey, .	" . . . . .	5	1	8	16

## TABLE No. 20.

*Daily Rations for Convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison.\**

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**SUNDAY.**

*Breakfast.* — Rice and milk, white bread, and coffee.

*Dinner.* — Baked fish or baked meat, white bread, fruit, and tea.

**MONDAY.**

*Breakfast.* — Oatmeal and milk, white bread, and coffee.

*Dinner.* — Baked beans and white bread.

*Supper.* — White bread and tea.

**TUESDAY.**

*Breakfast.* — Meat hash, white bread, and coffee.

*Dinner.* — Corned beef and vegetables and white bread

*Supper.* — White bread and tea.

**WEDNESDAY.**

*Breakfast.* — Rice and milk, white bread, and coffee.

*Dinner.* — Beef soup, potatoes, and white bread.

*Supper.* — Corned beef, white bread, and tea.

**THURSDAY.**

*Breakfast.* — Meat hash, white bread, and coffee.

*Dinner.* — Baked beans and white bread.

*Supper.* — White bread and tea.

**FRIDAY.**

*Breakfast.* — Mush and milk, white bread and coffee.

*Dinner.* — Fish, potatoes, and white bread.

*Supper.* — White bread and tea.

**SATURDAY.**

*Breakfast.* — Meat hash, white bread, and coffee.

*Dinner.* — Beef soup, potatoes, and white bread.

*Supper.* — Corned beef, white bread, apples, and tea.

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\* This is varied somewhat by the Warden, who, upon holidays and at other times, at his discretion, introduces articles not named here.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Prison Commissioners.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : — The following annual report of medical matters connected with the Massachusetts State Prison is respectfully submitted.

It is pleasant to note that during the year there has been no epidemic, and only one case of typhoid fever to record, — a fact which augurs well for the future sanitary condition of the prison.

In the latter part of the year, owing to the extensive improvements begun in the west wing, a temporary removal of the hospital to a room formerly used as a workshop, became necessary. Although our present quarters are far from satisfactory, from a hygienic standpoint, we have suffered little inconvenience, and have succeeded fairly well in administering to our patients' needs. It is to be hoped that when the construction of the new hospital shall have been finished, its equipment will be complete; that is, that all necessary and desirable furniture, instruments and dispensary supplies will be furnished, so that it may compare favorably with other hospitals, such as, for instance, *the model* at Deer Island. In connection with hospital accommodations it is recommended that a properly padded cell be provided in one of the arches, to be used for the temporary confinement of cases of acute mania, etc.

Of late there has been a large number of minor accidents in the shops, probably due to the introduction of new machinery.

During the past two months more work has been provided for the prisoners, and the benefits accruing therefrom are most marked. Every man needs some occupation to divert his thoughts from his own personal weaknesses and infirm-

ities, which he may think demand some special attention and treatment on the part of the physician or surgeon. Since the prisoners have been actively at labor, they complain less of insomnia, nervous prostration and other kindred affections; they are less hypochondriacal, more content and require less medicine. The abolition of labor in the prison would undoubtedly lead to an increased number of transfers to the lunatic hospitals.

There have been eight deaths during the past year, the causes of which may be learned from the following table: —

Date of Death.	NAME.	Age.	Disease.	In Prison.	Crimes.	Sentence.
October 30, 1885,	Martin Burke, . .	67	Cirrhosis of liver, . . . .	5 yrs., . .	Assault with intent to rape, .	7 yrs.
January 31, 1886,	Chas. M. Parsons, .	46	Peritonitis, . . . .	9 mos., . .	Forgery, . . . .	3 "
March 6, 1886, .	John F. Connors, .	35	Lobar pneumonia, . . . .	7 yrs. 8 mos.,	Breaking and entering and larceny,	10 "
March 26, 1886, .	William Wilson, .	43	Chronic tobacco-poisoning and acute Bright's disease, . . . .	19 yrs. 8 mos.,	Rape, . . . .	Life.
April 4, 1886, . .	John Moran, 2d, . .	50	Emphysema and lobar pneumonia, .	14 yrs. 9 mos.,	Murder, 2d degree, . . . .	"
May 13, 1886, . .	John Dorsey, . . .	66	Phthisis, . . . .	17 yrs., . .	" " " " " " " "	"
July 14, 1886, . .	Bart. O'Donnell, . .	77	Epithelioma, . . . .	17 yrs. 3 mos.,	" " " " " " " "	"
September 17, 1886, .	Gottfried Ziegler, .	50	Phthisis, . . . .	9 yrs. 2 mos.,	" " " " " " " "	"

The following prisoners, having manifested decided symptoms of insanity, were examined in consultation with Dr. Channing, and committed to the Worcester Asylum for treatment: Andrew Cahill, Nov. 21, 1885; A. E. Denninger and J. F. Metcalf, Feb. 9, 1886; and J. H. McGrath, May 6, 1886. Of these, J. H. McGrath has been pronounced cured, and returned to the prison.

Men excused from labor for a day, . . . . .	591
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1885, . . . . .	8.
Patients admitted to hospital during the year, . . . . .	102
Days' residence in hospital, . . . . .	3,935

*Hospital Cases.*

<i>Medical.</i>		<i>Surgical.</i>	
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis, . . . . .	2	Abscess of middle ear, . . . . .	1
Cholera-morbus, . . . . .	3	Compound fracture of nose, . . . . .	1
Cirrhosis of liver, . . . . .	1	Contusion of face, . . . . .	1
Congestion of liver, . . . . .	1	Contusion of head, . . . . .	1
Debility, . . . . .	10	Epithelioma of tongue, . . . . .	1
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	1	Erysipelas (facial), . . . . .	3
Dysentery, . . . . .	2	Fatty tumor, . . . . .	1
Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	Fistula in ano, . . . . .	1
Febricula, . . . . .	2	Fissures of anus, . . . . .	1
Hemoptysis, . . . . .	1	Foreign body in eye, . . . . .	1
Hypochondriasis, . . . . .	1	Fracture of ribs, . . . . .	1
Insomnia, . . . . .	2	Incised wound of toe, . . . . .	1
Lateral sclerosis, . . . . .	1	Ischio-rectal abscess, . . . . .	1
Lumbago, . . . . .	2	Lacerated wound of ear (bite), . . . . .	1
Malingering, . . . . .	1	Lacerated wound of finger and hand, . . . . .	1
Old age, . . . . .	1	Lacerated wound of fingers, . . . . .	1
Phthisis pulm. (incip.), . . . . .	2	No diagnosis, . . . . .	1
Phthisis pulm., . . . . .	5	Penetrating wound of foot, . . . . .	1
Pleurisy, . . . . .	2	Penetrating wound of heel, . . . . .	1
Peritonitis, . . . . .	2	Peritonitis (traumatic), . . . . .	1
Pneumonia (lobar), . . . . .	2	Poisoned wound of hand, . . . . .	1
Pulmonary hemorrhage, . . . . .	1	Scald of foot, . . . . .	1
Rheumatism (acute), . . . . .	1	Scrofulous ulcers, . . . . .	1
Rheumatism (sub-ac.), . . . . .	1	Sprain, . . . . .	2
Sciatica, . . . . .	1	Stricture urethræ (divulsed), . . . . .	5
Syncope, . . . . .	3	Strain of back, . . . . .	1
Tonsillitis (acute), . . . . .	7	Syphilis (tertiary), . . . . .	2
Tuberculosis, . . . . .	1	Trachoma, . . . . .	2
Typhoid fever, . . . . .	1		
Ulcer of stomach, . . . . .	1		
Valv. disease of heart, . . . . .	3		
	65		37

The following cases, not admitted to the hospital, were treated as

*Out-Patients.*

<i>Medical.</i>		<i>Surgical.</i>	
Anorexia, . . . . .	3	Abscess, . . . . .	2
Asthma, . . . . .	1	“ of tonsil, . . . . .	1
Bronchitis, . . . . .	5	Acne, . . . . .	1
“ (chronic), . . . . .	1	Amputation of finger, . . . . .	4
Cephalalgia, . . . . .	1	Anal abscess, . . . . .	2
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis, . . . . .	2	Bruise of back, . . . . .	1
Cholera morbus, . . . . .	1	“ foot, . . . . .	1
Cirrhosis of liver, . . . . .	2	“ finger, . . . . .	1
Constipation, . . . . .	2	Burns, . . . . .	3
Coughs and colds, . . . . .	13	Conjunctivitis (acute), . . . . .	2
Debility, . . . . .	8	Cyst, . . . . .	2
Diabetes (mellitus), . . . . .	1	Eczema (acute), . . . . .	2
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	99	Eyes, weakness of, . . . . .	1
Dysentery, . . . . .	9	Eye, foreign body in, . . . . .	1
Dyspepsia and indigestion, . . . . .	7	Fatty tumor, . . . . .	1
Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	Favus, . . . . .	1
Heart, mitral disease of, . . . . .	2	Felon, . . . . .	1
“ aortic disease of, . . . . .	1	Fissure of anus, . . . . .	1
“ hypertrophy of, . . . . .	2	Furunculosis, . . . . .	2
“ functional disease of, . . . . .	3	Fracture (compound) of pha-	
Hemoptysis, . . . . .	4	lanx, . . . . .	1
Insanity, . . . . .	4	Gonorrhœa, . . . . .	5
Insomnia, . . . . .	3	Hemorrhoids, . . . . .	6
Intermittent chills, . . . . .	2	Hernia, . . . . .	2
Intestinal colic, . . . . .	1	Herpes zoster, . . . . .	1
Lumbago, . . . . .	1	Incised wound of head, . . . . .	1
Nasal catarrh, . . . . .	3	“ “ finger, . . . . .	3
Neuralgia, . . . . .	1	“ “ hand, . . . . .	3
“ (facial), . . . . .	2	“ “ knee, . . . . .	1
“ (supra-orb.), . . . . .	2	“ “ leg, . . . . .	1
Oxyuris vermic., . . . . .	2	Lacerated wound of hand, . . . . .	1
Pharyngitis, . . . . .	2	Orchitis (acute), . . . . .	1
Phthisis pulm. (incip.), . . . . .	3	Pityriasis versic., . . . . .	2
Pleurodynia, . . . . .	2	Poisoned wound, . . . . .	1
Pollutions, . . . . .	7	Psoriasis, . . . . .	1
Rheumatism (sub-ac.), . . . . .	6	Scabies, . . . . .	1
“ (muscular), . . . . .	1	Scrofula, . . . . .	1
Sciatica, . . . . .	2	Sprain, . . . . .	9
Tonsillitis, . . . . .	16	Stricture (urethral), . . . . .	5
Vertigo, . . . . .	1	Sycosis, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	229	Synovitis (acute), . . . . .	2
		Syphilis (secondary), . . . . .	4
		“ (tertiary), . . . . .	1
		Teeth (extracted), . . . . .	79
		Trachoma, . . . . .	1
		Varicocèle, . . . . .	1
		Warts, . . . . .	1
		Total, . . . . .	166



*New Out-Patients.*

Medical, . . . . .	229
Surgical, . . . . .	166
	<hr/>
	395
Visits from out-patients recorded, . . . . .	4,335
	<hr/>
Total daily applicants for year, . . . . .	4,730

Respectfully,

CHARLES D. SAWIN,

*Phys. and Surg. Mass. State Prison.*

SEPT. 30, 1886.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

The year opened with a gracious quickening of the religious life of the Bible class or Sunday school, which has about one hundred and fifty members.

The last Sunday in September, 1885, and the last one in December, the class was turned into a prayer meeting; and at the last-mentioned meeting the interest was so developed that the Sunday school was dropped for the prayer meeting thereafter. A meeting was permitted New Year's Eve, and on some week night after this for several weeks.

Considerable aid was afforded this interest by the efforts of a Christian lady, who had visited most of the prisons in the United States, carrying the gospel message to those that were lost. Her conversations were of great value to many. More than two hundred men sought permission to attend these meetings, and more than half the number expressed desire for amendment of life and a purpose to seek first the kingdom of God.

While a comparatively small number had sufficient purpose to secure the *best* results from this refreshing, yet the season was a breath of heavenly life to the moral activities of the prison.

The prayer meeting was continued in place of the Sunday school until the summer vacation of two months in July and August.

Such a meeting would be of great service to the Christian men in the prison, and also to such as are desirous of better lives, and a great addition to its moral forces and agencies, if allowed weekly, and without the necessity of giving up the Sunday school.

Both these means are needed; both are essential to our

spiritual life. The precious experiences afforded by these meetings will not be forgotten.

At the close of the summer vacation it was deemed best to take up the regular lessons again, that we might the better improve our knowledge of the Scriptures.

Our religious life has gone on as heretofore, expressing itself in the Mass at 8.30 A.M. each Sunday; Sunday school at 9.30 A.M.; general service at 10.30. For the fifty Sundays recorded, the average attendance upon the Mass has been 139. Attendance upon Sunday schools for forty-three Sundays, 105. Largest attendance upon Mass, 170; smallest, 111. Largest attendance upon Sunday school, 141; smallest, 85.

In February last a school was opened in the prison, accommodating about forty pupils. The sessions averaged about two hours each morning and afternoon. More applied for instruction than could be admitted. Attendance was not of a permanent character, as only idle men were admitted, and they were taken whenever work was found for them.

The feeling manifested when one left the school was highly suggestive of right aspiration, and sometimes was quite affecting. Classes in reading, spelling, writing, grammar, arithmetic and book-keeping were kept up, with varying numbers and change of members, as men left for the shops and others took their places.

No one, watching the progress of the school and the work of the scholars, could doubt the propriety of affording the opportunity to learn in prison, or the wholesome character of the aspirations of most of those who were allowed to be present.

New life to thought and purpose appeared in many cases of very promising character.

To many it was a painful fact that in August the school must be closed on account of repairs upon the building.

One man, fifty years of age, declared that what he had learned was "better than five hundred dollars" to him. The experience, as a whole, led to the earnest hope that the time might not be far distant when the school will be recognized as a necessary part of the discipline of the prison.

The labor of the teachers in overcoming the difficulties presented by age, ignorance and changing attendance—in the light of results—was highly commendable; and, in several instances, was affectionately regarded by those who were taught.

The literary life of the institution shows itself, as usual, in the use of the library and other reading upon which it depends. The enforced idleness of the prisoners for more than a year past has told upon their habits in this regard, as will be seen in the statement of the use of the books,—and upon the books themselves, to their disadvantage,—as compared with former reports. Idleness is bad enough anywhere, but in a prison it is deplorable. The “loafing shop” is only a “choice between two evils.” It is with great pleasure that we are able to say “it is gone,” and all are now at work. The year began with 4,445 volumes in the library. Lost by wear, 206; added to fill vacancies, 40; total now in circulation, 4,279. The circulation for the year has been 21,110 volumes; average circulation per month, 1,759; largest circulation in any one month, 1,982 (in September); smallest, 1,531 (in August). Percentage of fiction taken, 52; bound periodicals, 19; history,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; general literature,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; travels and adventures, 4; classic and scientific, 4; biography,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; religious literature,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ . Number who use the library, 507; who do not, 34. Number of volumes rebound, 129; covered, 2,100. Number of men who do not read or cannot read English, 4.

The standard of usefulness, as applied to the condition of the books in the library, would appear at disadvantage if compared with that of the public libraries, and use has told upon it severely the last year. Many volumes still upon the shelves are refused, or not called for, because of their ill condition. It is now four years since any addition was made to the catalogue.

The present condition of the library is of itself an earnest appeal for a liberal addition of fresh books. It will require more than two thousand volumes to put it in as good condition as it showed four years since.

School books are loaned to such as require them, and three hundred and seventeen men have availed themselves

of the privilege, holding at present the following: Dictionaries, 212; arithmetics, 181; slates, 186; geographies, 164; grammars, 87; spellers, 71; readers, 45; book-keeping, 23; French, 13; German, 2; algebra, 6; History United States, 1.

Nearly two hundred copies of different publications are subscribed for. Only one hundred and sixteen men are represented by these subscriptions, leaving four hundred and thirty men without any.

They are divided up as follows:—

Weekly Advertiser, . . . . .	29	Harper's Monthly Magazine, . . . . .	2
Weekly Transcript, . . . . .	23	Southern Cultivator, . . . . .	2
New York Weekly Witness, . . . . .	22	Florida Despatch, . . . . .	2
Jerry McAuley's Newspaper, . . . . .	16	Christian Advocate, . . . . .	2
National Tribune, . . . . .	13	Home Circle, . . . . .	1
Zion's Herald, . . . . .	12	Littell's Living Age, . . . . .	1
The Christian, . . . . .	10	Pilot, . . . . .	1
The Republic, . . . . .	6	The Voice, . . . . .	1
Harper's Weekly, . . . . .	5	Living Church, . . . . .	1
Scientific American, . . . . .	4	American Machinist, . . . . .	1
Leslie's Popular Monthly, . . . . .	4	Advance, . . . . .	1
Massachusetts Ploughman, . . . . .	3	Christian Union, . . . . .	1
New England Farmer, . . . . .	3	Congregationalist, . . . . .	1
New York Tablet, . . . . .	3	Popular Science Monthly, . . . . .	1
The Watchman, . . . . .	3	Courrier des Etats Unis, . . . . .	1
American Traveller, . . . . .	3	Montreal Witness, . . . . .	1
Christian Witness, . . . . .	3	London Illustrated News, . . . . .	1
Our Paper, . . . . .	3	Folio, . . . . .	1
Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, . . . . .	2	Shut-in Visitor, . . . . .	1
The Nation, . . . . .	2	Methodist Review, . . . . .	1
Century Magazine, . . . . .	2	London Graphic, . . . . .	1

For general distribution the prison furnishes one hundred copies of *Jerry McAuley's Newspaper* (monthly), and the same number of *The Christian* (monthly), by H. L. Hastings.

Dr. Charles Cullis kindly gives two hundred copies of *The Word of Life*, also a monthly; and from the Bible and Fruit Mission of New York we get from twenty-five to thirty copies of their charming publication, *Lights and Shadows*. The Evangelical Knowledge Society, New York, still gives us monthly fifty copies of its admirable and highly useful paper, *The Paris Visitor*. Smaller gifts are not wanting from devoted friends who never forget us.

A lady in Malden and a gentleman on Devonshire Street (Boston) donated a large number of excellent magazines and useful books for the library. *Zion's Herald* and *The Christian Witness* still befriend us, as formerly.

The number of letters received or mailed during the year is as follows: —

Whole number mailed, . . . . .	5,120
Average per month, . . . . .	426
Largest number in any month, . . . . .	658, March.
Smallest " " . . . . .	215, Sept.
Whole number received, . . . . .	13,059
Average per month, . . . . .	1,088
Largest number in any month, . . . . .	1,263, Dec.
Smallest " " . . . . .	948, Oct.
Whole number mailed and received, . . . . .	18,179
Average per month, . . . . .	1,514

In the above statement fractions have been omitted.

The number of prisoners who have not written during the year is eighty-four.

A few Christian people have taken interest in certain prisoners who had no correspondents, and have regularly written to them, and in some instances have visited them also, much to the benefit of both prisoner and correspondent. "I was sick and in prison and ye visited me," finds fresh expression from time to time through the labors of these excellent people — mostly ladies — who make it their pleasure to visit and write, and also to send good reading to men whose lives need it all, and are made better thereby, whose self-respect and confidence in their fellow-men and hope of better things gains a quickening by such service.

The future may bring to them those words of the Master with blessed commendation and comfort. One of these ladies, whose labors have been most abundant in the prison for the six years past, is soon to remove to the "far West," only, however, that she may still labor for the good of those who need it, — chiefly of her own sex, — to whose welfare under God she has consecrated her efforts in the past and for the future. May the perpetual blessing of the Giver of all good crown her labors.

Before closing this report it seems proper to add that the

ground of hope in the endeavor to effect the reformation of men in prison seems no less secure and substantial than when the Chaplain commenced his labors nearly six years since. On the contrary, the experience and opportunity of study afforded in these labors have confirmed the convictions cherished at the beginning, and to-day — with the proper motives supplied — the reformation of the wrong-doer seems more sure of accomplishment. It does not seem necessary that a prison should lie under the suspicion of being “a school for crime.”

In the light of the past and the light that is, as afforded by latest experience, one feels like saying that there exists no valid reason why men who come to prison should not leave it, as a body, inspired by hopeful purposes and strength, becoming good citizens.

When, in addition to this, the interest in the prisoner's welfare as a laborer becomes indicative of a larger confidence in his power to do well, — affording him a fair start once more in life, — it is difficult to see how the future of these men shall be a source of care and anxiety, save as it may be made such by the few “cranks” or lunatics, who are generally sent to prison.

It is difficult to move freely among these unfortunate men and escape such reflections and impressions as these. What has been done and the qualities of our nature make the conviction a fact that redemption can be accomplished. The power exists: it may be applied.

With grateful thanks for the cordial relations enjoyed with the officers and authorities of the prison, also to the Father of Light for memorable blessings, which have marked the year now past, and with the prayer that His saving presence may abide with this prison community, keeping “the keeper and the kept,” this sixth annual report is now submitted.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. F. BARNES,

*Chaplain Mass. State Prison.*

## REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR DIS- CHARGED CONVICTS.

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35 AVON STREET, BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1886.

*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

Your Agent for Aiding Discharged Convicts herewith presents report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

The whole number of discharged convicts whom I have advised and assisted during the year is 376. One hundred and twenty-eight of these have been inmates of Massachusetts State Prison during the past year or in former years. Two hundred and forty-eight were discharged from different houses of correction within this Commonwealth. Average length of sentence is 2 years 3 months 17 days.

Eighty-one were born of American parents, 34 of English, 216 of Irish, 9 of German, 13 Scotch, 9 Nova Scotians, 4 Canadians, 4 French, 3 Danes, 2 Poles, 1 Swede. Average age when discharged is 32 years 9 months 2 days. One hundred and thirty-six had been arrested and convicted more than once. Three hundred and sixty-eight were white, 8 colored; 370 could read and write, 6 could neither read nor write; 325 were intemperate when arrested, 51 say they were temperate; 108 were married, 268 single; 186 resided in Boston when arrested, 88 lived within twenty-five miles of Boston, 26 lived in other parts of this State more than twenty-five miles from Boston, 37 lived in other States, 39 had no place that they called home or place of residence; 98 have been furnished with board while seeking employment, 76 with clothing, 89 with meals and lodging, 93 with transportation to their homes in this and other States and



to other States to seek employment, 20 with family stores, 21 with tools to work at their different trades. In many instances the men assisted have proved themselves worthy of the assistance rendered them, and the expectation of a good result has been fully realized.

Those from the different houses of correction were assisted from the treasury of the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts. Those who came from State prison were assisted from the treasury of the Commonwealth from an appropriation granted by the Legislature for that purpose, and many of that class were also assisted from the treasury of the Massachusetts Society.

In my frequent visits at the prison I have uniformly met a courteous and cordial welcome from the officers having charge of the different departments, and received all proper aid in securing desired information in furtherance of my official duties.

There are many clear-headed and large-hearted business men who fully appreciate the practical importance of having the door out of prison open into some place where honesty and industry shall be possible; and yet the great desideratum still is, place or position, — a chance to start and be counted in.

While the convict is in prison, rum gets out of his brain, and outward temptation is removed. He pauses and reflects, and his passions have rest. Kindly advice is given him, and after paying the penalty of violated law he comes forth with a craving for human society and sympathy, and also for one other great want of the human heart — a consciousness of being useful — and consideration as a man among men. There are many objections urged in our community against opening our workshops and our houses to this class of men, claiming that it is "dangerous to be safe with them." On this subject the public should "conquer their prejudices," because they are unjust and unreasonable. Of course discrimination is to be made between persistent, habitual and inveterate offenders (who refuse all willing obedience to the Divine injunction, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life," and whose hearts are fully

set in them to do evil), and those who are repentant and resolved on reformation. The latter should be met by forgiveness and restoration to favor.

We should endeavor to create favorable surroundings for the released prisoner who is thoroughly penitent, and striving to reform. Put tools in his hands, clothes on his back, shoes on his feet, give him a place to lay his head at night; send him to his home, if he has any, place him at a bench of honest industry, away from his old associates, and let him feel that he has a friend that he can consult with, that has kept and can keep his secrets, and when necessary speak a word of cheer and of promise in his ear (so long as he continues to be a true man, doing his best), and then give him, to a great extent, the control of his own destiny.

In the courts of earth, men are held responsible for the crimes they commit. I believe in the court of heaven they are also held responsible for the crimes they might have prevented.

When we compare the light and means which we possess, with those of the offending party, whose crimes perhaps would not have been committed if our duty had not been neglected, who can say that we are not, in the sight of heaven, more guilty than he?

Good and bad influences are oftentimes at war with each other in the same breast. The slightest temptation to vice, or the slightest aid in the practice of virtue and honest purposes, is in many cases sufficient to turn the scale. This is especially true of a large class of discharged convicts. It is said by some that reverence for the Majesty of Justice should forbid us to indulge in any sympathy or mercy for a discharged convict. An old master, to whose vision the motive-springs of human action were seeming "laid bare," has said of mercy: —

"It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed;  
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:  
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes  
The throned monarch better than his crown;  
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,  
It is an attribute to God himself;

And earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew,  
Though justice be thy plea, consider this, —  
That, in the course of justice, none of us  
Should see salvation ; we do pray for mercy ;  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The deeds of mercy."

A few years since the British House of Commons expressed an opinion in the following resolution : —

That the committee concurs in the opinion that the great majority of convicted prisoners are open to the same good motives and good impulses which influence other human beings, and, therefore, that a system of encouragement to good conduct, and endeavors to inspire feeling of self-respect, self-reliance, and hopefulness for the future, ought to be adopted, etc.

All will admit that it is highly desirable that the community should aid in the re-establishment of this class of men in respectable industry and domestic peace, by forwarding every well-advised measure to encourage, sustain and fortify them, especially by supplying them with suitable employment and with opportunities of mental and moral improvement. The interests of the State, social, civil and economical, are deeply concerned in ameliorating and improving the condition of these able-bodied, active, and oftentimes intelligent members of the community, whose freedom may be a blessing in proportion as they are preserved by friendly and benevolent hands from the strong temptations which lie thickly along their pathway.

The experience of many careful men who have opened their doors to appeals from this class of men for employment can be given in proof that safety and success attend their efforts in employing them.

"He gives the most who bravely lends a hand  
To help his brother in the hour of need ;  
God keeps the record, — He can understand,  
And of our slightest service will take heed."

The amount drawn from the treasury of the Commonwealth for the past year has been as follows : —

Amount paid for board of discharged convicts while seeking employment, . . . . .	\$553 49
Amount for tools, . . . . .	117 68
Amount for clothing, . . . . .	527 38
Amount for meals and lodging, . . . . .	20 75
Amount for transportation of discharged convicts to their homes in this and other States, and to other States, to seek employment, . . . . .	239 53
Family stores, . . . . .	193 00
Rent of office, travel of self for discharged convicts, postage and incidentals, . . . . .	277 53
Making, . . . . .	<u>\$1,929 31</u>

A detailed statement of items, duly vouched, has been deposited in the office of the State Auditor.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL RUSSELL, *Agent*.

## PARDONS FROM THE STATE PRISON.

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Following are the reasons given by the Executive for granting the pardons of fifteen prisoners during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886. They are taken from the Governor's special messages to the Legislature. The number of prisoners pardoned, and their names, will not correspond fully with those in the Blue Book of 1887, as those reported therein include all pardons granted during the calendar year, while the report below includes pardons granted from Oct. 1, 1885, to Sept. 30, 1886.

### PARDONS GRANTED FROM OCT. 1, 1885, TO SEPT. 30, 1886.

No. 1. JOHN WILLIAMS. Convicted of robbery, Superior Court, Suffolk County, December Term, 1873. Sentenced to State Prison for fifteen years. Pardoned Nov. 18, 1885, on the ground that the prisoner's conduct had been above reproach; that the offence upon which he was imprisoned was his first; that the other participants in the crime, each of whom was more criminal than the petitioner, received a less sentence and are now discharged; and because it appeared evident that it would be greatly for the good of the petitioner, and in no way detrimental on grounds of public policy, to grant the pardon, and because he had an opportunity for immediate employment.

No. 2. JEREMIAH McAULIFFE. Convicted of breaking and entering, Superior Court, Franklin County, March Term, 1878. Sentenced to the State Prison for

ten years. Pardoned Nov. 18, 1885, on the ground that the petitioner's conduct had been above reproach as a prisoner; that he had evidently reformed and was earnestly bent upon leading a correct life; and that a pardon, while in no way detrimental on grounds of public policy, would be of great benefit to the petitioner and give him an incentive and encouragement to become a useful citizen, which he has never had before.

No. 3. FRANK D. BOWERS. Convicted of murder, second degree, Supreme Judicial Court, Essex County, June 14, 1870. Sentenced to State Prison for life. Pardoned Nov. 25, 1885, for the causes and reasons set forth for the pardon of James E. Ricker from the Massachusetts Reformatory. Bowers was recommended for pardon at the same time and upon the same facts, except that he was 18 years old at the date of the crime. Bowers and Ricker were jointly indicted and convicted.

The reasons given for pardoning Ricker were as follows:—

Pardoned Nov. 25, 1885, as an act of executive clemency for Thanksgiving Day, and for the following reasons: Ricker was but 17 years old at the date of the crime, he was then intoxicated, his prior character had always been good, he had served on his sentence fifteen and one-half years, he was found to be orderly and trustworthy, and gave every promise of a useful and honorable life.

No. 4. DAVID H. STODDARD. Convicted of breaking and entering and larceny, Superior Court, Norfolk County, February Term, 1877; four indictments. Sentenced to fourteen years in State Prison. Pardoned Feb. 3, 1886. The Pardon Committee recommended a pardon on these grounds: First—The old age of the prisoner. Second—His infirm health arising from the debility attending such age. Third—The fact that he had already been imprisoned for a period of nearly ten years, ample punishment for the offence committed. Fourth—He was assured of a good home with his son-in-law, who was able to take good care of him. Fifth—Citizens of high stand-

ing in the vicinity of his old home who have known him well recommended the pardon.

No. 5. **GEORGE GUYOT** *alias* **GEORGE SULLIVAN**. Convicted of assault with intent to rob, Superior Court, Suffolk County, August Term, 1879. Sentenced to ten years in State Prison. Pardoned Feb. 10, 1886. The Pardon Committee recommended that a pardon be granted because the prisoner had been punished sufficiently considering the crime committed and its attending circumstances, and it appearing that a responsible party was ready to furnish him employment as soon as he was released. At time of the crime the prisoner was young and had been influenced by the bad example of an intemperate father and by vicious associates. During his prison life he had been of good report and shown a purpose to lead a correct life.

No. 6. **MICHAEL MURPHY**. Convicted of murder, second degree, Supreme Judicial Court, Norfolk County, Feb. 19, 1878. Sentenced to State Prison for life. Pardoned March 31, 1886. The prisoner was in the last stages of consumption, and he was pardoned that he might be taken home by his father.

No. 7. **ISAAC W. HILL** *alias* **BROWN**. Convicted of larceny, — three convictions, — Superior Court, Middlesex County, July 10, 1878. Sentenced to State Prison for fifteen years. Pardoned May 19, 1886. A pardon was granted because it appeared, in view of the fact, shown by the evidence submitted, that the prisoner was not a hardened criminal but committed the acts for which he was convicted under the influence of others, and was industrious at his regular work and exemplary in his habits when not under such influence. That the term of his imprisonment up to the time of his release, nearly eight years, seemed sufficient under all these circumstances, and because there was strong probability that with steady employment, which was furnished him by responsible parties, and a home with his mother, his reformation now apparent would be permanent. All persons who suffered

from the acts aforesaid were notified of the hearing and neither appeared or offered objection to the pardon.

No. 8. CHARLES BENSON. Convicted of breaking and entering, Superior Court, Suffolk County, Feb. 13, 1885. Sentenced to State Prison for five years. Pardoned May 29, 1886, it appearing that the prisoner, a young man, was in the last stages of pulmonary consumption, and his sister, who petitioned for his release, desired to take him to her house and care for him in his last moments. He died in June.

Nos. 9 and 10. EDWARD COUGHLIN *alias* HORRIGAN and JAMES CAREY. Convicted of assault, Superior Court, Essex County, Oct. 6, 1884. Sentenced to State Prison for five years. Pardoned July 1, 1886, on the ground that it appeared from the communication of the District Attorney who tried the case, that the offence charged, and upon which the conviction occurred and sentence was imposed, was a much more serious one than that which the prisoners committed, and the same appeared from the statements made by reputable attorneys and witnesses who testified before the committee that the assaulted party and chief witness against the prisoners was notoriously unreliable, and because it was apparent from the above that the prisoners had already been sufficiently punished.



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PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

No. 13.

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT (5

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

OF THE

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN,

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND  
OTHER OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

---

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1887.



## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

---

The official organization of the prison is the same as it was a year ago, as follows : —

<i>Superintendent,</i> . . .	Mrs. ELLEN C. JOHNSON.
<i>Physician,</i> . . .	Miss ANNA M. WILKIN, M. D.
<i>Chaplain,</i> . . .	Miss SUSAN P. HARROLD.

The expenditures for the year have been somewhat in excess of those of 1884-85, owing mainly to outlays for repairs and improvements connected with an enlargement of farm and dairy operations and in the laundry. The receipts have been larger than ever before, though the number of prisoners has been smaller. The receipts and expenditures have been as follows : —

EXPENDITURES.	
For salaries, . . . . .	\$21,967 59
other expenses, . . . . .	38,679 97
	\$60,647 56
Total expenditures, . . . . .	
RECEIPTS.	
From labor, . . . . .	\$11,128 45
other sources, . . . . .	1,004 76
	12,133 21
Total receipts, . . . . .	12,133 21
Excess of expenditures for the year, . . . . .	\$48,514 35

Following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past two years (ending Sept. 30, 1885, and Sept. 30, 1886, respectively) : —

Expenditures, 1885-86, . . . . .	\$60,647 56
" 1884-85, . . . . .	51,972 49
	\$8,675 07
Increase, . . . . .	\$8,675 07
Receipts, 1885-86, . . . . .	\$12,133 21
" 1884-85, . . . . .	11,095 97
	\$1,037 24
Increase, . . . . .	\$1,037 24

#### 4 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

Net cost, 1885-86, . . . . .	\$48,514 35
" 1884-85, . . . . .	40,876 52
Increase in net cost, . . . . .	\$7,637 83

The details of expenditures for the past two years are as follows : —

General expenses, 1885-86, . . . . .	\$38,679 97	
" " 1884-85, . . . . .	30,739 72	
Increase, . . . . .	—	\$7,940 25
Salaries, 1885-86, . . . . .	\$21,967 59	
" 1884-85, . . . . .	21,232 77	
Increase, . . . . .	—	734 82
Total increase in expenditures, . . . . .	\$8,675 07	
Less increase in receipts, . . . . .	1,037 24	
Increase in net cost, . . . . .	—	\$7,637 83

The average number in the prison (not including those in custody, but absent in families) for the year ending 1884-85 was 269; for 1885-86 the average number has been 245, — a decrease of 24 in the number.

The gross cost *per capita* for the year 1884-85 was \$193.20, or \$3.71 per week. The gross cost *per capita* for the year 1885-86 was \$247.54, or \$4.76 per week.

The net cost *per capita* in 1884-85 was \$151.95, or \$2.92 per week. For the year 1885-86 the net cost *per capita* was \$198.01, or \$3.80 per week. The cost *per capita* is necessarily much larger in proportion for a small number than for a large one, as the cost of administration is substantially the same for 250 prisoners as for 300.

#### THE PRISON POPULATION.

The number of commitments from the courts has been smaller than for either of the four previous years. The number transferred to the prison has been six, — one larger than last year. This decrease in the population is due mainly to the falling off in the number of long sentences imposed upon female prisoners. The proportion of female prisoners in the State was smaller on the 30th of September, 1886, than at the corresponding date in any of the seven preceding years, only 16+ per cent. of the entire prison population of the State being females.

## TRANSFERRED PRISONERS.

Four of the six prisoners transferred to the prison were removed from the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster. These removals were made upon the request of the Trustees of the school, after they had given the girls fair trials and had found them unfit for the school. One prisoner was removed to the prison from the State Workhouse and one from the House of Correction at Greenfield.

Only three persons were removed from the prison during the year, and these on account of unfitness for the institution.

The following table shows the offences of prisoners transferred to the prison during the year, and the institutions from which they were removed:—

TABLE No. 1.

*Showing the Number of Prisoners Removed to the Reformatory Prison for Women during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886, with their Offences, and the Institutions whence they were Removed.*

WHENCE REMOVED.	Lewdness.	Stubbornness.	Vagrancy.	Total.
State Industrial School, . . . . .	1	3	—	4
State Workhouse, . . . . .	—	—	1	1
House of Correction, Greenfield, . . . . .	1	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	2	3	1	6

## OFFENCES OF PRISONERS.

The following table shows the offences of prisoners committed direct from the courts during the year. In all the tables, unless otherwise specified, the transferred prisoners, and those returned on revoked tickets-of-leave, or from the insane hospital, have been omitted in the tabulations, as they have been reckoned before, or elsewhere.



#### 4 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

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" 1884-85, . . . . .	40,876 52
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The details of expenditures for the past two years are as follows : —

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Salaries, 1885-86, . . . . .	\$21,967 59	
" 1884-85, . . . . .	21,232 77	
Increase, . . . . .	<u>          </u>	734 82
Total increase in expenditures, . . . . .		<u>\$8,675 07</u>
Less increase in receipts, . . . . .		1,037 24
Increase in net cost, . . . . .		<u>\$7,637 83</u>

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<b>Total expenditures,</b> . . . . .	<b>\$60,647 56</b>
RECEIPTS.	
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other sources, . . . . .	1,004 76
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<b>Total receipts,</b> . . . . .	<b>12,133 21</b>
<b>Excess of expenditures for the year,</b> . . . . .	<b>\$48,514 35</b>

Following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past two years (ending Sept. 30, 1885, and Sept. 30, 1886, respectively) :—

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" " 1884-85, . . . . .	30,739 72	
Increase, . . . . .	—	\$7,940 25
Salaries, 1885-86, . . . . .	\$21,967 59	
" 1884-85, . . . . .	21,232 77	
Increase, . . . . .	—	734 82
Total increase in expenditures, . . . . .	\$8,675 07	
Less increase in receipts, . . . . .	1,037 24	
Increase in net cost, . . . . .	—	\$7,637 83

The average number in the prison (not including those in custody, but absent in families) for the year ending 1884-85 was 269 ; for 1885-86 the average number has been 245, — a decrease of 24 in the number.

The gross cost *per capita* for the year 1884-85 was \$193.20, or \$3.71 per week. The gross cost *per capita* for the year 1885-86 was \$247.54, or \$4.76 per week.

The net cost *per capita* in 1884-85 was \$151.95, or \$2.92 per week. For the year 1885-86 the net cost *per capita* was \$198.01, or \$3.80 per week. The cost *per capita* is necessarily much larger in proportion for a small number than for a large one, as the cost of administration is substantially the same for 250 prisoners as for 300.

#### THE PRISON POPULATION.

The number of commitments from the courts has been smaller than for either of the four previous years. The number transferred to the prison has been six, — one larger than last year. This decrease in the population is due mainly to the falling off in the number of long sentences imposed upon female prisoners. The proportion of female prisoners in the State was smaller on the 30th of September, 1886, than at the corresponding date in any of the seven preceding years, only 16+ per cent. of the entire prison population of the State being females.

## TRANSFERRED PRISONERS.

Four of the six prisoners transferred to the prison were removed from the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster. These removals were made upon the request of the Trustees of the school, after they had given the girls fair trials and had found them unfit for the school. One prisoner was removed to the prison from the State Workhouse and one from the House of Correction at Greenfield.

Only three persons were removed from the prison during the year, and these on account of unfitness for the institution.

The following table shows the offences of prisoners transferred to the prison during the year, and the institutions from which they were removed:—

TABLE NO. 1.

*Showing the Number of Prisoners Removed to the Reformatory Prison for Women during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886, with their Offences, and the Institutions whence they were Removed.*

WHENCE REMOVED.	Lewdness.	Stubbornness.	Vagrancy.	Total.
State Industrial School, . . . . .	1	3	—	4
State Workhouse, . . . . .	—	—	1	1
House of Correction, Greenfield, . . . . .	1	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	2	3	1	6

## OFFENCES OF PRISONERS.

The following table shows the offences of prisoners committed direct from the courts during the year. In all the tables, unless otherwise specified, the transferred prisoners, and those returned on revoked tickets-of-leave, or from the insane hospital, have been omitted in the tabulations, as they have been reckoned before, or elsewhere.

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TABLE No. 2.

*Showing Offences of Prisoners Committed from Courts during Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>		<i>Against Public Order, etc.</i>	
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	Common drunkard, . . . . .	27
Assault, . . . . .	4	Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	1	Drunkenness, . . . . .	57
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	1	House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	4
Fraud, . . . . .	2	Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	18
Larceny, . . . . .	15	Stubbornness, . . . . .	4
Robbery, . . . . .	2	Vagrancy, . . . . .	11
Total, . . . . .	27	Total, . . . . .	122
<i>Against Chastity.</i>		<i>Summary.</i>	
Adultery, . . . . .	7	Offences against person or property, . . . . .	27
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	35	Offences against chastity, . . . . .	56
Lewdness, . . . . .	13	Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	122
Polygamy, . . . . .	1	Total, . . . . .	205
Total, . . . . .	56		

The decrease in the number of commitments has been mainly in those for drunkenness, which have been even smaller than in the preceding year. The offences against person or property have not varied for three years, and those against chastity are but a trifle larger than in 1884-85. But the commitments for drunkenness, being idle and disorderly, and stubbornness have been much smaller than usual.

The commitments for the different classes of offences for the past six years have been as follows :—

OFFENCES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Offences against person or property, . . . . .	22	33	25	27	27	27
Offences against chastity, . . . . .	40	51	50	77	53	56
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	120	129	149	205	160	122
Total, . . . . .	182	213	224	309	240	205

The number of commitments as common drunkards and for the "third offence" of drunkenness during the past six years has been as follows:—

YEARS.	Drunkenness.	Common Drunkards.	Total.
1881, . . . . .	45	36	81
1882, . . . . .	76	25	101
1883, . . . . .	95	29	124
1884, . . . . .	119	34	153
1885, . . . . .	65	38	103
1886, . . . . .	57	27	84

#### SOME SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF PRISONERS.

Table No. 3 shows the number of temperate and intemperate, the number of married and unmarried, and the number of illiterate committed during the past year.

TABLE NO. 3.

*Showing Certain Social Conditions, etc., of Prisoners Committed during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

OFFENCES.	Whole Number.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Married.	Single.	Read or Write.	Cannot Read or Write.
<i>1. — Against Person or Property.</i>							
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	2	—	1	1	2	—
Assault, . . . . .	4	1	3	3	1	3	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Fraud, . . . . .	2	2	—	1	1	1	1
Larceny, . . . . .	15	10	5	9	6	11	4
Robbery, . . . . .	2	1	1	1	1	2	—
Total . . . . .	27	17	10	17	10	21	6
<i>2. — Against Chastity.</i>							
Adultery, . . . . .	7	4	3	7	—	7	—
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	35	11	24	17	18	26	9
Lewdness, . . . . .	13	5	8	7	6	6	7
Polygamy, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Total, . . . . .	56	20	36	32	24	40	16

TABLE No. 3. — *Concluded.*

OFFENCES.	Whole Number.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Married.	Single.	Read or Write.	Cannot Read or Write.
<i>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</i>							
Common drunkard, . . . . .	27	—	27	22	5	11	16
Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Drunkenness, . . . . .	57	—	57	42	15	42	15
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	4	—	4	2	2	4	—
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	18	1	17	6	12	13	5
Stubbornness, . . . . .	4	2	2	1	3	4	—
Vagrancy, . . . . .	11	2	9	6	5	6	5
Total, . . . . .	122	5	117	80	42	81	41
<i>Summary.</i>							
1. — Against person or property, . . . . .	27	17	10	17	10	21	6
2. — Against chastity, . . . . .	56	20	36	32	24	40	16
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	122	5	117	80	42	81	41
Total, . . . . .	205	42	163	129	76	142	63

The percentage of prisoners who have been married has been a little larger than it was in 1885. In 1882 the percentage was 60+; in 1883, 65+; in 1884, 60+; and in 1885, 54+ per cent. In 1886 it has been 62+ per cent. This increase has been in all classes of offenders. Of the offenders against public order, etc., 65+ per cent. had been married; last year the percentage was but 61+, and in the preceding year 66+ per cent. Of those committed for offences against chastity, 56+ per cent. had been married. Of those committed last year, only 37+ per cent. of this class had been married.

Of the 205 committed, 63, or 30+ per cent., could neither read nor write. The percentage is larger than for several years. In 1885 the percentage was 28+; in 1884, 22+; in 1883, 22+; in 1882, 19+; in 1881, 23+; and in 1880, 25+ per cent. Of the 63 illiterates committed during the past year, 31 came for drunkenness, or as common drunkards.

Only three of those committed in 1885–86 (excluding those transferred) had previously been inmates of the State Indus-

trial School. One of these was committed for drunkenness, 1 for larceny and 1 for breaking and entering. Of these 3, 2 had previously been in the prison, — 1 of them three times before, and 1 once before.

One hundred and sixty-three, or 79+ per cent. of those committed last year, were intemperate. In the preceding year the percentage was 76+, and in 1884–85 it was 77+ per cent. There were 121 committed for offences other than drunkenness and being common drunkards; 79 of these, or 65+ per cent., were intemperate.

Thirty-nine of the 163 intemperate were not more than 21 years of age. Last year there were but 37 in a total of 183. Of these 39, one was 16; five, 17; eight, 18; fourteen, 19; seven, 20; and four, 21 years of age. Only six of these were born in this country, of American parents.

#### OFFENCES OF THE YOUNGER INTEMPERATE PRISONERS.

The following table shows the offences of intemperate prisoners committed last year who were not more than 21 years of age:—

TABLE No. 4.

*Showing Offences of the Younger Intemperate Prisoners.*

OFFENCES.	AGES.						Total.
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
Adultery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Assault, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Common drunkard, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	—	—	2	8	3	—	13
Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	—	—	3	—	—	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	—	4	2	1	1	1	9
Larceny, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Lewdness, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Robbery, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Stubbornness, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Vagrancy, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	1	5	8	14	7	4	39



## AGES OF PRISONERS.

The average age of prisoners is not quite as low as it was last year. The percentage under 21 years of age was about the same as last year, but the proportion between 21 and 30 decreased from 46+ to 37+ per cent., while the percentage above 31 increased from 28+ to 37+ per cent. A general idea of the changes in ages of prisoners committed to the Reformatory may be gained from the following table, which shows the percentages of the younger and older classes for each of the past six years : —

	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.
Less than 21 years, . . .	37	45	37	65	60	51
21 to 30 years, . . .	83	92	100	137	111	77
Total less than 31 years, .	120	137	137	202	171	128
31 years and over, . . .	62	76	87	107	69	77
Total, all ages, . . .	182	213	224	309	240	205
Per cent. less than 21 years, .	20+	21+	16+	21+	25	24+
Per cent. 21 to 30 years, .	45+	43+	44+	44+	46+	37+
Per cent. less than 31 years, .	65+	64+	61+	65+	71+	62+
Per cent. 31 years and over, .	34+	35+	38+	34+	28+	37+

The table shows that in only one of the past six years has there been so large a proportion of women above 30 years of age. The proportion of those less than 21 has been larger during the past three years than it was prior to 1884. The percentage of commitments of prisoners above 45 has been decreasing in recent years. In 1884 there were 27 committed who were 45 and above, in 1885 there were but 11, and this year there were 12.

The ages of those committed during the past year (as given by them) are shown in the following table : —

TABLE No. 5.

*Showing Ages of Prisoners Committed in Year ending Sept. 30,  
1886.*

OFFENCES.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	66 to 70.	71 to 75.	Total.
<b>1. — Against Person or Property.</b>																	
Abandoning child, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Larceny, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	6	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	-	-	2	1	1	10	3	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	27
<b>2. — Against Chastity.</b>																	
Adultery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	1	-	4	8	6	6	5	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	1	-	5	9	9	9	10	8	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	56
<b>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</b>																	
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	6	6	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	27
Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	-	-	3	-	10	14	9	10	6	2	1	-	1	1	-	57
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	5	2	1	1	4	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Vagrancy, . . . . .	-	-	2	2	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Total, . . . . .	2	7	6	6	2	21	24	18	17	9	4	1	2	2	1	-	122
<b>Summary.</b>																	
1. — Against Person or Property, . . . . .	-	-	2	1	1	10	3	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	27
2. — Against Chastity, . . . . .	1	-	5	9	9	10	8	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
3. — Against Public Order, etc., . . . . .	2	7	6	6	2	21	24	18	17	9	4	1	2	2	1	-	122
Total, . . . . .	3	7	13	16	12	40	37	28	26	11	5	1	2	2	1	-	205

### NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

The three following tables show the nativity of prisoners committed during the past year. Table No. 6 shows the birthplaces of the prisoners themselves. Table No. 7 shows the birthplaces of parents of prisoners, and Table No. 8 the birthplaces of prisoners and their parents.

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TABLE No. 6.

*Showing Birthplaces of Prisoners.*

OFFENCES.	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	British Provinces.	Germany.	Africa.	Atlantic Ocean.	Total.
<i>1. — Against Person or Property.</i>									
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Assault, . . . . .	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Larceny, . . . . .	9	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	15
Robbery, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	17	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	27
<i>2. — Against Chastity.</i>									
Adultery, . . . . .	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	22	4	3	2	4	—	—	—	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	8	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	13
Polygamy, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	35	8	6	2	4	1	—	—	56
<i>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</i>									
Common drunkard, . . . . .	8	14	2	—	2	—	1	—	27
Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	28	19	5	3	1	—	—	1	57
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	9	2	4	1	2	—	—	—	18
Stubbornness, . . . . .	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vagrancy, . . . . .	5	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	11
Total, . . . . .	57	37	13	4	9	—	1	1	122
<i>Summary.</i>									
1. — Against Person or Property, . . . . .	17	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	27
2. — Against Chastity, . . . . .	35	8	6	2	4	1	—	—	56
3. — Against Public Order, etc., . . . . .	57	37	13	4	9	—	1	1	122
Total, . . . . .	109	50	19	7	17	1	1	1	205

TABLE No. 7.  
Showing Birthplaces of Parents of Prisoners.

OFFENCES.	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	British Provinces.	France.	Germany.	Portugal.	United States and Ireland.	United States and British Provinces.	United States and England.	England and Ireland.	England and British Provinces.	Ireland and British Provinces.	Scotland and British Provinces.	Germany and British Provinces.	Unknown.	Total.
<b>1.—Against Person or Property.</b>																		
Abandoning child, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Assault, . . . . .	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Larceny, . . . . .	4	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15
Robbery, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	9	10	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	27
<b>2.—Against Chastity.</b>																		
Adultery, . . . . .	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	9	11	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	3	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Polygamy, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	15	24	3	3	4	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	56

TABLE No. 7 — *Concluded.*

OFFENCES.	United States.										England.	Scotland.	British Provinces.	France.	Germany.	Portugal.	United States and Ireland.	United States and British Provinces.	England.	England and Ireland.	England and British Provinces.	Ireland and British Provinces.	Scotland and British Provinces.	Germany and British Provinces.	Unknown.	Total.
3. — <i>Against Public Order, etc.</i>																										
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1	22	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Drunkennes, . . . . .	7	38	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	4	11	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vagrancy, . . . . .	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Total, . . . . .	17	78	8	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Summary.																										
1. — Against person or property, . . . . .	9	10	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	27
2. — Against chastity, . . . . .	15	24	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	17	78	8	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Total, . . . . .	41	112	11	9	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	205

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing Birthplaces of Prisoners and their Parents.*

OFFENCES.	American Birth and Parentage.	Foreign Birth and Parentage.	American Birth and Foreign Parentage.	American Birth and Mixed Parentage.	Foreign Birth and Mixed Parentage.	American Birth and Unknown Parentage.	Total.
<i>1. — Against Person or Property.</i>							
Abandoning child, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Assault, . . . . .	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Larceny, . . . . .	4	5	4	1	1	-	15
Robbery, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	9	9	7	1	1	-	27
<i>2. — Against Chastity.</i>							
Adultery, . . . . .	3	2	1	1	-	-	7
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	9	13	11	2	-	-	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	3	5	5	-	-	-	13
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	15	21	17	3	-	-	56
<i>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</i>							
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1	19	6	1	-	-	27
Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	7	29	20	1	-	-	57
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	3	-	1	-	-	-	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	4	9	5	-	-	-	18
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	4
Vagrancy, . . . . .	1	6	3	-	-	1	11
Total, . . . . .	17	65	37	2	-	1	122
<i>Summary.</i>							
1. — Against person or property, . . . . .	9	9	7	1	1	-	27
2. — Against chastity, . . . . .	15	21	17	3	-	-	56
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	17	65	37	2	-	1	122
Total, . . . . .	41	95	61	6	1	1	205

The proportion of American-born prisoners, which last year was unusually small, is again larger, being 109 in a total of 205, or 53+ per cent. Last year the American-born were but 48+ per cent. of the whole number. The increase has been largely among offences of the first class, — against the person, or against property. Last year, only 9 of the 27 in this class were American-born; this year, 17 of the 27. Thirty-five of the 56 offenders against chastity, and 57 of the 122 offenders against public order, were born in this country. Only 75 of the 109 born in this country were natives of Massachusetts, and only 22 of these 75 had American parents. Their offences were as follows: —

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Abandoning child, . . . . .	1
Adultery, . . . . .	2
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	3
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	5
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	2
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	3
Lewdness, . . . . .	3
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	22

The proportion of prisoners who were born of foreign parents is not quite so large as it was the previous year. One hundred and sixty-one of the 205 committed in 1885-86 were born of foreign or mixed (one foreign and one American) parents. This is 78+ per cent. In the preceding year this class furnished 84+ per cent. The proportion of prisoners of American birth and parentage is largest, this year, among offenders against the person or against property, — 9 of the 27. Only 15 of the 56 offenders against chastity, and only 17 of the 122 offenders against public order, etc., were of American birth and parentage. This last is an extremely low percentage.

The following table shows the birthplaces of parents, aside from those born in the United States : —

Ireland, . . . . .	112
England, . . . . .	11
Scotland, . . . . .	9
Germany, . . . . .	2
Portugal, . . . . .	1
British Provinces, . . . . .	14
United States and British Provinces, . . . . .	2
England and British Provinces, . . . . .	2
Germany and British Provinces, . . . . .	1
Scotland and British Provinces, . . . . .	1
England and Ireland, . . . . .	1
Ireland and British Provinces, . . . . .	1
United States and England, . . . . .	1
United States and Ireland, . . . . .	4
France, . . . . .	1
Unknown, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	164

**TRANSFERRED PRISONERS.**

Four of the six prisoners transferred to the prison were removed from the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster. These removals were made upon the request of the Trustees of the school, after they had given the girls fair trials and had found them unfit for the school. One prisoner was removed to the prison from the State Workhouse and one from the House of Correction at Greenfield.

Only three persons were removed from the prison during the year, and these on account of unfitness for the institution.

The following table shows the offences of prisoners transferred to the prison during the year, and the institutions from which they were removed:—

TABLE NO. 1.

*Showing the Number of Prisoners Removed to the Reformatory Prison for Women during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1886, with their Offences, and the Institutions whence they were Removed.*

WHENCE REMOVED.	Lewdness.	Stubbornness.	Vagrancy.	Total.
State Industrial School, . . . . .	1	3	—	4
State Workhouse, . . . . .	—	—	1	1
House of Correction, Greenfield, . . . . .	1	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	2	3	1	6

**OFFENCES OF PRISONERS.**

The following table shows the offences of prisoners committed direct from the courts during the year. In all the tables, unless otherwise specified, the transferred prisoners, and those returned on revoked tickets-of-leave, or from the insane hospital, have been omitted in the tabulations, as they have been reckoned before, or elsewhere.



TABLE No. 2.

*Showing Offences of Prisoners Committed from Courts during Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

<i>Offences against Person or Property.</i>		<i>Against Public Order, etc.</i>	
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	Common drunkard, . . . . .	27
Assault, . . . . .	4	Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	1	Drunkenness, . . . . .	57
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	1	House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	4
Fraud, . . . . .	2	Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	18
Larceny, . . . . .	15	Stubbornness, . . . . .	4
Robbery, . . . . .	2	Vagrancy, . . . . .	11
Total, . . . . .	27	Total, . . . . .	122
<i>Against Chastity.</i>		<i>Summary.</i>	
Adultery, . . . . .	7	Offences against person or property, . . . . .	27
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	35	Offences against chastity, . . . . .	56
Lewdness, . . . . .	13	Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	122
Polygamy, . . . . .	1		
Total, . . . . .	56	Total, . . . . .	205

The decrease in the number of commitments has been mainly in those for drunkenness, which have been even smaller than in the preceding year. The offences against person or property have not varied for three years, and those against chastity are but a trifle larger than in 1884-85. But the commitments for drunkenness, being idle and disorderly, and stubbornness have been much smaller than usual.

The commitments for the different classes of offences for the past six years have been as follows:—

OFFENCES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Offences against person or property, . . . . .	22	33	25	27	27	27
Offences against chastity, . . . . .	40	51	50	77	53	56
Offences against public order, etc., . . . . .	120	129	149	205	160	122
Total, . . . . .	182	213	224	309	240	205

before; 7, twice before; 4, three times before; and 2, four times before.

Of the 33 who had sentences of two years, only 10 had ever been inmates of the prison before. Four of these had been once before; 3, twice before; 2, three times before; and 1, four times before. The remaining 23 came for the first time, on sentences of two years, while 22 who had been there before had sentences of only one year.

The following table shows the length of sentences of those received this year:—

TABLE No. 11.

*Showing Length of Sentences of Prisoners Committed Last Year.*

OFFENCES.	12 Months.	14 Months.	15 Months.	18 Months.	20 Months.	24 Months.	36 Months.	42 Months.	Total.
<b>1. — Against Person or Property.</b>									
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Assault, . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Larceny, . . . . .	7	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	15
Robbery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total, . . . . .	10	—	2	5	—	6	3	1	27
<b>2. — Against Chastity.</b>									
Adultery, . . . . .	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	7
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	23	—	4	2	1	5	—	—	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	10	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	13
Polygamy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	37	—	5	5	1	8	—	—	56
<b>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</b>									
Common drunkard, . . . . .	22	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	27
Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	30	1	8	7	—	11	—	—	57
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	14	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	18
Stubbornness, . . . . .	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
Vagrancy, . . . . .	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Total, . . . . .	81	2	10	10	—	19	—	—	122
<b>Summary.</b>									
1. — Against person or property, . . . . .	10	—	2	5	—	6	3	1	27
2. — Against chastity, . . . . .	37	—	5	5	1	8	—	—	56
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	81	2	10	10	—	19	—	—	122
Total, . . . . .	128	2	17	20	1	33	3	1	205

OFFENCES OF PRISONERS REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1886.

The following table shows the number of persons held for the several offences at the end of each of the last seven prison years. The number held for offences against the person is five less than a year ago. The offenders against chastity have increased from 60 to 70, and those against public order and decency have decreased from 178 to 150. The number on the 30th of September, 1886, was smaller by 23 than at the same day of 1885, and 66 smaller than in 1884.

trial School. One of these was committed for drunkenness, 1 for larceny and 1 for breaking and entering. Of these 3, 2 had previously been in the prison, — 1 of them three times before, and 1 once before.

One hundred and sixty-three, or 79+ per cent. of those committed last year, were intemperate. In the preceding year the percentage was 76+, and in 1884–85 it was 77+ per cent. There were 121 committed for offences other than drunkenness and being common drunkards; 79 of these, or 65+ per cent., were intemperate.

Thirty-nine of the 163 intemperate were not more than 21 years of age. Last year there were but 37 in a total of 183. Of these 39, one was 16; five, 17; eight, 18; fourteen, 19; seven, 20; and four, 21 years of age. Only six of these were born in this country, of American parents.

#### OFFENCES OF THE YOUNGER INTEMPERATE PRISONERS.

The following table shows the offences of intemperate prisoners committed last year who were not more than 21 years of age:—

TABLE No. 4.

*Showing Offences of the Younger Intemperate Prisoners.*

OFFENCES.	AGES.						Total.
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
Adultery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Assault, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Common drunkard, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	—	—	2	8	3	—	13
Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	—	—	3	—	—	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	—	4	2	1	1	1	9
Larceny, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Lewdness, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Robbery, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Stubbornness, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Vagrancy, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	1	5	8	14	7	4	39

## AGES OF PRISONERS.

The average age of prisoners is not quite as low as it was last year. The percentage under 21 years of age was about the same as last year, but the proportion between 21 and 30 decreased from 46+ to 37+ per cent., while the percentage above 31 increased from 28+ to 37+ per cent. A general idea of the changes in ages of prisoners committed to the Reformatory may be gained from the following table, which shows the percentages of the younger and older classes for each of the past six years : —

	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.
Less than 21 years, . . .	37	45	37	65	60	51
21 to 30 years, . . . .	83	92	100	137	111	77
Total less than 31 years, .	120	137	137	202	171	128
31 years and over, . . .	62	76	87	107	69	77
Total, all ages, . . . .	182	213	224	309	240	205
Per cent. less than 21 years, .	20+	21+	16+	21+	25	24+
Per cent. 21 to 30 years, . .	45+	43+	44+	44+	46+	37+
Per cent. less than 31 years, .	65+	64+	61+	65+	71+	62+
Per cent. 31 years and over, .	34+	35+	38+	34+	28+	37+

The table shows that in only one of the past six years has there been so large a proportion of women above 30 years of age. The proportion of those less than 21 has been larger during the past three years than it was prior to 1884. The percentage of commitments of prisoners above 45 has been decreasing in recent years. In 1884 there were 27 committed who were 45 and above, in 1885 there were but 11, and this year there were 12.

The ages of those committed during the past year (as given by them) are shown in the following table : —

## WHENCE PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED.

The following table shows the places from which prisoners were received. Those sentenced by the courts have been separated, in the table, from those transferred.

TABLE No. 14.

*Showing whence Prisoners were Received.*

COURTS.	Sentenced.	Transferred.	COURTS.	Sentenced.	Transferred.
<i>Superior Courts.</i>			<i>District Courts — Con.</i>		
Berkshire, . . . . .	2	—	Bristol, Third, . . . . .	3	—
Bristol, . . . . .	2	—	East Boston, . . . . .	5	—
Essex, . . . . .	3	—	Essex, First, . . . . .	4	—
Franklin, . . . . .	—	1	Hampshire, . . . . .	6	—
Hampden, . . . . .	3	—	Middlesex, 1st Eastern, . .	3	—
Hampshire, . . . . .	1	—	2d Eastern, . . . . .	3	—
Middlesex, . . . . .	4	—	4th Eastern, . . . . .	1	—
Suffolk, . . . . .	24	—	1st Northern, . . . . .	1	—
Worcester, . . . . .	4	—	1st Southern, . . . . .	1	—
Total, . . . . .	43	1	Worcester, Central, . . .	10	1
			1st Southern, . . . . .	2	—
<i>Municipal Courts.</i>			Total, . . . . .	58	1
Boston, . . . . .	34	1	<i>Trial Justices.</i>		
Dorchester, . . . . .	1	—	At Barnstable, . . . . .	2	—
Roxbury, . . . . .	5	—	Dedham, . . . . .	1	—
South Boston, . . . . .	2	1	Hopkinton, . . . . .	1	—
Total, . . . . .	42	2	Leominster, . . . . .	1	—
<i>Police Courts.</i>			Natick, . . . . .	1	—
Brockton, . . . . .	5	—	Total, . . . . .	6	—
Chelsea, . . . . .	2	—	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Gloucester, . . . . .	4	—	Order of Commissioners		
Haverhill, . . . . .	2	—	of Prisons, . . . . .	—	5
Holyoke, . . . . .	4	—	Returned from Lunatic		
Lawrence, . . . . .	5	—	Hospital, . . . . .	—	1
Lowell, . . . . .	17	1	Total, . . . . .	—	6
Lynn, . . . . .	2	1	<i>Summary.</i>		
Marlborough, . . . . .	2	—	Superior Courts, . . . . .	43	1
Newburyport, . . . . .	1	—	Municipal Courts, . . . .	42	2
Somerville, . . . . .	3	—	Police Courts, . . . . .	56	2
Springfield, . . . . .	9	—	District Courts, . . . . .	58	1
Total, . . . . .	56	2	Trial Justices, . . . . .	6	—
<i>District Courts.</i>			Miscellaneous, . . . . .	—	6
Berkshire, Southern, . .	3	—	Total, . . . . .	205	12
Bristol, First, . . . . .	4	—			
Second, . . . . .	12	—			

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TABLE No. 6.

*Showing Birthplaces of Prisoners.*

OFFENCES.	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	British Provinces.	Germany.	Africa.	Atlantic Ocean.	Total.
<i>1. — Against Person or Property.</i>									
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Assault, . . . . .	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Larceny, . . . . .	9	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	15
Robbery, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	17	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	27
<i>2. — Against Chastity.</i>									
Adultery, . . . . .	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	22	4	3	2	4	—	—	—	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	8	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	13
Polygamy, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	35	8	6	2	4	1	—	—	56
<i>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</i>									
Common drunkard, . . . . .	8	14	2	—	2	—	1	—	27
Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	28	19	5	3	1	—	—	1	57
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	9	2	4	1	2	—	—	—	18
Stubbornness, . . . . .	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vagrancy, . . . . .	5	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	11
Total, . . . . .	57	37	13	4	9	—	1	1	122
<i>Summary.</i>									
1. — Against Person or Property, . . . . .	17	5	—	1	4	—	—	—	27
2. — Against Chastity, . . . . .	35	8	6	2	4	1	—	—	56
3. — Against Public Order, etc., . . . . .	57	37	13	4	9	—	1	1	122
Total, . . . . .	109	50	19	7	17	1	1	1	205

The noticeable fact shown by the preceding tables is the great decrease in the number of commitments from Suffolk and Worcester Counties. Those from Suffolk County have fallen off nearly one-half in two years, having numbered 147 in 1883-84 and only 75 in 1885-86. The number of commitments from Worcester County for 1884-85 was exceptionally large, and has this year fallen to the general average of previous years.

#### ANOTHER GIFT FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Early in July, Mrs. Johnson informed the Board that she presented to the State, "for the use and comfort of our dumb animals," a bowlder drinking fountain, which she had placed in position in the area near the stable.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend such a change in the law in relation to the physician as shall enable her to attend to private practice, as the physicians of the State Prison and Massachusetts Reformatory do. If this change were made, she would reside outside the prison, within easy call.

We concur with the Superintendent in recommending that the salary of the clerk of the prison be increased. Her duties have been largely increased since her salary was fixed.

#### ESTIMATES.

The estimated expenditures for the ensuing year are as follows:—

For salaries and wages, . . . . .	\$23,000 00
provisions, . . . . .	12,000 00
fuel and lights, . . . . .	8,200 00
clothing and bedding, . . . . .	2,500 00
medicines, . . . . .	600 00
furniture and household articles, . . . . .	1,300 00
books and stationery, . . . . .	800 00
laundry supplies, . . . . .	500 00
freight and expressage, . . . . .	1,000 00
fares of discharged convicts, . . . . .	400 00
<i>Carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<hr/> \$50,300 00



TABLE No. 7 — *Concluded.*

OFFENCES.	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	British Provinces.	France.	Germany.	Portugal.	United States and Ireland.	United States and British Provinces.	United States and England.	England and Ireland.	England and British Provinces.	Ireland and British Provinces.	Scotland and British Provinces.	Germany and British Provinces.	Unknown.	Total.
3. — <i>Against Public Order, etc.</i>																		
Common drunkard, . . . . .	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	7	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	3	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Stubbornness, . . . . .	1	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Vagrancy, . . . . .	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Total, . . . . .	17	78	8	5	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	122
Summary.																		
1. — Against person or property, . . . . .	9	10	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
2. — Against chastity, . . . . .	15	24	3	3	4	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	17	78	8	5	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	122
Total, . . . . .	41	112	11	9	14	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	205

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

The ninth annual report of the Reformatory Prison for Women is respectfully submitted.

Number of prisoners in custody Sept. 30, 1885,	291
Number of prisoners in custody Sept. 30, 1886,	258
Committed during the year,	217
Discharged during the year,	240
Average number in custody,	263
Average number in prison,	245

### COMMITMENTS.

From courts,	205
Returned from lunatic hospital,	1
Transferred from other prisons,	6
Revocation of permit,	5
Total,	217

### DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence,	116
By ticket-of-leave,	111
Transferred to other prisons,	3
Died,	2
Sent to lunatic asylum by order of Governor,	8
Total,	240

### INFANTS.

Number of infants admitted with mothers,	9
Number of infants born in the prison,	11
Number of infants died,	2
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1886,	17

The general work of the prison has been carried on in much the same manner as last year, — the same industries, and the same systems of grading and probationary release. Reference to the above tables will show the number of commitments to have been smaller, — the average number in prison being twenty-four (24) less than last year. The receipts have nevertheless increased somewhat, averaging a little over a thousand dollars a month for the year ending September 30. Nearly as many prisoners are required to do the general work of the house as for a larger number. With the same number as last year, the earnings would have been much larger.

The same plan of changing the employment in connection with the graded system is pursued, adding a new motive for good conduct and steady work, — a change being generally conditional on a certain grade being reached. The loss from a monetary view by constant change is more than balanced by the gain to the women in learning the different occupations of the house, and in health and a contented spirit.

Every year proves not only the advisability, but the necessity, of long sentences to induce real reform. Those who have lost the control of themselves by constant abuse of their faculties, or who have perhaps inherited a distorted will power, are discharged at just the time when they are beginning to gain the needed self-restraint. Again, if the mind is occupied with the thought of approaching freedom, it is not in a condition for benefit, intellectually or morally.

Education has always been acknowledged as a most important factor in reform. We hope, during the coming year, to be able to do more in the way of instruction for the more intelligent of the prisoners. If a real interest can be aroused in something outside of themselves, — their past lives, their present confinement, — it might be made a door for further good to enter. Here, again, is an added plea for long sentences.

Of the fifty-four women who have been indentured, only two have been returned because of misconduct, nearly all

The following table shows the offences of the American-born prisoners, committed during the past year, and of those born in Massachusetts : —

TABLE No. 9.  
*Showing Offences of American-born Prisoners.*

OFFENCES.	Born in Massachusetts.	Born in Other States.	Total in United States.
<i>1. — Against Person or Property.</i>			
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	—	2
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	1	—	1
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	1	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	—	2	2
Larceny, . . . . .	2	7	9
Robbery, . . . . .	1	1	2
Total, . . . . .	7	10	17
<i>2. — Against Chastity.</i>			
Adultery, . . . . .	2	3	5
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	14	8	22
Lewdness, . . . . .	6	2	8
Total, . . . . .	22	13	35
<i>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</i>			
Common drunkard, . . . . .	7	1	8
Drunkenness, . . . . .	24	4	28
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	3	1	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	8	1	9
Stubbornness, . . . . .	2	1	3
Vagrancy, . . . . .	2	3	5
Total, . . . . .	46	11	57
<i>Summary.</i>			
1. — Against person or property, . . . . .	7	10	17
2. — Against chastity, . . . . .	22	13	35
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	46	11	57
Total, . . . . .	75	34	109

#### RE-COMMITMENTS.

The proportion of re-commitments naturally increases from year to year, as the number who have been discharged from the prison increases. The number committed during the past year who had previously been in the institution was 59. Nine of these came for offences against chastity ; 34 for drunkenness, or as common drunkards ; 5 for larceny ; 7 for being idle and disorderly ; 1 for robbery ; 2 for vagran

OFFENCES OF PRISONERS REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1886.

The following table shows the number of persons held for the several offences at the end of each of the last seven prison years. The number held for offences against the person is five less than a year ago. The offenders against chastity have increased from 60 to 70, and those against public order and decency have decreased from 178 to 150. The number on the 30th of September, 1886, was smaller by 23 than at the same day of 1885, and 66 smaller than in 1884.

before; 7, twice before; 4, three times before; and 2, four times before.

Of the 33 who had sentences of two years, only 10 had ever been inmates of the prison before. Four of these had been once before; 3, twice before; 2, three times before; and 1, four times before. The remaining 23 came for the first time, on sentences of two years, while 22 who had been there before had sentences of only one year.

The following table shows the length of sentences of those received this year:—

TABLE No. 11.

*Showing Length of Sentences of Prisoners Committed Last Year.*

OFFENCES.	12 Months.	14 Months.	16 Months.	18 Months.	20 Months.	24 Months.	36 Months.	42 Months.	Total.
<b>1. — Against Person or Property.</b>									
Abandoning child, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Assault, . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Larceny, . . . . .	7	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	15
Robbery, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total, . . . . .	10	—	2	5	—	6	3	1	27
<b>2. — Against Chastity.</b>									
Adultery, . . . . .	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	7
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	23	—	4	2	1	5	—	—	35
Lewdness, . . . . .	10	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	13
Polygamy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	37	—	5	5	1	8	—	—	56
<b>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</b>									
Common drunkard, . . . . .	22	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	27
Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	30	1	8	7	—	11	—	—	57
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	14	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	18
Stubbornness, . . . . .	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
Vagrancy, . . . . .	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Total, . . . . .	81	2	10	10	—	19	—	—	122
<b>Summary.</b>									
1. — Against person or property, . . . . .	10	—	2	5	—	6	3	1	27
2. — Against chastity, . . . . .	37	—	5	5	1	8	—	—	56
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	81	2	10	10	—	19	—	—	122
Total, . . . . .	128	2	17	20	1	33	3	1	205

## 22 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

### LENGTH OF SENTENCES OF PRISONERS REMAINING.

The following table shows the length of the sentences of prisoners remaining Sept. 30, 1886. The number of sentences for one year, and less than two years, is smaller than it was a year ago, while the sentences of two years have also decreased considerably.

TABLE No. 13.

*Showing Length of Sentences of Prisoners Remaining Sept. 30, 1886.*

OFFENCES.	1 Year and less than 2 Years.	2 Years and less than 3 Years.	3 Years and less than 5 Years.	5 Years and more.	During Minority.	Total.
<b>1. — Against Person or Property.</b>						
Abandoning child, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	2
Arson, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2
Assault, . . . . .	2	1	1	1	—	5
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
Common thief, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1
Forgery, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fraud, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	2
Larceny, . . . . .	11	7	—	—	1	19
Manslaughter, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2
Robbery, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	16	11	4	6	1	38
<b>2. — Against Chastity.</b>						
Adultery, . . . . .	4	3	—	—	—	7
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	29	12	—	—	—	41
Lewdness, . . . . .	9	10	—	—	1	20
Polygamy, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	42	27	—	—	1	70
<b>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</b>						
Common drunkard, . . . . .	24	7	—	—	—	31
Common railer and brawler, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Disorderly house, keeping, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	40	22	—	—	—	62
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	4	1	—	—	—	5
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	14	12	—	—	—	26
Stubbornness, . . . . .	3	5	—	—	5	13
Vagrancy, . . . . .	9	2	—	—	—	11
Total, . . . . .	94	51	—	—	5	150
<b>Summary.</b>						
1.— Against person or property, . . . . .	16	11	4	6	1	38
2.— Against chastity, . . . . .	42	27	—	—	1	70
3.— Against public order, etc., . . . . .	94	51	—	—	5	150
Total, . . . . .	152	89	4	6	7	258

TABLE No. 12.

*Showing Offences of Prisoners Remaining Sept. 30, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886.*

OFFENCES.	Sept. 30, 1880.	Sept. 30, 1881.	Sept. 30, 1882.	Sept. 30, 1883.	Sept. 30, 1884.	Sept. 30, 1885.	Sept. 30, 1886.
<b>1. — Against Person or Property.</b>							
Abandoning child, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	1	2
Abortion, . . . . .	2	-	-	1	1	1	2
Arson, . . . . .	5	5	4	4	2	2	2
Assault, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	4	3	5
Burglary, . . . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Common thief, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Conspiracy to murder, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery, . . . . .	3	-	-	1	2	2	1
Fraud, . . . . .	3	1	1	-	-	-	2
Larceny, . . . . .	34	29	40	27	26	30	19
Maiming, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malicious mischief, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter, . . . . .	1	1	2	2	2	3	2
Murder, attempt, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1	-	3	1	-	-	-
Removing gravestones, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total, . . . . .	50	40	52	40	38	43	38
<b>2. — Against Chastity.</b>							
Adultery, . . . . .	3	1	5	9	15	7	7
Common nightwalker, . . . . .	50	34	29	44	50	36	41
Fornication, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewdness, . . . . .	13	4	13	9	15	13	20
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	-	-	3	2	1	3	-
Polygamy, . . . . .	-	-	3	2	1	1	2
Total, . . . . .	67	39	53	66	82	60	70
<b>3. — Against Public Order, etc.</b>							
Common beggar, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Common drunkard, . . . . .	35	43	26	30	33	35	31
Common brawler, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
Concealing death of child, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Disorderly house, keeping, . . . . .	5	-	1	1	3	2	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	1	6	4	1	3	1	-
Drunkenness, . . . . .	91	58	71	90	110	68	62
Escape from custody, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
House of ill-fame, keeping, . . . . .	1	2	2	1	4	2	5
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	39	22	14	12	11	29	26
Liquor nuisance, keeping, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Stubbornness, . . . . .	7	9	11	8	15	25	13
Vagrancy, . . . . .	20	10	6	12	21	13	11
Total, . . . . .	200	150	139	155	204	178	150
<b>Summary.</b>							
1. — Against person or property, . . . . .	50	40	52	40	38	43	38
2. — Against chastity, . . . . .	67	39	53	66	82	60	70
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	200	150	139	155	204	178	150
Total, . . . . .	317	229	244	261	324	281	258



# 24 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

TABLE No. 15.

*Showing Commitments, by Courts and Counties (including Transfers).*

COUNTIES.	Superior.	Municipal.	Police.	District.	Trial Justice.	Miscellaneous.*	Total.
Barnstable, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Berkshire, . . .	2	-	-	3	-	-	5
Bristol, . . .	2	-	-	19	-	-	21
Essex, . . .	3	-	15	4	-	-	22
Franklin, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hampden, . . .	3	-	13	-	-	-	16
Hampshire, . . .	1	-	-	6	-	-	7
Middlesex, . . .	4	-	23	9	2	-	38
Norfolk, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Plymouth, . . .	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Suffolk, . . .	24	44	2	5	-	-	75
Worcester, . . .	4	-	-	13	1	-	18
Miscellaneous, . .	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Total, . . .	44	44	58	59	6	6	217

\* Five tickets-of-leave revoked by Commissioners of Prisons, and one prisoner returned from Lunatic Hospital.

TABLE No. 16.

*Showing Commitments, by Counties, 1879-1886.\**

COUNTIES.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Barnstable, . . .	4	1	-	1	1	-	2
Berkshire, . . .	6	4	2	5	4	6	5
Bristol, . . .	22	25	18	22	24	24	21
Essex, . . .	48	18	40	14	37	22	22
Franklin, . . .	-	1	1	2	3	2	1
Hampden, . . .	20	10	18	15	28	19	16
Hampshire, . . .	2	3	2	-	5	1	7
Middlesex, . . .	42	37	45	44	40	35	38
Norfolk, . . .	6	3	2	4	3	2	1
Plymouth, . . .	1	1	2	-	5	4	5
Suffolk, . . .	349	90	89	110	147	91	75
Worcester, . . .	19	14	20	24	23	41	18
Miscellaneous, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total, . . .	519	207	239	241	320	247	217

\* Including transfers, revoked tickets-of-leave, etc.

The noticeable fact shown by the preceding tables is the great decrease in the number of commitments from Suffolk and Worcester Counties. Those from Suffolk County have fallen off nearly one-half in two years, having numbered 147 in 1883-84 and only 75 in 1885-86. The number of commitments from Worcester County for 1884-85 was exceptionally large, and has this year fallen to the general average of previous years.

#### ANOTHER GIFT FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Early in July, Mrs. Johnson informed the Board that she presented to the State, "for the use and comfort of our dumb animals," a bowlder drinking fountain, which she had placed in position in the area near the stable.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend such a change in the law in relation to the physician as shall enable her to attend to private practice, as the physicians of the State Prison and Massachusetts Reformatory do. If this change were made, she would reside outside the prison, within easy call.

We concur with the Superintendent in recommending that the salary of the clerk of the prison be increased. Her duties have been largely increased since her salary was fixed.

#### ESTIMATES.

The estimated expenditures for the ensuing year are as follows:—

For salaries and wages, . . . . .	\$23,000 00
provisions, . . . . .	12,000 00
fuel and lights, . . . . .	8,200 00
clothing and bedding, . . . . .	2,500 00
medicines, . . . . .	600 00
furniture and household articles, . . . . .	1,300 00
books and stationery, . . . . .	800 00
laundry supplies, . . . . .	500 00
freight and expressage, . . . . .	1,000 00
fares of discharged convicts, . . . . .	400 00
<i>Carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<u>\$50,300 00</u>

# 24 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

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COUNTIES.	Superior.	Municipal.	Police.	District.	Trial Justice.	Miscellaneous.*	Total.
Barnstable, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Berkshire, . . .	2	-	-	3	-	-	5
Bristol, . . .	2	-	-	19	-	-	21
Essex, . . .	3	-	15	4	-	-	22
Franklin, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hampden, . . .	3	-	13	-	-	-	16
Hampshire, . . .	1	-	-	6	-	-	7
Middlesex, . . .	4	-	23	9	2	-	38
Norfolk, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Plymouth, . . .	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Suffolk, . . .	24	44	2	5	-	-	75
Worcester, . . .	4	-	-	13	1	-	18
Miscellaneous, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Total, . . .	44	44	58	59	6	6	217

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Barnstable, . . .	4	1	-	1	1	-	2
Berkshire, . . .	6	4	2	5	4	6	5
Bristol, . . .	22	25	18	22	24	24	21
Essex, . . .	48	18	40	14	37	22	22
Franklin, . . .	-	1	1	2	3	2	1
Hampden, . . .	20	10	18	15	28	19	16
Hampshire, . . .	2	3	2	-	5	1	7
Middlesex, . . .	42	37	45	44	40	35	38
Norfolk, . . .	6	3	2	4	3	2	1
Plymouth, . . .	1	1	2	-	5	4	5
Suffolk, . . .	349	90	89	110	147	91	75
Worcester, . . .	19	14	20	24	23	41	18
Miscellaneous, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total, . . .	519	207	239	241	320	247	217

\* Including transfers, revoked tickets-of-leave, etc.

The noticeable fact shown by the preceding tables is the great decrease in the number of commitments from Suffolk and Worcester Counties. Those from Suffolk County have fallen off nearly one-half in two years, having numbered 147 in 1883-84 and only 75 in 1885-86. The number of commitments from Worcester County for 1884-85 was exceptionally large, and has this year fallen to the general average of previous years.

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We recommend such a change in the law in relation to the physician as shall enable her to attend to private practice, as the physicians of the State Prison and Massachusetts Reformatory do. If this change were made, she would reside outside the prison, within easy call.

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The estimated expenditures for the ensuing year are as follows:—

For salaries and wages, . . . . .	\$28,000 00
provisions, . . . . .	12,000 00
fuel and lights, . . . . .	8,200 00
clothing and bedding, . . . . .	2,500 00
medicines, . . . . .	600 00
furniture and household articles, . . . . .	1,300 00
books and stationery, . . . . .	800 00
laundry supplies, . . . . .	500 00
freight and expressage, . . . . .	1,000 00
fares of discharged convicts, . . . . .	400 00
<i>Carried forward, . . . . .</i>	<hr/> \$50,300 00

## 26 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

Brought forward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$50,300	00
For stable expenses, hay, grain, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,500	00
incidental and contingent expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,500	00
general repairs and alterations,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,500	00
farm expenses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,000	00
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$59,800	00

**WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
EMMA F. CARY,  
ELIZA L. HOMANS,  
JOHN B. MOORE,**  
*Commissioners of Prisons.*

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

**Boston, Dec. 31, 1886.**

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

The ninth annual report of the Reformatory Prison for Women is respectfully submitted.

Number of prisoners in custody Sept. 30, 1885,	231
Number of prisoners in custody Sept. 30, 1886,	258
Committed during the year,	217
Discharged during the year,	240
Average number in custody,	263
Average number in prison,	245

### COMMITMENTS.

From courts,	205
Returned from lunatic hospital,	1
Transferred from other prisons,	6
Revocation of permit,	5
Total,	217

### DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence,	116
By ticket-of-leave,	111
Transferred to other prisons,	3
Died,	2
Sent to lunatic asylum by order of Governor,	8
Total,	240

### INFANTS.

Number of infants admitted with mothers,	9
Number of infants born in the prison,	11
Number of infants died,	2
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1886,	17

## 30 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$998 25
Gooseberries, 40 quarts, at 8 cts.,	3 20
Raspberries, 60 quarts, at 10 cts.,	6 00
Celery (heads), 25 dozen, at \$1,	25 00
Lettuce (heads), 50 dozen, at 25 cts.,	12 50
Apples, 14 barrels, at 75 cts.,	10 50
Watermelons, 3 barrels, at \$1.50,	4 50
Cantaloupes, 2 barrels, at \$2,	4 00
Sweet corn, 56 barrels, at \$1,	56 00
Mangels (beets), 7 tons, at \$7,	49 00
Cabbages, 3 tons, at \$18,	54 00
Poultry (dressed), 491 pounds, at 16 cts.,	78 56
Eggs, 647 dozen, at 20 cts.,	129 40
Milk, 50,364 quarts (100,728 lbs.), at 5 cts.,	2,518 20
Corn stover, 3 tons, at \$7,	21 00
Hungarian, 2 tons, at \$10,	20 00
Rye straw, 4 tons, at \$13,	52 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,042 11

There was also produced upon the farm 32 tons of hay, valued at \$640, which was consumed upon the farm; 2,294 pounds of butter, valued at \$688.20, was also manufactured.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Board to the salary of the clerk of the prison. With the change of law which abolished the office of treasurer and steward, three years ago, the entire system of accounts, etc., devolved upon the clerk, in addition to her other duties. The salary, five hundred dollars (\$500), seems quite out of proportion to the combined duties.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the co-operation of the officers and matrons in the work. The value of their support and united effort cannot be over-estimated.

A valuable donation of books was received from Mrs. A. H. Rice of Boston, almanacs from J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, papers and magazines from the Third Religious Society, Dorchester; flowers from Mrs. N. B. Hunt, Mrs. N. P. Whittier, Miss S. P. Harrold, Capt. J. B. Moore, students of Wellesley College, and the Women's Temperance

Unions of South Sudbury and Natick; pears from W. G. Lewis of Framingham.

Our thanks are especially due to the clergymen of this vicinity and of Boston for addresses on Sunday evenings, also to many friends who have given pleasant and instructive entertainments from time to time.

The above is respectfully submitted.

ELLEN C. JOHNSON,

*Superintendent.*

SHERBORN, Dec. 1, 1886.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash received from all sources, . . . . .	\$72,780 77	
Cash paid out as per vouchers in Auditor's department and receipts of State Treasurer in hand, . . . . .		\$72,780 77
	<u>\$72,780 77</u>	<u>\$72,780 77</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

Cash received of State Treasurer as per twelve monthly schedules presented to Auditor's department, . . . . .	\$60,647 56	
Cash paid per twelve monthly schedules,* vouchers in Auditor's department, . . . . .		\$60,647 56
	<u>\$60,647 56</u>	<u>\$60,647 56</u>
Balance of appropriation for 1885 and not expended Oct. 1, 1885, . . . . .	\$30,107 64	
Cash paid from above from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1885, . . . . .		\$21,248 29
Balance unexpended subject to draft, . . . . .		8,859 35
	<u>\$30,107 64</u>	<u>\$30,107 64</u>

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1886.

Salaries, not exceeding . . . . .	\$23,000 00	
Current expenses, not exceeding . . . . .	39,800 00	
Cash paid salaries nine months, to Sept. 30, 1886, . . . . .		\$16,546 66
Cash paid current expenses nine months, to Sept. 30, 1886, . . . . .		22,852 61
Balance unexpended subject to draft, salaries, . . . . .		6,453 34
Balance unexpended subject to draft, current expenses, . . . . .		16,947 39
	<u>\$62,800 00</u>	<u>\$62,800 00</u>

\* Including expenditures under chap. 179, Acts of 1884.

Unions of South Sudbury and Natick; pears from W. G. Lewis of Framingham.

Our thanks are especially due to the clergymen of this vicinity and of Boston for addresses on Sunday evenings, also to many friends who have given pleasant and instructive entertainments from time to time.

The above is respectfully submitted.

ELLEN C. JOHNSON,

*Superintendent.*

SHERBORN, Dec. 1, 1886.

# 34 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

## Officers of the Reformatory Prison for Women for the Year

NAME.	1885.			1886.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
<b>GENERAL OFFICERS.</b>					
<i>Superintendent.</i>					
Ellen C. Johnson, . . .	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00
<i>Physician.</i>					
Anna M. Wilkin, . . .	83 34	83 33	83 33	83 34	83 33
<i>Chaplain.</i>					
Susan P. Harrold, . . .	83 34	83 33	83 33	83 34	83 33
<i>Deputy Superintendent.</i>					
Kate Robertson, . . .	26 72	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
<i>Clerk.</i>					
Susie P. Brooks, . . .	41 66	41 67	41 67	41 66	41 67
Total, . . . . .	\$360 06	\$383 33	\$383 33	\$383 34	\$383 33
<b>SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.</b>					
<i>Matrons.</i>					
Nellie Parker, . . . .	\$29 16	\$29 17	\$29 17	\$29 16	\$29 17
Gertrude Brannen, . . .	15 55	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17
Lucy A. Cook, . . . .	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17
Melissa C. Patton, . . .	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17
Delia A. Thurston, . . .	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17
Emma A. Pond, . . . .	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17
Adelaide L. Oxford, . . .	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17
Kate Robertson, . . . .	14 58	-	-	-	-
Frances A. Morton, . . .	-	19 44	29 17	29 16	29 17
Total, . . . . .	\$205 09	\$223 63	\$233 36	\$233 28	\$233 36
<i>Deputy Matrons.</i>					
Abby F. Wade, . . . .	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00
Annie S. Seaver, . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Alice L. Parry, . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Sarah Parry, . . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Eliza J. Ross, . . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Mary R. Fitch, . . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Mary F. Conner, . . . .	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Katie L. Buffinton, . . .	22 50	-	-	-	-
Mary A. Hyke, . . . . .	-	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Fannie S. Wilcox, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Delia A. Thurston, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	\$197 50	\$200 00	\$200 00	\$200 00	\$200 00
<i>Assistant Matrons.</i>					
Julia D. Pierce, . . . .	\$20 83	\$20 83	\$20 84	\$20 83	\$20 83
Emma F. Paine, . . . . .	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83
Martha E. Mills, . . . .	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83
Georgiana Vroom, . . . .	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83
Eva A. Newhall, . . . . .	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83
Clara M. Hayes, . . . . .	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83
Fannie S. Wilcox, . . . .	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83
Linnie J. Landers, . . . .	20 83	20 83	20 84	9 72	-
Mary A. Hyke, . . . . .	20 83	-	-	-	-
Jeannie E. Sykes, . . . .	-	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83
Clara B. Dunnett, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Alice J. Hayes, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	\$187 47	\$187 47	\$187 56	\$176 36	\$166 64

*ending Sept. 30, 1886, with Amount of Salaries, by Months.*

1886—Continued.							Total for Year.
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$125 00	\$1,500 00
83 33	83 34	83 33	83 33	83 34	83 33	83 33	1,000 00
83 33	83 34	83 33	83 33	83 34	83 33	83 33	1,000 00
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	576 72
41 67	41 66	41 67	41 67	41 66	41 67	41 67	500 00
\$383 33	\$383 34	\$383 33	\$383 33	\$383 34	\$383 33	\$383 33	\$4,576 72
\$29 17	\$29 16	\$29 17	\$29 17	\$29 16	\$29 17	\$29 17	\$350 00
29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	336 39
29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	350 00
29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	17 50	29 17	29 17	338 34
29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17	-	320 83
29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	7 78	-	299 44
29 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	175 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 58
29 17	29 16	29 17	29 17	29 16	29 17	25 28	307 22
\$233 36	\$204 12	\$204 19	\$204 19	\$192 46	\$182 80	\$141 96	\$2,491 80
\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$25 00	\$300 00
25 00	16 67	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	291 67
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	300 00
25 00	25 00	20 83	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	295 83
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	16 67	-	20 83	262 50
25 00	25 00	25 00	2 50	-	25 00	25 00	252 50
25 00	25 00	5 00	-	-	-	-	180 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 50
25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	275 00
-	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	4 17	129 17
-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00	25 00
\$200 00	\$216 67	\$200 83	\$177 50	\$166 67	\$175 00	\$200 00	\$2,334 17
\$20 84	\$20 83	\$20 83	\$20 84	\$20 83	\$17 36	\$20 84	\$246 53
20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	250 00
20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	250 00
20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	20 83	6 25	235 41
20 84	20 83	20 83	11 11	-	-	-	177 77
20 84	20 83	20 83	-	-	-	-	166 66
20 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 83
20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	20 83	-	-	187 50
-	-	-	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	83 34
-	-	-	20 84	20 83	20 83	20 84	83 34
\$166 72	\$145 81	\$145 81	\$156 99	\$145 81	\$121 51	\$110 45	\$1,898 60

# 36 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

## Officers of the Reformatory Prison for Women for the Year

NAME.	1885.			1886.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
<b>FEMALE EMPLOYEES.</b>					
Alice J. Hayes, . . .	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00
Jeannie E. Sykes, . . .	20 67	-	-	-	-
Lizzie P. Hurlbutt, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Cora A. Woodard, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Clara B. Dunnett, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Elizabeth Ivey, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Dora C. R. Parsons, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Annie M. Crane, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Helen Flett, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Belinda Robbins, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Florence M. Elliott, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Catharine A. Van Allen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Annie Henderson, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Addie F. Black, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Martha Stafford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Hattie Chick, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	\$40 67	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00
<b>MALE EMPLOYEES.</b>					
<i>Engineers.</i>					
Benjamin M. Hardy, . . .	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$80 00	-	-
Charles Holton, . . .	-	26 00	67 46	\$83 34	\$83 33
<i>Carpenters.</i>					
Edward P. Simpson, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
George O. Bent, . . .	-	-	-	60 00	60 00
<i>Storekeepers, etc.</i>					
Luther B. Gaines, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
Franklin Gaines, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	-	-
<i>Stableman.</i>					
Amos B. Holden, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
<i>Farmers.</i>					
Joseph P. Vasconcellos, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
Joseph H. Wheeler, . . .	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Otis Cutting, . . .	77 50	75 00	77 50	77 50	70 00
Fred H. Harrington, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Marcus M. Fairbanks, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Watchmen.</i>					
Edgar L. Gilson, . . .	62 00	60 00	62 00	62 00	56 00
Franklin Gaines, . . .	-	-	-	62 00	56 00
George O. Bent, . . .	62 00	60 00	62 00	-	-
<i>Firemen.</i>					
George E. Cozzens, . . .	55 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Herbert A. Green, . . .	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
George A. Graham, . . .	50 00	15 00	-	-	-
Frank P. Downing, . . .	-	-	-	49 50	55 00
Addison H. Newton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Millford G. Fellows, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	\$806 50	\$786 00	\$798 96	\$784 34	\$770 33

ending Sept. 30, 1886, etc. — Concluded.

1886—Concluded.							Total for Year.
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	-	-	-	-	\$160 00
16 00	-	-	\$8 00	\$20 00	\$16 00	-	20 67
-	20 00	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
-	8 00	20 00	-	-	-	-	20 00
-	-	10 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	\$11 33	28 00
-	-	20 00	18 00	-	-	-	81 33
-	-	-	20 00	20 00	20 00	4 67	38 00
-	-	-	6 67	20 00	20 00	4 00	64 67
-	-	-	-	16 00	20 00	15 33	50 67
-	-	-	-	13 33	-	16 00	51 33
-	-	-	-	-	23 33	20 00	29 33
-	-	-	-	-	10 00	20 00	43 33
-	-	-	-	-	9 33	20 00	30 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00	29 33
-	-	-	-	-	-	18 67	18 67
-	-	-	-	-	-	16 00	16 00
\$36 00	\$48 00	\$70 00	\$72 67	\$109 33	\$138 66	\$146 00	\$741 33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$280 00
\$83 33	\$83 34	\$83 33	\$83 33	\$83 34	\$100 00	\$100 00	876 80
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	720 00
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	540 00
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	720 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180 00
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	48 00	60 00	708 00
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	720 00
40 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	590 00
77 50	75 00	77 50	75 00	75 00	77 50	75 00	910 00
-	44 00	40 00	45 00	45 00	45 00	45 00	264 00
-	-	-	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	160 00
62 00	60 00	62 00	60 00	62 00	62 00	60 00	730 00
62 00	60 00	62 00	60 00	62 00	62 00	60 00	546 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184 00
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	605 00
50 00	50 00	50 00	-	-	-	-	400 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 00
55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	489 50
-	-	36 67	50 00	-	-	-	86 67
-	-	-	-	50 00	50 00	50 00	150 00
\$779 83	\$827 34	\$866 50	\$868 33	\$872 34	\$879 50	\$885 00	\$9,924 97

# 36 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

## Officers of the Reformatory Prison for Women for the Year

NAME.	1885.			1886.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
<b>FEMALE EMPLOYEES.</b>					
Alice J. Hayes, . . .	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00
Jeannie E. Sykes, . . .	20 67	-	-	-	-
Lizzie P. Hurlbutt, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Cora A. Woodard, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Clara B. Dunnett, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Elizabeth Ivey, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Dora C. R. Parsons, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Annie M. Crane, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Helen Flett, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Belinda Robbins, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Florence M. Elliott, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Catharine A. Van Allen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Annie Henderson, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Addie F. Black, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Martha Stafford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Hattie Chick, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	\$40 67	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00
<b>MALE EMPLOYEES.</b>					
<i>Engineers.</i>					
Benjamin M. Hardy, . . .	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$80 00	-	-
Charles Holton, . . .	-	26 00	67 46	\$83 34	\$83 33
<i>Carpenters.</i>					
Edward P. Simpson, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
George O. Bent, . . .	-	-	-	60 00	60 00
<i>Storekeepers, etc.</i>					
Luther B. Gaines, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
Franklin Gaines, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	-	-
<i>Stableman.</i>					
Amos B. Holden, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
<i>Farmers.</i>					
Joseph P. Vasconcellos, . . .	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
Joseph H. Wheeler, . . .	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Otis Cutting, . . .	77 50	75 00	77 50	77 50	70 00
Fred H. Harrington, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Marcus M. Fairbanks, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Watchmen.</i>					
Edgar L. Gilson, . . .	62 00	60 00	62 00	62 00	56 00
Franklin Gaines, . . .	-	-	-	62 00	56 00
George O. Bent, . . .	62 00	60 00	62 00	-	-
<i>Firemen.</i>					
George E. Cozzens, . . .	55 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Herbert A. Green, . . .	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
George A. Graham, . . .	50 00	15 00	-	-	-
Frank P. Downing, . . .	-	-	-	49 50	55 00
Addison H. Newton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Millford G. Fellows, . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	\$806 50	\$786 00	\$798 96	\$784 34	\$770 33

ending Sept. 30, 1886, etc.—Concluded.

1886—Concluded.							Total for Year.
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	
\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	-	-	-	-	\$160 00
16 00	-	-	\$8 00	\$20 00	\$16 00	-	20 67
-	20 00	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
-	8 00	20 00	-	-	-	-	20 00
-	-	10 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	\$11 33	28 00
-	-	20 00	18 00	-	-	-	81 33
-	-	-	20 00	20 00	20 00	4 67	38 00
-	-	-	6 67	20 00	20 00	4 00	64 67
-	-	-	-	16 00	20 00	15 33	50 67
-	-	-	-	13 33	-	16 00	51 33
-	-	-	-	-	23 33	20 00	29 33
-	-	-	-	-	10 00	20 00	43 33
-	-	-	-	-	9 33	20 00	30 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	18 67	29 33
-	-	-	-	-	-	16 00	18 67
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 00
\$36 00	\$48 00	\$70 00	\$72 67	\$109 33	\$138 66	\$146 00	\$741 33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$280 00
\$83 33	\$83 34	\$83 33	\$83 33	\$83 34	\$100 00	\$100 00	876 80
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	720 00
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	540 00
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	720 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180 00
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	48 00	60 00	708 00
60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	720 00
40 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	590 00
77 50	75 00	77 50	75 00	75 00	77 50	75 00	910 00
-	44 00	40 00	45 00	45 00	45 00	45 00	264 00
-	-	-	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	160 00
62 00	60 00	62 00	60 00	62 00	62 00	60 00	730 00
62 00	60 00	62 00	60 00	62 00	62 00	60 00	546 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184 00
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	605 00
50 00	50 00	50 00	-	-	-	-	400 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 00
55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	489 50
-	-	36 67	50 00	-	-	-	86 67
-	-	-	-	50 00	50 00	50 00	150 00
\$779 83	\$827 34	\$866 50	\$868 33	\$872 34	\$879 50	\$885 00	\$9,924 97



*Summary of Officers and their Salaries by Months, for Year ending Sept. 30, 1886.*

MONTHS.		General Officers.	Matrons.	Deputy Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Female Employees.	Male Employees.	Total.
<b>1885.</b>								
October, .	. . . . .	\$360 06	\$205 09	\$197 50	\$187 47	\$40 67	\$806 50	\$1,797 29
November, .	. . . . .	383 33	223 63	200 00	187 47	20 00	786 00	1,800 43
December, .	. . . . .	383 33	233 36	200 00	187 56	20 00	798 96	1,823 21
<b>1886.</b>								
January, .	. . . . .	383 34	233 28	200 00	176 36	20 00	784 34	1,797 32
February, .	. . . . .	383 33	233 36	200 00	166 64	20 00	770 33	1,773 66
March, .	. . . . .	383 33	233 36	200 00	166 72	36 00	779 83	1,799 24
April, .	. . . . .	383 34	201 12	216 67	145 81	48 00	827 34	1,825 28
May, .	. . . . .	383 33	204 19	200 83	145 81	70 00	866 50	1,870 66
June, .	. . . . .	383 33	204 19	177 50	156 99	72 67	868 33	1,863 01
July, .	. . . . .	383 34	192 46	166 67	145 81	109 33	872 34	1,869 95
August, .	. . . . .	383 33	182 80	175 00	121 51	138 66	879 50	1,880 80
September, .	. . . . .	383 33	141 96	200 00	110 45	146 00	885 00	1,866 74
Total, .	. . . . .	\$4,576 72	\$2,491 40	\$2,334 17	\$1,898 60	\$741 33	\$9,924 97	\$21,967 59

## ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Pipe and fittings, . . . . .	\$825 98	
Oil, . . . . .	99 76	
Labor, . . . . .	87 30	
Repairs, . . . . .	195 75	
Sundries, . . . . .	39 79	
Hose, . . . . .	30 80	
Tools, . . . . .	22 00	
Forge and fittings, . . . . .	50 17	
Bannister grate, . . . . .	125 00	
Fan ventilator, . . . . .	101 03	
Curtis valve, oil cups, etc., . . . . .	127 94	
	<hr/>	\$1,705 52

## STABLE AND BARN.

Oats, . . . . .	\$291 69	
Meals, corn, etc., . . . . .	528 80	
Cows, . . . . .	739 00	
Blacksmithing, . . . . .	143 53	
Wheelwrighting, . . . . .	78 00	
Sundries, . . . . .	19 55	
Labor, . . . . .	90 95	
Carriages and carts, . . . . .	757 00	
Horses and harnesses, . . . . .	889 50	
Hay, . . . . .	299 87	
	<hr/>	\$3,837 89

## SEWING MACHINES, ETC.

Needles, . . . . .	\$111 55	
Oil, . . . . .	21 25	
Repairs, . . . . .	161 56	
Machines, . . . . .	654 40	
	<hr/>	\$948 76

## GENERAL ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

Lumber, . . . . .	\$962 35	
General hardware, . . . . .	544 59	
Paints, oils, etc., . . . . .	224 09	
Labor, . . . . .	914 24	
Drain cover plates, . . . . .	356 40	
Brick, . . . . .	79 25	
Window guards, . . . . .	107 76	
Window glass, . . . . .	22 38	
Painting and papering, . . . . .	126 59	
Plastering and concreting, . . . . .	643 43	
Plumbing, . . . . .	349 08	
Lime and cement, . . . . .	79 15	
Sundries, . . . . .	65 10	
	<hr/>	\$1,470 74

42 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

AGRICULTURE.

Tools, . . . . .	\$320 29	
Seeds, plants, etc., . . . . .	80 18	
Fertilizers, . . . . .	188 64	
Labor, . . . . .	1,545 60	
Sundries, . . . . .	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,159 71

MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegraph and telephone communication, . . . . .	\$164 90	
Express, . . . . .	443 47	
Freights, . . . . .	339 44	
Small bills, . . . . .	215 63	
Horse carriage, . . . . .	75 00	
Examining title-deeds, . . . . .	75 95	
Season tickets and small fares, . . . . .	359 10	
Organ, . . . . .	125 00	
Entertainments, . . . . .	65 68	
Postage, . . . . .	212 73	
Discharged prisoners' fares, . . . . .	129 59	
Labor, . . . . .	247 15	
Examining insane prisoners, . . . . .	25 25	
	<hr/>	\$2,478 89

SUMMARY.

Subsistence, . . . . .	\$8,593 13	
Clothing, . . . . .	1,856 12	
Furniture and general furnishing, . . . . .	1,061 12	
Bedding, . . . . .	239 84	
Hospital, . . . . .	411 08	
Stationery, . . . . .	465 86	
Laundry, . . . . .	2,720 54	
Fuel and lights, . . . . .	7,727 10	
Engineer's department, . . . . .	1,705 52	
Stable and barn, . . . . .	8,837 89	
Sewing machines, . . . . .	948 76	
General alterations and repairs, . . . . .	4,474 41	
Agriculture, . . . . .	2,159 71	
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2,478 89	
	<hr/>	\$38,679 97

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

The Ninth Annual Report of the medical work of the Reformatory Prison for Women is respectfully submitted.

Daily average of prisoners for the year, . . . . .	245.
Daily average of prisoners receiving treatment not in the hospital, . . . . .	88. +
Daily average of sick in cells not admitted to hospital, . . . . .	.8+
Daily average at sick call, . . . . .	14.2+
Daily average of special treatments, . . . . .	6.9+
Whole number of prescriptions to dispensary patients, . . . . .	5,210.
Whole number of vaccinations, . . . . .	136.

### DISPENSARY WORK.

	No. of visits to Dispensary.	No. of Patients sent Medicines daily.	No. of Patients sent Specific Medicines daily.	No. of Days Patients sick in Rooms.	No. of Patients given Special Treatments semi-weekly.	No. of Patients given Special Treatments daily.
<b>1885.</b>						
October, . . . . .	455	77	49	23	23	7
November, . . . . .	390	79	49	18	27	9
December, . . . . .	480	96	55	26	22	7
<b>1886.</b>						
January, . . . . .	486	100	48	29	18	6
February, . . . . .	441	101	44	25	14	6
March, . . . . .	577	98	45	28	8	6
April, . . . . .	385	106	39	25	12	2
May, . . . . .	425	98	42	25	16	1
June, . . . . .	350	72	25	15	15	5
July, . . . . .	407	74	35	31	14	8
August, . . . . .	418	88	33	30	9	9
September, . . . . .	396	54	26	22	12	8

# 42 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

## AGRICULTURE.

Tools, . . . . .	\$320 29	
Seeds, plants, etc., . . . . .	80 18	
Fertilizers, . . . . .	188 64	
Labor, . . . . .	1,545 60	
Sundries, . . . . .	25 00	
		\$2,159 71

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegraph and telephone communication, . . . . .	\$164 90	
Express, . . . . .	443 47	
Freights, . . . . .	339 44	
Small bills, . . . . .	215 63	
Horse carriage, . . . . .	75 00	
Examining title-deeds, . . . . .	75 95	
Season tickets and small fares, . . . . .	359 10	
Organ, . . . . .	125 00	
Entertainments, . . . . .	65 68	
Postage, . . . . .	212 73	
Discharged prisoners' fares, . . . . .	129 69	
Labor, . . . . .	247 15	
Examining insane prisoners, . . . . .	25 25	
		\$2,478 89

## SUMMARY.

Subsistence, . . . . .	\$8,593 13	
Clothing, . . . . .	1,856 12	
Furniture and general furnishing, . . . . .	1,061 12	
Bedding, . . . . .	239 84	
Hospital, . . . . .	411 08	
Stationery, . . . . .	465 86	
Laundry, . . . . .	2,720 54	
Fuel and lights, . . . . .	7,727 10	
Engineer's department, . . . . .	1,705 52	
Stable and barn, . . . . .	3,837 89	
Sewing machines, . . . . .	948 76	
General alterations and repairs, . . . . .	4,474 41	
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		\$38,679 97

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

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Daily average of prisoners for the year, . . . . . 245.  
 Daily average of prisoners receiving treatment not in the  
 hospital, . . . . . 88. +  
 Daily average of sick in cells not admitted to hospital, . . . . . 8 +  
 Daily average at sick call, . . . . . 14.2 +  
 Daily average of special treatments, . . . . . 6.9 +  
 Whole number of prescriptions to dispensary patients, . . . . . 5,210.  
 Whole number of vaccinations, . . . . . 136.

### DISPENSARY WORK.

	No. of visits to Dispensary.	No. of Patients sent Medicines daily.	No. of Patients sent Specific Medicines daily.	No. of Days Pa- tients sick in Rooms.	No. of Patients given Special Treatments semi-weekly.	No. of Patients given Special Treatments daily.
<b>1885.</b>						
October, . . . . .	455	77	49	23	23	7
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January, . . . . .	486	100	48	29	18	6
February, . . . . .	441	101	44	25	14	6
March, . . . . .	577	98	45	28	8	6
April, . . . . .	385	106	39	25	12	2
May, . . . . .	425	98	42	25	16	1
June, . . . . .	350	72	25	15	15	5
July, . . . . .	407	74	35	31	14	8
August, . . . . .	418	88	33	30	9	9
September, . . . . .	396	54	26	22	12	8

## DISEASES TREATED IN GYNÆCOLOGICAL ROOM.

Abscess pubic, . . . . .	1	Hæmorrhoides, . . . . .	4
Abscess vulvo vag., . . . . .	8	Indurated cervix, . . . . .	2
Adhesions, . . . . .	4	Marasmus of rectum, . . . . .	1
Cervicitis follicular, . . . . .	1	Puritis, . . . . .	20
Chancroids, . . . . .	3	Rectocele, . . . . .	2
Chancre, . . . . .	2	Stricture of urethra, . . . . .	1
Condylomata, . . . . .	2	Ulcerations, . . . . .	30
Cystocele, . . . . .	1	Uterine polypus, . . . . .	1
Displacements of uterus, . . . . .	11	Vaginitis, . . . . .	8
Endo cervicitis, . . . . .	21	Vulvitis, . . . . .	5
Endo metritis, . . . . .	6	Vegetations, . . . . .	4
Fistulæ, . . . . .	2		
Fissuræ in ano, . . . . .	3		
Gonorrhœa, . . . . .	11		
			154

The daily average of prisoners in the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, is 37.

There have been admitted to the hospital as patients 187 inmates. Two of this number have died, — one, very suddenly, of heart disease; the second, of tuberculosis, complicating syphilis.

We have also lost two infants, — one, born with spina bifida, died twelve days after birth; the other, of congenital syphilis.

Eight inmates have been examined by the State expert in lunacy, Dr. W. H. Channing, and recommended for removal to a lunatic hospital. Two of these showed decided symptoms of insanity on admission, and one was removed before the expiration of her probation.

There were eleven children in the nursery Oct. 1, 1885. Eleven infants have been born during the year, and nine children were admitted with their mothers.

The health of the prisoners, during the past year, has been unusually good. There have been fewer cases of intestinal disease; this is, in a measure, due to the food, which is made nutritious and wholesome by the great care exercised in its preparation and by thorough cooking.

Diseases attributable to miasmatic causes have been less frequent; although there have been an increased number of patients with intermittent fever, yet in many of these cases the patient had become a subject to the miasm before entering the prison.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

During the past year the duties of the Chaplain have been substantially the same as those of previous years. Although it is most desirable, yet it is difficult, to give an annual report of a work which has as its prime object the arousing of such impulses, the awakening of such purposes, as shall be the basis of a really permanent reformation of character. This work, as its beginnings must be in the heart, is at first necessarily hidden from human observation; but we are grateful to record that the efforts put forth in this line have not been, in our judgment, wholly unsuccessful. On the contrary, it has been exceedingly gratifying, not only to hear the evidently sincere and heart-felt expressions of new-formed purposes based upon a deeper foundation than their own human resolution and strength, but also to see the result of these quickened feelings in marked changes for the better in the daily life here. Still more gratifying is it when, having gone out from under our care and supervision, they write in substance, as did one, "My good resolutions are just as strong as when I saw you last." The expressions of gratitude for the good places provided for them, and their determination to prove themselves worthy of the kindness thus shown, are exceedingly touching.

We realize how much easier it is to have good desires than to "bring the same to good effect," and so it is a matter of rejoicing when we have reason to believe that the combined appliances of industry, the discipline of restraint on the one hand and encouragement on the other, the moral and religious instruction which are here brought to bear upon these poor women, are each, slowly perhaps, but surely, doing their part



DISEASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL—*Concluded.*

Irritable bladder, . . . . 1	Urticaria, . . . . 1
Ingrowing toe-nail, . . . . 2	Venereal warts, . . . . 1
Lymphangitis, . . . . 2	Vertigo, . . . . 1
Mastitis, . . . . 4	
Mucous patches, . . . . 6	83
Necrosis, . . . . 1	
Petyriasis, . . . . 1	<i>Gynæcological.</i>
Ruptured perinæum, . . . . 1	Amenorrhœa, . . . . 5
Scabies, . . . . 1	Ante flexion, . . . . 1
Sprain, . . . . 2	Adherent placenta, . . . . 1
Spina bifida, . . . . 1	Caruncle, . . . . 1
Synovitis, . . . . 3	Dysmenorrhœa, . . . . 6
Tumor, . . . . 1	Metrorrhagia, . . . . 4
Tinæ tonsuraus, . . . . 2	
Ulcers, . . . . 3	18
Ulcerated rectum, . . . . 1	

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA M. WILKIN,

*Physician.*

SHERBORN, Oct. 1, 1886.

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

---

### *To the Commissioners of Prisons.*

During the past year the duties of the Chaplain have been substantially the same as those of previous years. Although it is most desirable, yet it is difficult, to give an annual report of a work which has as its prime object the arousing of such impulses, the awakening of such purposes, as shall be the basis of a really permanent reformation of character. This work, as its beginnings must be in the heart, is at first necessarily hidden from human observation; but we are grateful to record that the efforts put forth in this line have not been, in our judgment, wholly unsuccessful. On the contrary, it has been exceedingly gratifying, not only to hear the evidently sincere and heart-felt expressions of new-formed purposes based upon a deeper foundation than their own human resolution and strength, but also to see the result of these quickened feelings in marked changes for the better in the daily life here. Still more gratifying is it when, having gone out from under our care and supervision, they write in substance, as did one, "My good resolutions are just as strong as when I saw you last." The expressions of gratitude for the good places provided for them, and their determination to prove themselves worthy of the kindness thus shown, are exceedingly touching.

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## 48 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.'86.

in developing in any of them that strength of mind and character which is the great lack of the large majority of the erring women who come to us.

The order of the chapel exercises since the last report has remained unchanged, except that there has been an added service on one sabbath evening during each month. This service has been conducted wholly by different ministers, to whom are due our hearty thanks, not only for the kindly interest thus manifested, but for their ministrations, which have been most acceptable to the officers as well as to the women. These, with the two regular sabbath services and the morning and evening devotions, constitute the distinctively religious features of our work.

The women who need school privileges have been very appreciative of the opportunities offered, and their progress has been so satisfactory that it has been a great pleasure to teach them. The length of the school session is two hours, — from one to three o'clock in the afternoon. The average daily attendance for the year has been about seventy.

The library is in good condition, and is the source of a great deal of pleasure, and, we trust, of profit as well, to the women.

Grateful for whatever of encouragement the past affords, and seeking Divine wisdom and guidance for the time to come, we look forward to another year of labor, trusting that the good results of the work attempted may, from year to year, be more and more apparent.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN P. HARROLD,

*Chaplain.*

SHERBORN, Oct. 1, 1886.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY,

CONTAINING THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

AND THE REPORTS OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT AND OTHER OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886. ✓

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BOSTON :  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.  
1887.



## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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The Massachusetts Reformatory was established on the twentieth day of December, 1884, and at the date of the report which preceded this — Sept. 30, 1885 — it had been in operation but nine months, and those had been spent in organization and in the development of the system. The year which has intervened has wrought a great change in the institution, which has now a population of more than seven hundred, and is fully organized. The plans for the conduct of the work have been matured, and their general outlines are now well defined and understood. These plans are based upon the belief that a large proportion of the inmates are not criminals from deliberation and choice; and that if an appeal is made to their highest and best desires, they will be led to the choice of new methods of life, and to the abandonment of the courses which they have pursued in the past.

On the twenty-fourth day of July, 1886, the new law in relation to sentences went into operation, and since that date no definite sentences have been imposed. The law is as follows : —

[Chap. 323, Acts of 1886.]

### AN ACT CONCERNING SENTENCES TO THE MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY AND THE TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT THEREIN.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows :*

SECT. 1. When a convict is sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory, the court or trial justice imposing the sentence shall not fix or limit the duration thereof, unless the term of said sentence shall be more than five years, but said convict shall merely be sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

SECT. 2. Whoever is sentenced to said Reformatory for drunkenness, or for being a common drunkard, vagabond, a stubborn



child, a vagrant, a tramp or an idle and disorderly person, may be held therein for a term not exceeding two years.

SECT. 3. Whoever is sentenced to said Reformatory for any offence, except one of those named in section two of this act, may be held therein for a term not exceeding five years, or, if sentenced for a term longer than five years, he may be held therein for the term of said sentence.

SECT. 4. The provisions of sections thirty-three and thirty-four of chapter two hundred and fifty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, relative to the release of prisoners from said Reformatory, shall be applicable in the cases of all persons sentenced to said Reformatory as herein provided.

SECT. 5. Any male person convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, or in a jail or house of correction, may be sentenced to said Massachusetts Reformatory as herein provided.

SECT. 6. This act shall not be construed to prevent the superintendent of said Reformatory from receiving and keeping prisoners sentenced thereto by any court of the United States for a fixed or limited term.

SECT. 7. The provisions of section twenty \* of chapter two hundred and twenty-two of the Public Statutes shall not apply in cases of persons sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory hereafter.

SECT. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

This law differs very materially from any other law in regard to indeterminate sentences, and we believe it to be better than any other we have ever seen. The principle underlying the indeterminate sentence is that the prisoners held under it are to be dealt with on the basis of character rather than upon that of the crimes they have committed. The term of possible confinement is long enough for the punishment of the gravest offences, even if punishment alone were the end sought. But while the punishment of crime is not left out of view, the main purpose in the administration of the affairs of this institution must be to ascertain and develop character. Three men will be committed upon one day for larceny, and each *may* be held for five years. One may have stolen a dollar, another a hun-

\* The section referred to authorizes a commutation of sentences for good behavior.

dred dollars and another a thousand. But it will not infrequently be found that the one who stole but one dollar is an habitual thief, and would have stolen more if he had had opportunity ; or that the one who stole a hundred did it while intoxicated, and would be honest if he were sober ; while the third may have been a man who, though hitherto bearing an unblemished character, had fallen suddenly under a great temptation, and whose detection and conviction would have been a greater punishment than years of imprisonment would be to some men. These three persons come into the Reformatory, each with the possibility of being held for five years ; but each, also, with the possibility of a release long before the expiration of that time. The authority for releasing them is as follows :—

[Chap. 255, Acts of 1884, §§ 33 and 34.]

SECT. 33. When it shall appear to the commissioners of prisons that any person imprisoned in said Reformatory has reformed, they may issue to him a permit to be at liberty during the remainder of his term of sentence, upon such conditions as they deem best ; and they may revoke said permit at any time previous to its expiration : *provided, however*, that no permit shall be issued to a person transferred or removed from the State prison to said Reformatory, except with the approval of the governor and council. The violation by the holder of a permit, granted as aforesaid, of any of the terms or conditions of such permit, or the violation of any of the laws of this Commonwealth, shall of itself make void said permit.

SECT. 34. When any permit granted under the provisions of the preceding section has been revoked, or has become void, as aforesaid, the commissioners of prisons may issue an order authorizing the arrest of the holder of said permit and his return to said Reformatory. Said order of arrest may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process in any county in this Commonwealth. The holder of said permit, when returned to said Reformatory, as aforesaid, shall be detained therein according to the terms of his original sentence ; and in computing the period of his confinement the time between his release upon said permit and his return to the Reformatory shall not be taken to be any part of the term of the sentence.

The exercise of the powers conferred by this statute is one which imposes a great responsibility, as it involves the interests of both the prisoner and the community. Men will

be sentenced to the Reformatory, and may be held for five years, who would otherwise have been sent to a county prison for, say, six months or a year; but among these there may be some who ought, on account of their characters, to be kept for several years, though they may have committed unimportant thefts. On the other hand, there will be a prisoner who, though he may have committed a more serious offence, is not a criminal at heart. The question of his release depends more upon its effect upon the community than upon any advantage or disadvantage which may come to him.

In carrying out this system it is of the utmost importance that the administration should be in possession of the entire past history of the prisoner; of his general reputation; of the circumstances attending his crime, and the details of the crime itself; of the surroundings in which he has passed his life; in fact, of everything which has made him what he has become, — a criminal. Prisoners cannot be properly treated in or discharged from the Reformatory without this information.

These things have been ascertained, as far as possible, regarding those who have been committed heretofore, by letters from police and judicial authorities, by personal inquiries of those who have known the prisoners and by information given by their friends. But there has been no *system* about it, and in many cases very little has been known of men who have been committed.

The Reformatory cannot be carried on properly or successfully, nor with justice to the prisoners, unless provision is made for obtaining this information. Behavior in confinement is a very poor criterion for a judgment in relation to the time when a prisoner should be released, for self-control is often more a matter of nerve than of character.

We recommend that provision be made for the employment, by the Board, of two persons whose duty it shall be to obtain the information to which we have referred.

There will frequently be cases in which, even when a prisoner is thought to be reformed, his release should depend somewhat upon the prospect for his employment after he is discharged. If he has no home and no friends, it is worse

than useless to discharge him until employment has been found for him. This cannot be secured unless there is some one who can devote a large amount of time to it. The agents whose appointment we have suggested should have this as a part of their work.

It is also necessary to maintain a more careful supervision of discharged men than we have been able to give. We know where a considerable part of the discharged men are and how they are behaving; but the supervision is not systematic and complete, and failure at this point is vital to the whole system. If a discharged prisoner feels that he is *certain* to be returned for misbehavior, his determination to do well is powerfully re-enforced. There can be no such supervision as is needed, except by persons employed for the purpose. The obtaining of histories of prisoners, the securing of employment for discharged men, and the supervision of those absent from the Reformatory on probation, would require the entire time of two men.

The Superintendent, in his report, gives some facts which illustrate the failure of some of the courts to understand the nature and purpose of the Reformatory. In some cases prisoners seem to be selected more on the ground that they *need* reforming, than with any view to the *probability* of reformation. Many of the quiet, peaceable men from forty-five to sixty-five years of age do no special harm in the Reformatory, except as they hinder the application of the system to the other inmates. They cannot come into the school system, nor do they take much interest in the many plans which are devised to secure the attention and arouse and stimulate new purposes in the younger prisoners. Those of this older class who have been often in prison are a burden to be carried, and the Reformatory should not be obliged to carry it.

#### AGES OF PRISONERS.

The Superintendent's report contains tables showing the ages and offences of the prisoners committed during the past year. The following table shows the ages of the 660 prisoners held in the institution on the 30th of September, 1886:—

TABLE No. 1.  
*Showing Ages of Prisoners Remaining Sept. 30, 1886.*

OFFENCES.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	Total.
1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.																	
Assault, . . . . .	-	-	3	2	1	6	2	17	8	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	44
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Mayhem, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12
Robbery, United States mail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	-	-	5	2	4	11	3	25	10	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	69
2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.																	
Arson, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	11
Blackmail, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	1	12	23	19	23	16	10	36	7	10	5	1	1	-	-	-	164



TABLE No. 1. — *Showing Ages of Prisoners Remaining Sept. 30, 1886.* — Concluded.

OFFENCES.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	Total.
Neglect to support family, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sinbournness, . . . . .	1	2	6	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Tramp, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	13
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	15
Total, . . . . .	2	4	7	12	7	8	5	42	30	31	17	17	18	8	2	1	211
SUMMARY.																	
1. — Against the person, . . . . .	-	-	5	2	4	11	3	25	10	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	69
2. — Against property, . . . . .	3	28	41	41	49	34	27	89	25	22	9	6	5	1	-	-	380
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	2	4	7	12	7	8	5	42	30	31	17	17	18	8	2	1	211
Total, . . . . .	5	32	53	55	60	53	35	156	65	57	28	24	24	9	3	1	660

## GROUPS OF AGES.

Dividing the 660 prisoners into groups, we find the range of ages to be as follows :—

OFFENCES.	YEARS.							
	14 to 16.	17 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 to 65.
1.—Against the person, .	5	20	25	10	4	2	2	1
2.—Against property, .	72	151	89	25	22	9	11	1
3.—Against public order, etc.,	13	32	42	30	31	17	35	11
Total, . . . . .	90	203	156	65	57	28	48	13
								660

## PERCENTAGES OF THE SEVERAL GROUPS.

Those from 14 to 16 constituted 13+ per cent. of the entire number.

"	"	17 to 20	"	30+	"	"	"	"
"	"	21 to 25	"	23+	"	"	"	"
"	"	26 to 30	"	9+	"	"	"	"
"	"	31 to 35	"	8+	"	"	"	"
"	"	36 to 40	"	4+	"	"	"	"
"	"	41 to 50	"	7+	"	"	"	"
"	"	51 to 65	"	1+	"	"	"	"

If these are divided into larger groups, it is found that 68+ per cent. are not more than 25 years of age, and that 18+ per cent. are between 26 and 35 years old, making a total of 86+ per cent. who are not above 35. The remaining 13 per cent. include many men of whose reformation there is great hope, and many who ought not to be sent to county prisons; but it also includes quite a large number whose future is nearly hopeless. The ages are those given by the prisoners when they were committed. As a rule they are substantially accurate. Some of the men transferred to the Reformatory from the State Prison have been in confinement several years, and are now older than the tables represent them. The prisoners who were above 35 years of age when committed were classified as follows :—



OFFENCES.	36 to 50.	51 to 65.	Total.
<b>1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>			
Assault, . . . . .	2,	1	3
Rape, . . . . .	1	—	1
Robbery, . . . . .	1	—	1
Total, . . . . .	4	1	5
<b>2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>			
Arson, . . . . .	1	1	2
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	7	—	7
Embezzlement, . . . . .	4	—	4
Forgery, . . . . .	4	—	4
Fraud, . . . . .	2	—	2
Larceny, . . . . .	2	—	2
Total, . . . . .	20	1	21
<b>3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.</b>			
Common drunkard, . . . . .	19	5	24
Drunkenness, . . . . .	23	5	28
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	1	—	1
Indecent exposure, . . . . .	2	—	2
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	—	1
Neglect of family, . . . . .	—	1	1
Tramp, . . . . .	1	—	1
Vagabond, . . . . .	5	—	5
Total, . . . . .	52	11	63
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
1. — Against the person, . . . . .	4	1	5
2. — Against property, . . . . .	20	1	21
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	52	11	63
Total, . . . . .	76	13	89

#### OFFENCES OF THE OLDER PRISONERS.

A little more than seventy per cent. of the prisoners above thirty-five years of age were held for offences against public order, etc., and fifty-two of the eighty-nine were held for drunkenness or as common drunkards. We have no doubt that these men are greatly benefited by the Reformatory, but we are equally certain that those who have been imprisoned repeatedly, as many of them have been, interfere very materially with the application of the reformatory system to the other inmates.

#### OTHER DETAILS.

The two following tables show additional facts in relation to the population of the Reformatory on the 30th of September, 1886.

Table No. 2 shows where the prisoners came from: 587 of the 660 were committed directly from the courts; 30 were transferred from the State Prison; 28 were transferred from county prisons; 5 from the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough; 1 from the Boston House of Industry, and 9 from the State Workhouse. These nine included three who had been transferred to the State Workhouse from the Lyman School for Boys.

Table No. 3 shows the sentences upon which they were held: 215 had definite sentences of less than two years; 160 of two years and more, but less than three years; 121 had sentences of three years and more, but less than five years; 41 had sentences of five years and more; 8 had sentences for their minority, originally sentenced to the Lyman School for Boys, and 115 had indeterminate sentences.

Of the indeterminate sentences, 62 were for a maximum of two years and 53 for a maximum of five years or more. Four persons have two indeterminate sentences, one to follow the other. In two instances they aggregate seven years, and in two others ten years. Within nine months most of the men having definite sentences of one year will be released, and within one year a large majority of the prisoners will be serving upon indeterminate sentences.

TABLE NO. 2.  
*Showing whence Prisoners were Received who were held in the Massachusetts Reformatory Sept. 30, 1886.*

[illegible]



TABLE 3.

*Showing Sentences of Prisoners remaining in Massachusetts Reformatory, Sept. 30, 1886.*

OFFENCES.	6 months and less than 12.	1 year and less than 2 years.	2 years and less than 3 years.	3 years and less than 5 years.	5 years and more.	During minority.*	Indeterminate.	Total.
<b>1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>								
Assault, . . . . .	-	11	8	10	4	1	10	44
Manslaughter, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
Mayhem, . . . . .	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Rape, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Robbery, . . . . .	-	-	1	7	4	-	-	12
Robbery, U. S. mail, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . . . .	-	11	13	21	13	1	10	69
<b>2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>								
Arson, . . . . .	-	-	4	5	1	1	-	11
Blackmail, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	-	30	59	49	17	-	9	164
Burglary, . . . . .	-	3	2	7	2	-	-	14
Concealing mortgaged property, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Embezzlement, . . . . .	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	8
Forgery, and uttering, . . . . .	-	2	3	11	2	-	3	21
Fraud, . . . . .	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
Larceny, . . . . .	-	42	54	22	5	4	22	149
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	6
Total, . . . . .	-	83	130	97	28	5	37	389
<b>3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.</b>								
Common drunkard, . . . . .	-	32	1	-	-	-	16	49
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Disturbing the peace, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	-	54	6	-	-	-	37	97

\* Prisoners held on sentences during their minority were originally sentenced to the Lyman School for Boys. Three of them came from the State Workhouse, having been transferred from the School to that institution.

TABLE 3. — *Showing Sentences of Prisoners, etc. — Concluded.*

OFFENCES.	6 months and less than 12.	1 year and less than 2 years.	2 years and less than 3 years.	3 years and less than 5 years.	5 years and more.	During minority.	Indeterminate.	Total.
Escape from prison, . . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . . .	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	7
Incest, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indecent exposure, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Lewdness, . . . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	4
Liquor laws, violation of, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Neglect of family, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Perjury, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	10	4	-	-	2	-	16
Tramp, . . . . .	*1	5	1	-	-	-	6	13
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	9	3	-	-	-	3	15
Total, . . . . .	1	120	17	3	-	2	68	211
<b>SUMMARY.</b>								
1. — Against the person, . . . .	-	11	13	21	13	1	10	69
2. — Against property, . . . .	-	83	130	97	28	5	37	380
3. — Against public order, etc., .	1	120	17	3	-	2	68	211
Total, . . . . .	1	214	160	121	41	8	115	660

NOTE. — The slight difference between this Table and the one on p. 44 is due to the fact that in this Table, when one prisoner was held on two or more sentences, they have been aggregated.

\* Transferred from State Workhouse.

We desire to commend in the heartiest manner the administration of the Superintendent. The organization of an institution of this kind, under the most favoring circumstances, would be a difficult one, but this task has been made even more difficult by the conditions to which we have alluded. Notwithstanding all these things, the work has made rapid progress, and is in excellent condition, to the great credit of the Superintendent. We believe that this Reformatory is destined to stand at the head of all institutions of this kind in this country.

#### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The criminal terms of the Superior Court for Middlesex County are infrequent, there being but three terms a year, — in February, June and October. In order to provide for the speedy trial of offences committed in the Reformatory, such as escapes, assaults, etc., we recommend that the old law in relation to the State Prison, by which the institution was for such purposes within the jurisdiction of both Suffolk and Middlesex Counties, be made applicable to the Reformatory.

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We also recommend that the justice of the District Court for Central Middlesex be given jurisdiction concurrent with the Superior Court over offences committed in the Reformatory, and that the justice of said court be authorized to sit at the Reformatory, to avoid the difficulties attendant upon the carrying a convict, and the witnesses against him, to the court room, where, under the law, he is now required to sit.

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A law similar to that which relates to the State Prison should be passed, prohibiting the giving of articles to prisoners, and the bringing or sending of improper articles into the institution.

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Provision should be made for the removal to the State Workhouse of Reformatory prisoners who are unfit for the latter institution, but ought not to be sent to a county prison.

We renew our recommendation that a law be enacted authorizing the appropriation of money to be distributed among industrious and well-behaved prisoners.

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If this payment of money shall not be authorized, it will be necessary to increase the appropriation for aiding discharged prisoners. This is now but \$3,000. There will be nearly or quite six hundred prisoners discharged during the current year, and the appropriation will be exhausted if they are aided, on an average, about five dollars each. Many of the men need tools, and in some cases the transportation to homes at a distance costs far more than can be used if the appropriation is not increased.

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In 1879, the Middlesex Central Railroad Company laid a track through the State land, in such a way as to greatly injure the property. No payment has ever been made for the damage done to the land. The track is now rarely, if ever, used; and we recommend that, if possible, it may be removed, and that, whether this shall be done or not, measures be taken to secure payment for the damage done to the State property by the construction of the track.

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We concur with the Superintendent in his recommendations in regard to appropriations for repairs and improvements, except that which relates to the introduction of electric lighting apparatus.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,  
EMMA F. CARY,  
ELIZA S. HOMANS,  
JOHN B. MOORE,

*Commissioners of Prisons.*

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

Boston, Dec. 31, 1886.



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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CONCORD, Oct. 1, 1887.

*To the Commissioners of Prisons :*

I herewith respectfully submit my report of the affairs and doings of the Massachusetts Reformatory for the year ending Sept. 30, 1886.

The Reformatory has now been in operation a little more than twenty-one months. In the year now in review it has received 645 prisoners. From it 523 persons have been released. In the twenty-one months, plus, it has had in custody 1,308 men. At the date of this report the number of its prisoners is 660.

The Reformatory is yet in its formative period. Some things necessary for its perfection have not yet been undertaken. The more essential measures and methods are in force and operation, albeit, perhaps, not "in *full* force, power and virtue." The development of the policy and purpose of the Reformatory is quite satisfactory. The temper, tone and public opinion of its population is sweet, high and healthy. The prisoners are generally hopeful and well-intentioned. Many men among them have here perceived a new life and are striving for it. Some have recalled the good past with fresh benefit to themselves; are giving heed and new activity to the wise instructions of parents, to the correct teachings and prudent counsels given them by their instructors in other days, and are thereby making the good within them dominant, which had lain dormant. Good results in personal welfare have been attained, and for more of such results the outlook is favorable. But the ideal reformatory is yet far in advance of our present position.

In its progress the Reformatory has demonstrated, in a

good degree, that men who have fallen into criminal ways can "cease to do evil," and that such ones can "learn to do well"; that a majority of its prisoners desire to live correct and upright lives; that institution plan and administration can be of such kind as will help men out of their follies, errors and vices, into wisdom, probity and purity; that the renewing, regenerating and helping means must be the same for a prisoner as for a free man; that the principles, motives and aspirations which have made good men good will make bad men good, if brought into their lives and experiences, irrespective of the individual's time or place. There is a power abroad in the world which has transformed bad lives into good lives, and is thus transforming them, making and keeping persons pure, just and right; even raising lives, motives and thoughts to higher planes, desires and conceptions. That power is the need, as it must be the spring, of a reformatory. It is efficient and sufficient for reformatory purposes as none other power is. It is a mistake to suppose or believe that the social, educational, moral or religious need of a prisoner is different from that of a free man, nor, because a prisoner, is the need greater. The renewing, transforming, uplifting, upbuilding power and processes are like and like for him within walls as for him without walls. While this power is without local limit, its sway is not everywhere and over everybody, because there is not "first the willing mind."

For an amenable and hospitable offender-people a reformatory is right, and should exist. With such a people, and for them, it can be successfully carried on. Upon a belief that prisoners desire to reform or are willing to reform, or at least are corrigible, must a reformatory be conducted. With an apt and willing population the administration of a reformatory should be, as it can be, very broad in purpose and liberal in measure. Its action should be upon the high plane of manhood. The tide of its life should be boon and benediction.

Penologists will agree that all prisoners, or convicted persons, are not criminals, or at least are not of criminal nature; that some prisoners are corrigible as some are

incorrigible; that some are salvable persons; that some are within reformatory purview and that some are not. Within such purview is the person who has the desire to reform; he who is corrigible, although the real desire to reform may not have been awakened within him. The young, the first-instance and the accidental offender may be considered within reformatory scope. An old person by reason of age, the "rounder" by reason of persistent bad habit, are generally unchangeable or incorrigible and therefore unsuitable subjects for a reformatory.

The Massachusetts Reformatory has an orderly population, and but very few of its inmates are bad prisoners; yet it is weighted with unchangeable persons and handicapped with incorrigible ones, in a reformatory sense. The scheme for suitable subjects has to be abridged on account of the unsuitable ones. Good endeavor is not only likely to fail in expenditure upon the unchangeable or incorrigible men, but by such expenditure the outlay for the amenable and corrigible men is lessened; that which is apparently wasted upon the one class could be devoted to the other class with manifest advantage and benefit. A scheme for corrigible and for incorrigible prisoners must necessarily be different one from the other. The two schemes cannot be run at the same time in the same place with perfection. So long as persons unchangeable in habits and incorrigible in character are inmates of the Reformatory, in considerable numbers, will its scope be narrower, its percentage of reformed ones less and its general good results smaller than when only suitable persons for reform are committed to it.

#### THE EXPERIMENT.

This Reformatory is making the reformatory experiment in our State, with male prisoners, against odds. The following statements and cases will illustrate this fact. Of the 645 persons received during the year, 359 had served prior sentences in penal institutions. One hundred and ninety-one had served one previous sentence, 92 had served two previous sentences, 34 had served three, 15 had served four, and 27 had served from five to eighteen sentences prior to their commitment to this Reformatory.

The offences for which the prisoners were committed included such ones and such ranges in character as stubbornness, manlaughter; simple assault, rape; petty larceny, robbery; drunkenness, incendiarism; vagabondage, embezzlement; together with thirteen other kinds of offences.

The ages of the persons committed ranged from less than fifteen to seventy years: 228 were less than twenty years old; 249 were from twenty to thirty years old; 96 were from thirty to forty years old, and 87 were from forty to seventy years old. The New York State Reformatory at Elmira, which is the first of reformatories, under the terms of its law does not receive persons over thirty years old and only those upon first conviction, while 28 per cent. of those sent to this Reformatory are above the age of thirty, and 55½ per cent. of the persons committed here had served previous sentences elsewhere.

The cases cited below will suffice to show the apparent unchangeableness, unsuitableness and incorrigibility of a part of our population, and incidentally one of the hindrances to complete reformatory success.

No. ——. Thirty-eight years old. Has been an inmate of a town poor-house for some time. Has no family. Has been repeatedly arrested for larceny and drunkenness. General reputation, a loafer and thief.

No. ——. Age fifty-three years. Arrested five times within a year. Mental capacity very slight and little or no moral perception.

No. ——. Age fifty-two. Has no home. A notorious drunkard, arrested a great many times before.

No. ——. Age fifty-one. Arrested sixteen times for drunkenness.

No. ——. Age forty-seven. Notorious drunkard. Arrested ten times before.

No. ——. Age sixty. Not disposed to work. Has a home which his wife has earned for him. Has repeatedly assaulted his wife with dangerous weapons. A most aggravated case for which he was sentenced here.

No. ——. Age sixty-seven. A vagrant, without ambition or energy, filthy, nearly blind and a runaway from ——— poor farm.

No. —. Age forty-six. Sent for indecent exposure, profane language and drunken and disorderly. Has a bad reputation.

No. —. Age thirty-eight. Sentenced on two cases for breaking and entering; five other cases on file. Police of — report him "a most daring and desperate thief and housebreaker." Has been in prison in New York State.

No. —. Age thirty-eight. Sentenced for breaking and entering; has served three previous sentences for like offences and has twelve other cases pending against him.

No. —. Age fifty. Notorious drunkard. Arrested ten times before, at least.

No. —. Age forty-five. Drunk *twenty-six* times within a year.

No. —. Knows nearly nothing. Has not sufficient intelligence to tell his age or birthplace, and hardly his name. Evidently a vagrant of long standing. Without mental capacity or moral perceptions.

No. —. Age fifty. Notorious drunkard. A bounty jumper during the war, and has been in prison in other States. Attempted to escape and was recaptured.

No. —. Age thirty-six. A good workman, but won't work. Sentenced fifteen times from same court for drunkenness, assault and battery, and neglect to support his children. A worthless fellow.

We do not say that such persons as are here sketched do not behave well at the Reformatory, for they generally do behave well; but we do affirm that, by the methods and means of the Reformatory, the trend of the lives of such ones is not likely to be changed, and therefore an application of its forces to them is a probable misapplication.

While we hold that the corrigibility and salvability of offenders are not determined by age nor offence, and that reformatory designs and endeavors should be bold, it does seem inexpedient, at this stage of penology and with present facilities, to attempt the reform of habitual or historical criminals. There are enough willing and amenable persons to fully engage and test all present reformatory agencies.

## PRISONERS OF INTEMPERANCE.

The persons committed to the Reformatory for intemperance may, as a class, be especially considered, because of the nature of their offence and because of the experiment of long sentences for them in a reformatory institution. Among them are found a large proportion of our most skilful, capable, intelligent, intellectual, upright, — our best-bred, best-behaved, best-disposed men. They reach the highest grades readily. Their influence is generally upon the right side. As a class they are men with only a bad habit to subdue, generally an inveterate habit; in some cases a mania with recurring periods of terrible power. By the habit, the will power of the men is much weakened, the moral sense dulled, the physical man is enervated and ailing. We do not treat drunkards medically. We endeavor to re-create them physically, by regimen, to stimulate them mentally with intellectual repast, and actuate them morally by the motives of two worlds.

Two hundred and two persons were committed to the Reformatory during the past year for intemperance, to wit, for "third offence of drunkenness" or as common drunkards. This number is nearly one-third of the whole number of commitments for the year. At the beginning of the Reformatory such persons were committed for one year; later some were sentenced for two years, and now all drunkards are committed under the indeterminate act and can be held for two years. From the beginning of the Reformatory 183 persons committed as intemperate men were released upon permits, generally after a confinement of eight months. During the same time thirty-two were returned for violations of the terms of their permits, or upon new sentences, for repeating drunkenness. This number is  $17\frac{48}{100}$  per cent. of the number of intemperates released. Two hundred and eighty-two persons committed to the Reformatory for other offences than drunkenness were also released during the past year. All other offenders spend a longer proportion of their sentences in the Reformatory than do the intemperate men. Intemperate men have been allowed more time upon permit and have violated per-

mits more generally than other prisoners. Sixty-two and sixteen one-hundredths per cent. of those returned were over thirty years of age.

In view of these facts the queries arise : Do we retain the intemperate men long enough in the Reformatory? Is the appetite for intoxicating liquor overcome by any length of abstinence from its use? How can an ability to withstand temptation to drink be determined prior to the temptation, or while the man is in the Reformatory? Are inveterate drinkers and dipsomaniacs proper subjects for this Reformatory? The intemperate men go from the Reformatory with the purpose of total abstinence. What hinders this purpose? The future conduct of almost any other prisoner can be better predetermined than that of an intemperate one.

#### METHODS AND CLASSIFICATION.

The prisoners are classified in grades. Personal conduct ultimately determines each man's grade standing. The discipline is primarily and chiefly maintained by marks, which affect favorably or unfavorably the prisoner's grade standing, and hasten or delay the "permit" to be at liberty during the remainder of his term of sentence, which the Commissioners of Prisons have power to issue to him after he reaches the first grade, if it appears to them that he has reformed. Corporal punishment is never used at this Reformatory.

Each man entering the Reformatory enters the second grade and is clothed in the garb of that grade. From his arrival he is allowed for perfect conduct, industry in labor and diligence in study five credit marks for each day, and for any breach of discipline or infringement of rules or regulations he loses such number of marks as the offence seems to the Superintendent to merit. To reach the first grade he must receive 450 credit marks within six consecutive months. This allows him a small "leeway" — (55 marks) from absolutely perfect conduct — for the six months. If he has lost no marks whatever from the time of his arrival to the time of his reaching first grade he is classed as "first grade, perfect."

If a prisoner in the second grade fails to obtain 125 credit marks per month for two consecutive months, he is reduced to the third grade. If after he has reached the

third grade he shall in any one month receive 150 marks (i. e., have a perfect record), he secures promotion to the second grade.

A prisoner in the first grade who fails to obtain 125 credit marks in any one month is reduced to the second grade.

These rules do not interfere with peremptory reduction from or promotion to any grade when there shall appear to the Superintendent to be special reason therefor.

A provision which has been found to be of value is that for each four consecutive months in which a prisoner gains five credit marks per day (i. e., is perfect in labor, study and conduct) he shall have a bonus of 150 marks. This provision allows a man of perfect record to reach the first grade in a month less time than one who may have been almost but not quite perfect.

The first-grade men are dressed in a blue mixed suit having the general appearance of a business man's suit, and a cap of the same material. The second-grade suit resembles the first grade, but is of black mixed cloth instead of blue. The cap is of a different pattern, but like the first-grade cap has a visor. The third-grade men are dressed in red, — a bright, sharp red. The suit is without pockets, has a jacket instead of a coat for the outer garment, and the cap is without visor.

#### GRADE PRIVILEGES.

The privileges of the grades are not the same. For instance, the first-grade men are allowed to write letters weekly and receive visits monthly; the second grade men write once a fortnight and receive visits once in two months; the third-grade men have the privilege of improving their conduct and becoming eligible to promotion, but are not allowed to write or receive visits. The first-grade men have the privilege of lectures, readings and entertainments, in addition to those which the second grade has. The grades are at present divided as follows: First, 263; second, 361; third, 36. Each new-comer is furnished with a "manual" containing grade, conduct and general rules, daily calls, list of offences, newspaper list, general remarks and space for keeping the holder's conduct record. The Reformatory is



not conducted upon the silent or segregate plan. The men are permitted to mingle together and are given freedom of speech. Talking in chapel, in the rooms and in line is forbidden. It is allowed in the shops unless it interferes with work, and it is without restriction out of doors where a large number work. Each Saturday afternoon all the men of the first and second grades, more than 600 in number, go into the Reformatory yard together for recreation, walk and chat; indulging in base ball, foot ball and other sports agreeable and convenient to them, continuing therein with great freedom from one and a half to two hours, without contention or disturbance, or giving cause for any censure, and with manifest moral and physical advantage.

#### SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

Each evening of the week is occupied with school sessions or society meetings. Our schools are thirteen in number, including one class in free hand drawing, one in architectural drawing and a singing school. About one-half of our number are pupils in these schools. We await facilities and rooms for their increase in number and extension of work.

Our societies are the unique feature of the Reformatory. At present they are seven in number: The Reformatory Prayer Meeting, with some thirty members; the Young Men's Christian Association, with one hundred and eighty-seven active and associate members; the Catholic Debating Society, with a membership of more than two hundred and twenty-five; the Saturday Scientific and Literary Club, having seventy-five members; the Base Ball and Literary Society, with forty-five members; the F. L. & C. Society, of eighteen members; and the Chautauqua, having fifteen to twenty members. These societies are the organizations of the prisoners. They choose their own officers quarterly. They conduct their own meetings without the presence of institution officers, and upon their honor maintain order. If a member forgets or offends propriety he loses membership by the society's own action. The doors of members' rooms on society nights are unlocked and they proceed by route step to the lecture and school rooms, where their meetings are held, hold their sessions — about two hours each — and

return as they went, of their own accord, as persons outside wend their way in little companies to conference, concert or lecture.

The service of the Prayer Meeting is readily suggested. The Y. M. C. A. meetings are of song, prayer and testimony, having frequently an essay upon a Bible theme. The Catholic Debating Society always has a religious reading at each meeting, and otherwise a programme of declamation, debate, essay, reading and song. The other societies at each meeting have programmes of a more or less elaborate character, some of the papers read being of a high order; and the themes and tone of all are high and elevating. From time to time the different societies give public entertainments in the chapel, which in character and quality equal such as are offered us from outside.

#### OUR PAPER AND LIBRARY.

As an additional educational, literary and moral agency, we publish weekly a twelve-page paper. It is not great in size, nor perhaps in ability, but it serves as a medium of communication and as a mutual help. Through it the administration suggests, advises and instructs. Whatever there is of it and to it, it is wholly the production of the Reformatory, save what therein is selected from other writings.

The Reformatory library is a moral and educational help. It is highly appreciated and largely used. The weekly circulation of books is from eight hundred to a thousand volumes.

#### RELIGIOUS WORK.

The religious work of the Reformatory is considerable and valuable. It is under the direction of the moral instructor, who is appointed by the Superintendent and paid by the State, and the Catholic priest, whose service is voluntary. The moral instructor is required to devote his whole time to the work. The priest spends as much time as he can at the Reformatory. There is no restriction upon his movements; he going freely among the men at all times, as does the moral instructor. About one-half of the Reformatory population is Catholic. On Sunday mornings at 8.15 o'clock is Low Mass; at 9 30, catechism; also at 9.30 are the sessions of

the Bible classes under the direction of the moral instructor ; at 10.30 A. M. is general chapel service, upon which all attend. The service is conducted by the moral instructor, he preaching, except as he may invite other clergymen therefor. Attendance upon all services except the general chapel service is voluntary.

#### INDUSTRIAL TEACHING.

The industrial teaching of the Reformatory is large in amount, various and practical. By regular daily employment therein, under competent instructors, is taught boot and shoe making, harness-making, chair-making, tailoring, printing, painting and carpentry. Tinsmithing, blacksmithing, machinists' work, stone and brick laying and concreting are learned by practice in regular work of such kinds with competent workmen thereat. During the past season the prisoners have had special training in painting the houses and other buildings belonging to the Reformatory, without assistance from outside. They are constructing a large barn in all its parts of concrete, stone, brick, wood and paint. Beside our large shops for boot and shoe, harness, and chair making, tailoring and the printing office, in all of which we do work for outside parties, we have extensive shops fully fitted and equipped with tools and improved machinery for wood, iron and tin work, and for painting, each in charge of competent men skilled in the various branches.

#### INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

Since July 24 of the present year all commitments to the Reformatory have been according to the provisions of the indeterminate sentence act, chapter 323 of the Acts of 1886, Massachusetts Legislature. Section 1 of that act says : —

When a convict is sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory the court or trial justice imposing the sentence shall not fix or limit the duration thereof, unless the sentence shall be more than five years, but said convict shall merely be sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The act limits the terms for which men thus committed can be held to two and five years. Those sentenced for drunkenness, or for being a common drunkard, a vagabond, a

stubborn child, a vagrant, a tramp or an idle and disorderly person, may be held for two years. Persons sent for any other offences than those above named can be held for five years. Under these provisions sixty-two men have been sentenced to the Reformatory who can be held for two years each, and fifty-three who can be held for five years or more \* each. No person of either of these classes has been discharged.

From many statements which have reached us we infer that some magistrates, some prisoners and their friends understand an indeterminate sentence as intended to be a short one. An official declaration "For no particular time" when heard by a sentenced person regarding his term presages for him an early release from the place of confinement. If any considerable number of magistrates entertain and act upon a belief that an indeterminate sentence is intended as a short one, we shall gather here a population to correct rather than to reform. A true view of the indeterminate sentence should serve to give the reformatory reformable people.

The responsibility for the release of men upon permit who have been committed upon indeterminate sentences may well be considered a grave one, exceeding in gravity the present responsibilities of release. The factors of the new problem are not like those of the old or present one. The criterions of the future cannot be those of the present.

In view of the approach of the time for action on cases of indeterminate sentences, it will be wise to determine standards and fix goals: to say to what height a prisoner must rise, to give the distance he must run, before he can have the "permit" prize. If standard and goal are rightly placed, and they are fully and fairly attained or gained by the prisoner, he should have the reward with little reference to his condition and character before he entered the race. It does not seem just or wise to handicap any one in the race for a new life with a pre-reformatory record. Should it not suffice that the man fairly attains? That the winner wins?

Thus far we have kept, perhaps necessarily, in full view the past life and record of the prisoner. We have consid-

\* Some prisoners have two indeterminate sentences, aggregating more than five years.

ered the term of imprisonment fixed by the court; we have measured the length of one sentence by the length of another, and have fixed dates of release somewhat in reference to these things. With the indeterminate sentence period, we come to larger and better opportunities. We can afford to drop, as we must, external and circumstantial things, and advance the action of release upon the ground of the personal fitness of the prisoner to go forth anew to the life and duties of the world,—to take or resume honorable place among upright people. The record and development of the men at the Reformatory should have a larger influence under the indeterminate sentence régime upon the question of release than they can have under a time-sentence system.

If we have felt our way along thus far we are soon to come to a time and condition when we can plan and work with a free hand, have a well defined method and declared purpose. The lines by which the prisoner must advance to his release from the Reformatory should be distinctly drawn, and he be kept moving within those lines as the only way out. The rate of progress he must personally determine by his “conduct, industry in labor and diligence in study.” Any release except through the regular channel or by the ordained means is a hurt to the Reformatory scheme and a hindrance to every man in the institution. If we continue to have a part in the action of release in the larger field, we hope to bring for your information the record of keener observation and more thorough knowledge of the men than we have heretofore given you; thereby assisting your wise, considerate, liberal judgments. The need of a well-devised method of procedure seems imperative, so that, at appointed times, men, records, histories and future plans can be before you.

#### INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYMENTS.

The men of the Reformatory are employed in manufactures for outside persons and firms and in work belonging to the Reformatory. During all the year we have been enabled, with outside and inside work and upon improvements, to keep all of the prisoners fairly busy. At the close of the official year in 1885 we had one industry from outside — boot and shoe making — which gave employment to

150 persons. We had employed in our tailors' shop seventy men, and their labor and its facilities were then sufficient for the manufacture of the clothing worn in the Reformatory, for making that given the men when they were released and for doing considerable work for outside firms. In the printing office a small amount of work was done for outside parties. All other employment of men was upon work belonging to the Reformatory. At the very close of the year we were about to enter upon an arrangement for making harnesses.

During the year just closed the full force of 150 men has been kept at work in the shoe shops. From fifty to nearly one hundred men have been employed in the harness shops. The tailors' shop employed during the year from seventy-five to a hundred men, and quite largely increased its product for outside parties. In August we began chair-work, taking the labor of fifty or more men and boys at caneing. In this line of work we have a prospect of full chair-making upon a somewhat extensive scale. The printing office continues to have some work from outside parties. All other men in the Reformatory able to work were employed as in the former year upon work belonging to the Reformatory and its premises. By special appropriations the gas works of the Reformatory are being rebuilt in essential parts, and the officers' houses are being painted, and a large barn is being erected. These constructions and repairs have given employment to a large number of prisoners since the beginning of spring. Our farm work has been and is being increased.

Our work for outside parties is conducted upon the piece-price plan. This plan commends itself to me as a good one for Reformatory interests. It does not have in it the contractor and instructor not under institution control. It comports with the order, discipline and purpose of the Reformatory. It is well for the men in a reformatory sense, and under it there is but little work-friction. But it is not as pecuniarily profitable to the State as is the "contract" plan, and as business it is more burdensome for the administration than is the letting out men at a per diem to contractors. Without having had practical experience thereat, I am inclined to the opinion that the "State account" plan

has more advantages than any other plan in the employment of prisoners. The patent objection to it is the amount of capital the State must invest in it.

That an institution must have work for its inmates, especially a reformatory, goes without saying. Men in confinement cannot abide in idleness with moral safety, physical health or peace of mind. Men cannot be reformed if idle. While the burden of administration in an institution without employment for its inmates would be greater than when men are employed, the great, the imperative reason for work for men held as prisoners is the welfare of the prisoners, and the pecuniary, political, social and moral interests of the community and State. Crime is too costly and criminals are too uncongenial for continuance. Means to prevent crime and to regenerate the criminal should be diligently sought, and when found they should be employed. Work is a known remedy and habits of industry a preventative. A reformatory is certainly a place to employ such an agency and teaching.

In the following statement is given in a concise form the employment of all the men in the Reformatory, for the year now in review : —

Shoe shops, . . . . .	150
Harness shops, . . . . .	98
Tailor shop, . . . . .	100
Chair-caneing shop, . . . . .	45
Carpenters and wood workers, . . . . .	24
Engineer's department, . . . . .	34
Printing, . . . . .	16
Kitchen and bakery, . . . . .	27
Laundry and repair shop, . . . . .	25
Wings, . . . . .	25
Making and repairing shoes for inmates, . . . . .	15
Painters, . . . . .	18
Yard and grounds, . . . . .	20
Clerical work, . . . . .	5
Janitors and runners, . . . . .	18
Hospital (attendants and patients), . . . . .	10

660

#### THE FARM.

The Reformatory farm is not a thing of which to boast. It is, however, coming to something. In the years to come,

with the facilities now being put at command and with the fertilizing material we shall hereafter be able to make, we may secure large and good crops. The land will yield with proper inducement.

The work of clearing the woodland of the western part of the farm was carried on in the winter months of the year, and in the springtime considerable new ground was broken with the plow, in which potatoes were subsequently planted. In the coming winter the work of clearing will be continued, and thus other fresh ground will come under tillage. The work done during all the months of the year in connection with the farm gave good healthy employment to quite a number of men. Statement XVI. will show the farm products, including hogs and pigs, which live upon rather than off of the farm, their food being the waste of men and not the growth of the land.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The material improvements in and about the Reformatory in the year past have largely been carried out under special legislative appropriations. Many improvements, however, of the smaller kinds have been made at the expense of appropriations for current expenses. The following special appropriations were made by the Legislature:—

For painting houses of officers, . . . . .	\$2,000
For reconstructing gas-works, . . . . .	2,500
For a barn, . . . . .	4,300
For the purchase of cows, . . . . .	1,500
For the purchase of books for library, . . . . .	1,000
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	\$11,300

The work and purchases permitted by these several appropriations are in progress.

The sums named will be found sufficient for the purposes of the appropriations.

All the painting is being done by prisoners, under the direction of the Reformatory officer in charge of painters. Each of the sixteen double houses and the one single house will be treated with two coats of paint, as it was found that those upon Commonwealth Row were not in as good cond



tion as at first supposed, when one coat was suggested for them. The appropriation will be sufficient for the work.

In reconstructing the gas-works it has been found advisable to employ an expert upon a part of the work for a while. Otherwise all the work of reconstruction will be by prisoners, under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

The barn now in process of erection is 50 x 90 feet in dimensions. It is high posted; will be well lighted. It is upon the combination plan, and will be in all respects a first-class building. Attached to it will be an extensive cow shed. Under the barn is a cellar with split stone walls and concrete floor, divided for the storage of vegetables and for general farm purposes. It is especially well lighted. The approach to the cellar will be ample and easy. One master builder from abroad is employed to lay out the frame and wood work. All other carpenter work is being done by prisoners, as is all the stone, brick, concrete, iron work and painting, under the direction of institution officers.

We shall erect in connection with the barn a boiler-house, and set up a small engine and boiler with which heat can be carried to the barn and piggery, the bones ground for fertilizers and hay and fodder cut for the cows. The machinery and material for these uses we can find or construct on the premises.

#### STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The statistical information accompanying this report is furnished in eighteen statements.

Statement I. is a summary of arrivals and departures from the Reformatory for the year in review.

Statement II. shows the offences of prisoners committed by courts during the year.

Statement III. shows the proportion of temperate and intemperate prisoners received during the year — from their own statements.

Statement IV. shows the ages of prisoners committed during the year and of those remaining at the close of the year.

Statement V. shows the number of prisoners in the Reformatory who have served sentences in penal institutions prior to their commitment here. A suggestive statement.

Statement VI. shows the lengths of sentences of men now in the Reformatory.

Statement VII. shows the occupation of prisoners received during the year.

Statement VIII. shows the nativities of prisoners received during the year and remaining at the close of the year.

Statement IX. relates to transfers from other institutions and returns for violation of permit.

Statement X. shows the commitments from the various courts of the Commonwealth.

Statement XI. shows commitments by counties and the various courts therein.

Statement XII. shows whence prisoners were received and for what offences.

Statement XIII. is comprehensive, showing from what court or trial justice, and for what offence, each commitment was made, the total number of commitments from each court, and of each class of offenders.

Statement XIV. is of current expenditures for the year, showing twelve classes of expenditures and the amount expended in each class.

Statement XV. gives the names of the officers of the Reformatory, their terms of service, annual salary and actual amount paid them for services.

Statement XVI. is of the products of the farm.

Statement XVII. is of the receipts of the Reformatory from labor of prisoners.

Statement XVIII. is a summary of inventory of the property of the State at this Reformatory not classed as real estate. This inventory represents the accumulation since the Reformatory was established. Whatever was turned over by the State Prison upon its removal, without cost to the Reformatory, is not included in this inventory. More than forty thousand dollars' worth of this property has been paid for from appropriations for current expenditures, and this amount largely exceeds the deficiency of last year and the probable deficiency for the current fiscal year. This accumulation is a requisite for the proper and economical conduct of the institution, and to meet and keep ready for

the remarkable growth in numbers of the population of the Reformatory. An institution cannot be run without a large stock of provisions, goods and materials on hand. It must take thought for the morrow. It cannot live from hand to mouth.

Following these statements is a diagram showing movement of population at the Reformatory from week to week during the year.

#### REPORTS.

Accompanying this report, as parts of it, will be found the reports of the moral instructor, the officer in charge of schools, and of the engineer.

The report of the moral instructor fully covers the field of his work and his observations. From it can be gathered the tone of the Reformatory and it shows with clearness the moral and educational agencies in their workings and effects, to which he has contributed much.

The report of the officer in charge of the schools gives somewhat in detail the features, progress and present limitations of the school work. There has been progress; but much greater can be made if we are enabled to embrace the opportunities and do all that should be done. We shall ask for larger means for this department of the Reformatory. We need a corps of trained teachers who can continue for long times in the schools. Up to the present time we have depended, with a single exception, upon prisoner teachers. They have done well, under the circumstances. The greatest objection to the employment of such ones is their uncertain stay or continuance as teachers. The report of the school officer will show how many and frequent have been the changes of teachers and the evils incident thereto. For reformatory reasons, and because of the prisoners' educational needs, we urge our request for more rooms and means for our school work.

The engineer's report gives the condition of the property in his department, and mentions the present needs and the immediate future needs of the department.

The report of the physician, George E. Titcomb, M.D., is presented with the Superintendent's report for conven-

ience. It shows the details of Dr. Titcomb's professional work at the Reformatory, which has been efficient, discriminating and salutary. One State prisoner was left at the Reformatory upon his dying bed when the State Prison was moved to Charlestown, nearly two years ago. He soon after died. Not another of the 1,308 persons received at the Reformatory since its opening has died here, and there have been but a few severe or even serious cases, if any of the cases can be so designated. We believe the medical and hygienic record of the Reformatory has been exceptionally excellent.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

*Painting.*—A special appropriation of \$2,500 for painting all the iron and wood work of the Reformatory buildings and for such repairs as will be incident thereto. This work has not been painted in eight years, and some of it has had only a priming coat.

*Hospital.*—A new hospital is needed, for the reasons given in last year's report. More school-rooms are needed. The present hospital room can be made, with but little expense, into four school-rooms which will be well located and lighted, all of which are needed. The cost of changing the present hospital to school-rooms and the building of a suitable hospital will be \$5,000.

*Washing Machines.*—Two new washing machines are needed for the laundry. Those in present use are very nearly worn out. They cannot survive the present year. They have been running several years, having been bought by the State Prison. The engineer gives other reasons for new machines. Twelve hundred dollars will be required for the washing machines and the necessary piping.

*A Building for storing Coal.*—There is urgent need for a building in which to store coal. Under the present arrangements we can only carry such supply of coal as can be kept in the fire-rooms, and that in cold weather is not greater than two weeks' consumption. By reason of the difficulties of winter transportation, we have several times come within a few hours of being out of coal. The difference in cost of delivering coal in cargo lots and fifty or one

hundred ton lots, as now delivered, will more than pay the interest upon the cost of a storehouse. An appropriation for such a building was made just before the agitation for the return of the State Prison to Charlestown. By reason of the movement for change the work was not undertaken and the appropriation lapsed. The engineer in his report gives full reasons for such a coal storehouse, with suggestions for a location and building, which seem to me to be wise. The cost will be \$2,000.

*Ice House.* — The Reformatory uses 225 tons of ice a year. It pays \$2 per ton for it, or \$450 per year. We can cut and store 225 tons for \$87, allowing for all costs. A building suitable for this purpose can be built by us for \$500.

*Electric Light.* — I renew my recommendation of last year for an electric light plant at the Reformatory. Past experience re-enforces all previous arguments therefor. I refer to the engineer's report for facts and statements concerning this matter. The cost would be \$12,000.

*Library.* — In order to keep up with the reading demand of the Reformatory, our library should have new books each year. The library now numbers about 3,000 volumes. The weekly circulation is about 1,000 volumes. I recommend an appropriation of \$300 for new books.

*Change of Boundary.* — I recommend that authority be obtained to change the boundary line between the State land and that of Flagg & Russell.

#### REMARKS.

The permit plan may divide sentences to this Reformatory into two parts, — one part to be served in the Reformatory, one part to be passed at liberty out of doors, upon conditions. A return to the Reformatory is a suggested penalty for a violation of the terms of a permit. A sure and speedy return after a violation seems to be very important for the interests of the Reformatory and the success of the permit scheme. A knowledge of violation is quite sure to early reach the men in the Reformatory, and if a return of the violator is not secured, the effect is very harmful to reformatory interests within and without the institution.

It is essential to reformatory success that men of un-

changeable bad habits and those incorrigible in character should be excluded from the Reformatory.

It perhaps is not too much to say that in all desirable things the Reformatory is better to-day than it was a year ago. We look back with much satisfaction upon the conduct of the prisoners. The Reformatory has come to mean considerable in help and opportunity to the men, and the administration draws cheer, encouragement and real help from the people of its charge. To a good degree the men and the administration see eye to eye. The possibilities of reform are greater now than in the past, and the probabilities are many, and the cases of accomplishment are not few.

The Superintendent with gratitude thanks the Deputy Superintendent and all the other officers for their efficient help in the administration of the affairs of the Reformatory, and for their personal courtesy to him. His burden has been lighter and the success of the Reformatory has been increased by their acts.

To the Commissioners, personally and collectively, and to their Secretary, I am under obligations of great weight for courtesy and substantial aid in my work.

Very respectfully,

GARDINER TUFTS,  
*Superintendent.*

## STATEMENT No. XIII. — Concluded.

## AGGREGATE.

OFFENCES.	Superior Courts.	Municipal Courts.	Police Courts.	District Courts.	Trial Justices.	Total.
<b>1. — AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>						
Assault, . . . . .	16	1	2	11	3	33
Robbery, . . . . .	8	-	-	1	-	9
Total, . . . . .	24	1	2	12	3	42
<b>2. — AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>						
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	65	6	4	9	2	86
Burglary, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	7
Embezzlement, . . . . .	2	-	-	1	-	3
Forgery, . . . . .	15	1	-	-	-	16
Fraud, . . . . .	1	-	2	1	-	4
Incendiarism, . . . . .	6	-	-	-	-	6
Larceny, . . . . .	47	13	19	46	2	127
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	3	-	-	2	-	5
Total, . . . . .	146	20	25	59	4	254
<b>3. — AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.</b>						
Adultery, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Common drunkard, . . . . .	2	11	26	34	3	76
Drunkenness, . . . . .	7	7	37	69	6	126
Escape, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	4	4	1	-	9
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	-	1	3	1	6
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	2	7	5	-	14
Tramp, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	-	6
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	1	12	5	3	21
Blackmail, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Neglect of family, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Violation of liquor law, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	14	25	87	124	15	265
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
1. — Against the person, . . . . .	24	1	2	12	3	42
2. — Against property, . . . . .	146	20	25	59	4	254
3. — Against public order, etc., . . . . .	14	25	87	124	15	265
Total, . . . . .	184	46	114	195	22	561

## STATEMENT No. III.

*Temperate and Intemperate Prisoners committed during Year.*

Temperate, . . . . .	229
Intemperate, . . . . .	386
Total, . . . . .	615

NOTE.—This classification is from the men's own statements. Those who have not used liquor habitually to excess, invariably call themselves temperate. Probably not over 5 per cent. are total abstainers when at liberty.

## STATEMENT No. IV.

*Statement of Ages of Prisoners in Custody Sept. 30, 1886.*

	Received during the Year.	Now here.
15 years, . . . . .	9	8
15 to 20 years, . . . . .	195	220
20 to 25 " . . . . .	139	152
25 to 30 " . . . . .	92	97
30 to 40 " . . . . .	90	96
40 to 50 " . . . . .	62	66
50 to 60 " . . . . .	24	19
60 to 70 " . . . . .	4	2
Total, . . . . .	615	660

## STATEMENT No. V.

*Number previously committed to other Institutions.*

Once, . . . . .	191
Twice, . . . . .	92
Three times, . . . . .	34
Four " . . . . .	15
Five " . . . . .	5
Six " . . . . .	8
Seven " or more, . . . . .	14
Total, . . . . .	359



## STATEMENT No. VI.

*Statement of Sentences of Prisoners, Sept. 30, 1886.*

Years.	Mos.	Received during the Year.	Now here.	Years.	Mos.	Received during the Year.	Now here.
-	6	1	-	3	5	-	1
-	11	1	1	3	6	3	5
1	-	237	155	4	-	8	18
1	2	7	7	4	6	-	1
1	3	19	16	5	-	15	24
1	4	1	1	6	-	4	4
1	5	3	4	7	-	3	5
1	6	21	27	8	-	3	2
1	7	1	1	10	-	1	1
1	8	1	3	20	-	1	1
2	-	106	138	Indeterminate, limited to 2 yrs., }		62	62
2	2	1	1				
2	4	1	1	Indeterminate, limited to 5 yrs., }		49	49
2	6	11	16				
2	8	-	1	Indeterminate, limited to 10 yrs., }		2	2
2	9	1	2				
2	11	1	1	Minority, . . }		3	8
3	-	53	99				
3	3	1	1	Indeterminate, limited to 7 yrs., }		2	2
				Total, . .		615	660

## STATEMENT No. VII.

*Occupations of Prisoners, Oct. 1, 1885, to Sept. 30, 1886.*

Common Laborer, . . . 118	Druggist, . . . 1
Farmer, . . . 37	Peddler, . . . 2
Shoemaker, . . . 58	Merchant, . . . 2
Wood Carver, . . . 5	Roof Slater, . . . 2
Mill Hand, . . . 48	Engineer, . . . 2
Brakeman, Railroad, . . 7	Gardener, . . . 3
Spinner, . . . 4	Stone Cutter, . . . 2
Polisher, . . . 3	Papermaker, . . . 2
Teamster, . . . 19	Tinsmith, . . . 2
Painter, . . . 32	Boxmaker, . . . 1
Salesman, . . . 20	Seaman, . . . 5
Cooper, . . . 1	Safemaker, . . . 1
Carpenter, . . . 13	Bookkeeper, . . . 10
Teacher, . . . 1	Brushmaker, . . . 2
Fireman, . . . 7	Bookbinder, . . . 8
Machinist, . . . 10	Whipmaker, . . . 1
Blacksmith, . . . 5	File Cutter, . . . 1
Plumber, . . . 12	Tailor, . . . 3
Hostler, . . . 20	Moulder, . . . 3
Baker, . . . 6	Glassmaker, . . . 1
Weaver, . . . 6	Chairmaker, . . . 2
Currier, . . . 4	Fisherman, . . . 2
Clerk, . . . 8	Harness-maker, . . . 4
Mason, . . . 8	Journalist, . . . 1
Butcher, . . . 2	Printer, . . . 2
Upholsterer, . . . 8	Gunsmith, . . . 1
Porter, . . . 1	None, . . . 88
Barber, . . . 5	
Piano-maker, . . . 3	Total, . . . 615

## STATEMENT No. VIII.

*Statement of Nativities of Prisoners to Sept. 30, 1886.*

FOREIGN LANDS.	Received during Year.	Now here.	UNITED STATES.	Received during Year.	Now here.
Ireland, . .	80	65	Massachusetts, .	332	383
Portugal, . .	2	2	New York, . .	28	34
Germany, . .	7	4	Pennsylvania, .	10	9
Canada, . .	35	35	Louisiana, . .	1	1
Sweden, . .	3	—	Maine, . .	14	13
England, . .	29	30	Rhode Island, .	12	12
Bombay, India, .	1	—	Vermont, . .	7	5
Newfoundland, .	3	4	Connecticut, .	10	8
Cuba, . . .	1	—	New Hampshire,	14	18
Scotland, . .	5	6	Wisconsin, . .	2	1
Italy, . . .	1	1	Ohio, . . .	3	2
Australia, . .	1	1	Illinois, . .	3	3
Unknown, . .	—	3	Colorado, . .	1	1
			New Jersey, .	2	3
			Maryland, . .	1	3
			Virginia, . .	2	6
			Michigan, . .	1	3
			Florida, . .	1	1
			Kentucky, . .	1	1
			North Carolina, .	1	1
			Dist. Columbia, .	1	1
			Total, . .	615	660

STATEMENT No. IX.  
*Transferred from other Institutions, and Returns for Violation of Permit.*

OFFENCES.	Massachusetts State Prison.	Lyman School, Westborough.	New Bedford House of Correction.	South Boston House of Correction.	Springfield House of Correction.	Sutfolk House of Industry.	Fitchburg House of Correction.	State Workhouse.	Greenfield House of Correction.	Northampton House of Correction.	Cambridge House of Correction.	Taunton Jail.	Total.
Assault, . . . . .	5	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	11
Manslaughter, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rape, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Robbery, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Breaking and entering, Burglary, . . . . .	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	14
Larceny, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Receiving stolen goods, Perjury, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	5
Common drunkard, Escape (attempt), . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stubbornness, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Violation of permit, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	23	2	2	2	6	2	3	10	1	1	1	1	-84

## STATEMENT No. X.

*Showing Commitments from the several Courts to Sept. 30, 1886.*

COURTS.	No. com- mitted.	COURTS.	No. com- mitted.
<b>SUPERIOR COURTS.</b>		<b>DISTRICT COURTS.</b>	
Berkshire, . . . . .	8	Berkshire South, . . . . .	2
Bristol, . . . . .	11	Berkshire Central, . . . . .	1
Essex, . . . . .	20	Bristol, First, . . . . .	5
Hampshire, . . . . .	4	Bristol, Second, . . . . .	14
Franklin, . . . . .	2	Bristol, Third, . . . . .	4
Hampden, . . . . .	9	Essex, First, . . . . .	3
Middlesex, . . . . .	19	Hampshire, . . . . .	5
Norfolk, . . . . .	6	Middlesex Central, . . . . .	10
Plymouth, . . . . .	5	Middlesex, First Eastern, . . . . .	16
Suffolk, . . . . .	86	Middlesex, Second Eastern, . . . . .	6
Worcester, . . . . .	13	Middlesex, Third Eastern, . . . . .	10
Barnstable, . . . . .	1	Middlesex, First South, . . . . .	2
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>184</b>	Middlesex, Fourth Eastern, . . . . .	11
<b>MUNICIPAL COURTS.</b>		Plymouth, Second, . . . . .	6
Boston, . . . . .	14	Plymouth, Third, . . . . .	1
South Boston, . . . . .	1	Norfolk, Eastern, . . . . .	4
East Boston, . . . . .	13	Worcester Central, . . . . .	66
Charlestown, . . . . .	3	Worcester, First Eastern, . . . . .	2
Dorchester, . . . . .	7	Worcester, Second Eastern, . . . . .	3
Roxbury, . . . . .	9	Worcester, First South, . . . . .	7
Brighton, . . . . .	1	Worcester, Third South, . . . . .	8
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>48</b>	Hampden, West, . . . . .	7
<b>POLICE COURTS.</b>		<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>193</b>
Brockton, . . . . .	15	<b>TRIAL JUSTICES.</b>	
Chelsea, . . . . .	8	Luther Hill, Spencer, . . . . .	4
Chicopee, . . . . .	1	Thos. E. Grover, Canton, . . . . .	3
Fitchburg, . . . . .	1	G. L. Hemenway, Hopkinton, . . . . .	2
Lawrence, . . . . .	13	Justice Lewis, Westfield, . . . . .	2
Lowell, . . . . .	47	C. W. Carter, Leominster, . . . . .	2
Lynn, . . . . .	1	E. C. Morse, Natick, . . . . .	2
Marlborough, . . . . .	11	Amos Merrill, Peabody, . . . . .	2
Brookline, . . . . .	1	C. E. Jenks, No. Brookfield, . . . . .	1
Newton, . . . . .	2	Samuel Warner, Wrentham, . . . . .	1
Springfield, . . . . .	6	Wesley R. Bell, Ipswich, . . . . .	1
Somerville, . . . . .	7	A. B. Wentworth, Dedham, . . . . .	1
Gloucester, . . . . .	1	G. S. Whittemore, Barnstable, . . . . .	1
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>
		<b>SUMMARY.</b>	
		Superior Courts, . . . . .	184
		Municipal Courts, . . . . .	48
		Police Courts, . . . . .	114
		District Courts, . . . . .	193
		Trial Justices, . . . . .	22
		<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>561</b>

## STATEMENT No. XI.

*Summary of Commitments, by Courts and Counties.*

COUNTIES.	Superior.	Municipal.	Police.	District.	Trial Justices.	TOTAL.
Berkshire, . . . . .	8	-	-	3	-	11
Bristol, . . . . .	11	-	-	23	-	34
Essex, . . . . .	20	-	15	3	3	41
Hampshire, . . . . .	4	-	-	5	2	11
Franklin, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hampden, . . . . .	9	-	7	7	1	24
Middlesex, . . . . .	19	-	63	57	4	143
Norfolk, . . . . .	6	-	3	4	5	18
Plymouth, . . . . .	5	-	15	7	-	27
Suffolk, . . . . .	86	46	10	-	-	143
Worcester, . . . . .	13	-	1	86	6	106
Barnstable, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total, . . . . .	184	46	114	195	22	561

*Showing whence Prisoners were Received, and Offences.*

[illegible]













## STATEMENT No. XIII. — Concluded.

## AGGREGATE.

OFFENCES.	Superior Courts.	Municipal Courts.	Police Courts.	District Courts.	Trial Justices.	Total.
<b>1.— AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>						
Assault, . . . . .	16	1	2	11	3	33
Robbery, . . . . .	8	-	-	1	-	9
Total, . . . . .	24	1	2	12	3	42
<b>2.— AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>						
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	65	6	4	9	2	86
Burglary, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	7
Embezzlement, . . . . .	2	-	-	1	-	3
Forgery, . . . . .	15	1	-	-	-	16
Fraud, . . . . .	1	-	2	1	-	4
Incendiarism, . . . . .	6	-	-	-	-	6
Larceny, . . . . .	47	13	19	46	2	127
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	3	-	-	2	-	5
Total, . . . . .	146	20	25	59	4	254
<b>3.— AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.</b>						
Adultery, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Common drunkard, . . . . .	2	11	26	34	3	76
Drunkenness, . . . . .	7	7	37	69	6	126
Escape, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	2
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	-	4	4	1	-	9
Lewdness, . . . . .	1	-	1	3	1	6
Stubbornness, . . . . .	-	2	7	5	-	14
Tramp, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	-	6
Vagabond, . . . . .	-	1	12	5	3	21
Blackmail, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Neglect of family, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Violation of liquor law, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total, . . . . .	14	25	87	124	15	265
<b>SUMMARY.</b>						
1.— Against the person, . . . . .	24	1	2	12	3	42
2.— Against property, . . . . .	146	20	25	59	4	254
3.— Against public order, etc., . . . . .	14	25	87	124	15	265
Total, . . . . .	184	46	114	195	22	560

STATEMENT No. XIV.  
*Current Expenditures to Sept. 30, 1886, by Months.*

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	TOTAL.
Salaries and labor, .	\$4,785 06	\$6,002 99	\$4,473 51	\$5,238 54	\$5,225 30	\$5,145 97	\$5,252 09	\$4,550 02	\$4,755 54	\$4,575 85	\$4,644 37	\$4,541 52	\$53,331 76
Provisions, . . .	2,855 37	2,898 46	2,934 02	3,075 75	2,277 68	2,776 83	3,063 13	2,702 23	2,810 86	2,990 80	3,189 09	3,703 99	35,378 86
Clothing, boots and shoes, . . .	2,156 99	968 89	1,304 65	2,063 92	1,003 30	1,133 14	509 85	1,943 13	1,389 67	1,623 79	1,558 98	1,050 91	16,093 22
Fuel and lights, .	219 25	455 16	1,431 32	1,417 22	1,402 19	1,103 94	1,177 59	241 34	525 95	449 92	723 86	787 13	9,084 87
Repairs and improvements, . . .	95 26	36 72	698 07	850 31	1,766 20	598 37	684 15	936 36	424 40	246 31	308 64	83 17	6,717 96
Dry goods, bed, bedding, etc., . .	544 30	345 97	4 98	150 56	621 50	-	131 11	30 65	94 98	90 36	17 77	18 18	2,070 86
Tools and utensils, .	79 90	285 63	465 64	341 51	490 53	294 30	372 27	200 32	271 00	324 70	149 81	128 08	3,403 09
Library and education, . . .	7 20	9 91	12 35	71 48	39 74	-	40 16	76 03	333 98	27 88	67 93	31 17	717 88
Stationery and office supplies, . . .	-	-	89 37	251 08	14 10	-	-	165 98	-	35 13	100 06	-	656 32
Medical supplies, .	27 98	23 46	31 17	57 30	114 39	29 62	73 12	61 24	63 24	78 89	63 27	77 46	706 14
Water, . . .	920 00	-	920 00	-	-	-	-	1,050 00	-	910 00	100 00	-	3,900 00
Incidental expenses, .	446 75	476 73	1,181 55	756 67	607 93	870 91	501 90	779 15	672 95	674 48	943 86	533 46	7,646 34
Total, . . .	\$12,188 06	\$10,508 92	\$13,546 63	\$14,274 64	\$13,563 86	\$11,453 08	\$11,805 97	\$12,776 50	\$11,342 57	\$12,004 11	\$11,568 34	\$11,055 17	\$146,057 35

## STATEMENT No. XV.

*Officers of the Reformatory, Terms of Service and Salaries.*

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Total Payment.
Gardiner Tufts, . . . .	Dec. 1884,	Superintendent,	\$3,500 00	\$3,500 00
J. G. B. Adams,* . . . .	" " "	Deputy Supt., .	2,000 00	166 67
Joseph F. Scott, . . . .	Nov. 1885,	" " "	2,000 00	1,916 66
Charles S. Hart, . . . .	Jan. 1885,	Clerk, . . . .	1,800 00	1,800 00
William J. Batt, . . . .	May, 1885,	Moral Instruct'r	2,000 00	2,000 00
Geo. E. Titcomb, . . . .	Dec. 1884,	Physician, . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
P. H. Bullock, . . . .	" " "	Engineer, . . .	1,500 00	1,500 00
Charles W. Gale, . . . .	" " "	Turnkey, . . .	1,100 00	1,100 00
R. L. Huckins, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,100 00	1,100 00
A. M. Elmes, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,100 00	1,100 00
R. W. Browning, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,100 00	1,100 00
Benj. F. Howe, . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
Benj. F. Russell, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,000 00	1,000 00
W. S. Leland, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,000 00	1,000 00
J. P. Janes, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,000 00	277 77
Chas. S. Robinson, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,000 00	1,000 00
W. H. Wood, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,000 00	1,000 00
Daniel N. Barrett, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,000 00	1,000 00
Charles H. Sweney, . . . .	Jan. 1885,	" " "	1,000 00	1,000 00
W. E. Dunham, . . . .	Dec. 1884,	" " "	1,000 00	1,000 00
Geo. V. Ball, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,000 00	1,000 00
J. H. Loring, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,000 00	1,000 00
W. W. Curtis, . . . .	" " "	" " "	1,000 00	1,000 00
Hiram O. Edgerly,* . . . .	Feb. 1885,	" " "	1,000 00	83 33
W. W. Blossom, . . . .	Mar. 1885,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	-
" " " . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	983 33
W. H. Ballou, . . . .	Dec. 1884,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	-
" " " . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	399 99
Geo. W. Young, . . . .	Mar. 1885,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	-
" " " . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	983 33
James A. Grant, . . . .	Feb. 1885,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	-
" " " . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	983 33
Robert Trasher, . . . .	Dec. 1884,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	-
" " " . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	966 67
Kenneth McKenzie, . . . .	Dec. 1884,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	-
" " " . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	950 00
Frank H. Burrell, . . . .	Dec. 1884,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	-
" " " . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	950 00
Michael Murray, . . . .	Dec. 1884,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	-
" " " . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	950 00
F. E. Shapleigh, . . . .	July, 1885,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	-
" " " . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	915 68
W. C. Spaulding, . . . .	Dec. 1884,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	-
" " " . . . .	" " "	Watchman, . .	1,000 00	883 34
John Bordman, . . . .	Dec. 1884,	Asst. Watchman,	800 00	800 00
Joseph M. Mayo,* . . . .	" " "	" " "	800 00	371 67
E. A. Head, . . . .	" " "	" " "	800 00	800 00
E. A. Kelley,* . . . .	" " "	" " "	800 00	66 66
William Chaplin, . . . .	Feb. 1885,	" " "	800 00	800 00
John L. Bruce, . . . .	" " "	" " "	800 00	800 00
Elbridge G. Cooke, . . . .	" " "	" " "	800 00	800 00
H. H. Qua, . . . .	Mar. 1885,	" " "	800 00	800 00
F. W. Gale, . . . .	May, 1885,	" " "	800 00	800 00
M. M. Edson, . . . .	" " "	" " "	800 00	800 00
James H. Sweet, . . . .	June, 1885,	" " "	800 00	800 00
C. H. Ayer,* . . . .	July, 1885,	" " "	800 00	53 33
C. W. Simonds,* . . . .	Aug. 1885,	" " "	800 00	186 66
Daniel A. Lakin, . . . .	Oct. 1885,	" " "	800 00	735 56
James R. Nute,* . . . .	Nov. 1885,	" " "	800 00	731 12
Edward A. Abbott, . . . .	" " "	" " "	800 00	733 34

\* Resigned.

## STATEMENT No. XV. — Concluded.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Position.	Annual Salary.	Total Payment.
Charles Spencer, . . .	Dec. 1885,	Asst. Watchman,	\$800 00	\$666 67
James F. Moore, . . .	" "	" "	800 00	611 11
Benj. Harrison, . . .	" "	" "	800 00	617 77
J. H. Chase, . . .	Jan. 1886,	" "	800 00	600 00
Frank L. Garland, . . .	" "	" "	800 00	586 61
Walter A. Hunter, . . .	Mar. 1886,	" "	800 00	451 11
Herbert L. Green, . . .	" "	" "	800 00	455 55
John T. Foss,* . . .	May, 1886,	" "	800 00	122 22

\* Temporary service.

## STATEMENT No. XVI.

*Products of Farm.*

Wood, . . . . 75 cords.	Grapes, . . . . 4 bushels.
Phosphate, . . . 11 tons.	Potatoes, . . . . 915 "
Pease (green), . . 24 barrels.	Corn fodder, . . . 10 tons.
Beans (string), . . 39 bushels.	Onions, . . . . 20 barrels
Beans (dry), . . . 8 "	Carrots, . . . . 10 "
Strawberries, . . 320 quarts.	Parsnips, . . . . 10 "
Sweet corn, . . . 95 barrels.	Hogs, . . . . 59
Cucumbers, . . . 182 bushels.	Shoats, . . . . 69
Tomatoes, . . . . 52 "	Pigs, . . . . 63
Rye, . . . . 46 "	Boars, . . . . 2
Rye (unthreshed), . 2 tons.	Manure, . . . . 35 cords.
Hay, . . . . 12 "	

## STATEMENT No. XVII.

*Receipts.*

Received for labor of prisoners, . . . . .	\$20,003 80
" for rents, . . . . .	5,144 91
" from sales, . . . . .	608 30
" for board of United States prisoner, . . . .	106 56
	<hr/>
	\$25,863 57



## STATEMENT No. XVIII.

*Summary of Inventory.*


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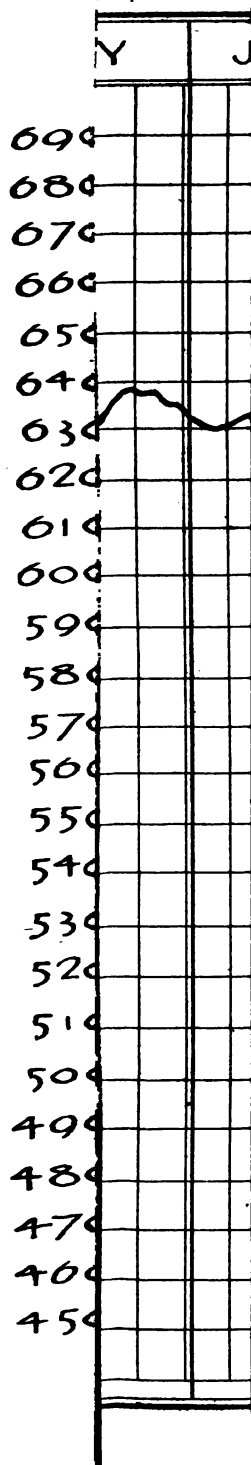
Provisions, . . . . .	\$2,378 25
Beds, bedding, furniture and table utensils in cells, . . .	7,799 62
Machinery, tools and utensils in shops and kitchen, . . .	22,046 17
Beds, bedding, furniture, utensils, medical supplies and surgical instruments in hospital, . . . . .	1,017 84
School rooms, furniture and school supplies, . . . . .	2,751 80
Chapel furniture, organ, books, etc., . . . . .	1,672 00
Library, . . . . .	3,107 02
Live stock, tools and utensils, wagons, carriages and crops on hand, . . . . .	5,071 90
Office fixtures, stationery and books, . . . . .	1,069 13
Weapons, . . . . .	436 60
Guard-room fixtures and furniture, . . . . .	1,068 18
Dry goods, beds and bedding on hand, . . . . .	7,080 24
Clothing and boots and shoes on hand and in use, . . .	12,184 52
Lumber and other materials to be used in manufacture and improvements and repairs, . . . . .	2,378 25
General and miscellaneous, . . . . .	633 10
	<hr/>
	\$70,694 62

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## INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

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To Col. GARDINER TUFTS,

*Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory :*

I hereby submit to you, as my annual report at this time, the following inquiry concerning the moral welfare of the institution under your care: Is the Reformatory population gaining in its moral condition? I am encouraged to believe that it is when I consider, —

1. How noticeable has been the intellectual activity here during the year. About one-half of all the prisoners here are reported as included in

### THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

These schools, occupying at least four evenings in the week, appear to have been gaining steadily in thoroughness of organization and in momentum and efficiency during the year. Adapted to the needs of the entirely illiterate on the one hand, and on the other hand giving instruction in advanced studies, such as the higher mathematics, mechanical drawing, chemistry, electricity, French and music, and continuing their instruction entirely through the year without any cessation, these schools have been a great quickener of thought.

But the intellectual stimulus of the schools has perhaps been equalled by that of

### THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

which have grown up, a half-dozen in number, in the Reformatory. These include, probably, a larger number of

prisoners than the schools, and a large part of those who are not in the schools. They meet, as a general rule, twice a week, and are occupied with readings, declamations, original essays, debates, lectures, etc. Their sessions are nearly two hours in length, and have been usually very animated. They have been self-controlled, have preserved good order, and have been enthusiastic for standards of attainment as high as they could make practical. The original papers which they have produced during the year, if published, would make several good-sized volumes. And this matter has been carefully considered and often clearly discussed in their meetings, and not unfrequently has been repeated several times over.

If to this there be simply added the circulation of

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which, according to the librarian's report, has equalled forty-five thousand volumes during the year, and also the large circulation of newspapers and pamphlets, which circulation has been made much freer during this year than ever before, we should even then not have, by any means, a full measure of the intellectual activity of the place, but we should have conclusive evidence that our community has been under constant and powerful and very wholesome intellectual excitement.

Indeed, at times when hundreds of men are passing to and fro to reach the various recitation rooms and lecture halls, or when various assemblies are simultaneously listening to earnest speech, addressed to the reason or to the imagination, it is hardly an exaggeration to compare the atmosphere of this place to that of some academic or literary institution. But manifestly a prison does not exchange its ordinary and repellant associations in any measure for those of a place of education and intellectual quickening, without great moral benefit to prisoners.

2. As it seems to me, the religious influence has been quite as potent as the intellectual. There is reason to believe that

## PREACHING

has been well received in the Reformatory this year. The Catholic service, conducted by the Rev. Father Crowe, has been well sustained. This audience is voluntary, but it has been large, and the sermons of the preacher, while they have boldly and plainly applied the truth to the conduct of prisoners, have carried the judgment of hearers. The second service is nominally compulsory, and yet in practice the compulsory feature of it has seemed to me as little prominent as it could be expected to be. I think this is in part because of the spirit of hopefulness, of good-will and of mutual co-operation which pervades the Reformatory throughout. I think it is partly also because the Superintendent's personal support of the meetings and his occasional personal participation in them as a speaker is cheerfully given, and because of his known enthusiasm for moral influences in conducting the Reformatory. I think it is also because of the growing sympathy of the entire corps of officers with a scheme which gives moral appeal the highest place; and I have been under great obligation to my fellow-officers for much aid in my part of the work.

I should be very ungrateful, however, if I did not say that the conduct of the prisoners themselves touching this subject has seemed to me admirable. And when the natural preference of the Catholic portion of them, and the many divergent views of others, are fairly considered, their bearing will be seen to have deserved the adjective "generous."

It is my conviction also that another force, working on behalf of gospel services here, has been the prayers of devout men here imprisoned. This institution, as I believe, is borne up by a power of prayer from within, which is remarkable and in the highest degree encouraging, and which cannot be lightly computed.

It gives me special pleasure to add that a number of excellent preachers of different denominations, from near and from far, have been drawn hither by interest in our work and in the special methods of the Reformatory, and have witnessed for God in our pulpit. In number they have averaged more than one a month during the year. The very

valuable co-operation of the prisoner choir and of the organist also calls for special mention.

#### THE BIBLE CLASS

is now in several parts. Two of these parts are in charge of single prisoners, and excellent work is being done in them. A larger division of the class meets in the principal lecture-room, and is subdivided into eight sections, each in charge of a leader chosen by itself, and the whole superintended by a prisoner. I am generally present with this division, and after the opening exercises conduct a brief study of the lesson; and after that the sections study the same, each by itself. A four-page lesson paper is published every week at the Reformatory printing rooms for our use. There also goes with this plan a meeting of an hour on Thursday evening, which I have conducted, and which is attended by nearly twenty of the leading workers. This meeting is devoted to advanced Bible study, and is intended to insure the best possible work in the different divisions of the class.

The Catholic portion of the prisoners have also during this year organized a separate movement corresponding to the Bible class, so that the entire work now requires four rooms and includes over two hundred men. These all meet at 9.30 on Sabbath mornings, and occupy the hour between the two preaching services.

#### THE SOCIAL RELIGIOUS MEETINGS

have increased in influence during the year. The Saturday afternoon prayer-meeting is not large in numbers, but, like many similar meetings, exerts an influence not proportioned to its numerical smallness. Every Saturday afternoon its members have taken their yard time and assembled in the moral instructor's room off of the chapel gallery. There they have prayed and sung together, and communed upon the divine promises, and at the close of the hour have stood up and joined hands in a complete circle around the room while they united in their closing hymn,—

“Blest be the tie that binds  
Our hearts in Christian love;  
The fellowship of kindred minds  
Is like to that above.”

There has also been held all the year through a Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, numbering perhaps twenty-five, which has been of decided interest and spiritual power.

On Sunday evenings the Young Men's Christian Association, which is entirely a prisoners' organization, holds a popular meeting of prayer and praise and testimony. This meeting has gained during the year in excellence of deportment. Some have been excluded who would gladly have attended under less strict discipline; but the wisdom of the managers of the meeting (prisoners) has no doubt been justified by the results. This service is attended steadily by an audience equivalent to nearly three-quarters of the Protestant population of the prison. Officers of the prison have often aided in its services. So have many visitors. The words of the Superintendent, who commonly comes in before the close of the service, have been invaluable. But the meeting has been sustained chiefly by the prisoners themselves, and has been marked by fervor of song, by variety of exercises, by correct religious teaching, by spiritual insight, by Christian breadth of view, by quick brotherly sympathy and by many other marks of a real Christian service.

This is the place to say that the Catholics also have a meeting every week, beside their catechetical service on Sabbaths, in which they have religious reading of their own selection. I have sometimes seen this large meeting of two or three hundred persons nearly all kneeling together for devotions conducted by themselves. And in some of the great religious festivals this society has added to the feeling of religious obligation its own *esprit du corps*, and gone in a body to the public special service of their church.

3. A variety of other considerations not expressly included under either of the two previous divisions of my report reinforce the argument. Especially would I refer to two agencies which have seemed to me exceedingly effective, and both of which were inaugurated by the Superintendent.



### "OUR PAPER"

is now approaching the completion of its second volume, and seems to me to be one of the chief moral forces of the place. It now contains twelve pages of reading matter, of which the prisoners furnish an important portion. It is read throughout the prison and is circulated quite largely among ex-prisoners and friends abroad.

### THE FIRST-GRADE MEETINGS

also are unique. They call out a voluntary audience of two or three hundred men, for nearly two hours of what to most of them would otherwise be a tedious half-day of confinement on Sunday afternoon. They have this advantage over an ordinary Sunday service sustained chiefly by the same speaker week after week, that, the same speaker rarely coming twice, the diversity of topics and of treatment has been very great. On the other hand, they have this advantage in common with the best stated church service conducted by the pastor, that the Superintendent being always present and being the father of the meetings, an esteemed and forceful personality steadily permeates them and urges them along.

Ministers, oftener than others, have been the speakers. Yet things professional have been conspicuous for their absence. The meeting has been as free from needless formality as the family circle in the home. The addresses have not unfrequently presented the deepest spiritual truths, and in my judgment none have been heard with greater earnestness or remembered with more pleasure than some of those which have been most religious in their substance. Denominational or professional prejudices I have never seen in the meetings, so far as I now remember.

As a sample of these meetings, I think the Rev. A. D. Mayo, D. D., engaged under religious auspices in caring for national educational interests, would be willing that reference should be made here to his Sunday afternoon visit to us last August 22d. He then gave his lecture upon Universal Education, a lecture which he has given often during several years past in different parts of the country. Dr. Mayo

spoke for about an hour and a half, and he assured us that he had rarely been followed with closer attention throughout, and the nicer distinctions which he wished to emphasize had rarely been caught more quickly or appreciated better by any general audience which he had ever addressed upon this theme, than by our first grade.

These meetings have been addressed by men and by women, by professional men and by laymen, by Boston pastors and by eminent suburban pastors, by the visiting missionary from the East, by the evangelist and the reformer. It will thus be seen that, including with these first-grade speakers the visiting preachers in the Sabbath morning service and a few lyceum lecturers during the week-time, a large number of very effective speakers have been supplementing the work of those who regularly preach to prisoners here.

#### A WEEK'S PROGRAMME

of moral work would, then, ordinarily be like this: On a Sunday morning at 8.15 o'clock a large voluntary audience gathers in the chapel for public worship, the Catholic father presiding. At 9.30 four rooms are occupied by Bible classes. At 10.30 the entire population of the Reformatory that can be spared from works of necessity and mercy elsewhere holds another public service. After dinner "Our Paper" (issued the evening before) is supplied to every prisoner in his room. At 2.30 the first grade come out for their meeting. In the evening at seven the large lecture-room is again full for the Young Men's Christian Association meeting. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings are the school evenings. Wednesday and Saturday evenings are devoted to the religious and the literary societies already mentioned. Thursday evening the Bible-class leaders assemble at 5.30, and at 6.30 a class of about twenty-five meet to pursue and discuss the Chautauqua course of reading. Saturday afternoon the prayer-meeting again assembles, and Saturday evening the printing-press may be heard rolling off another edition of "Our Paper." I have not yet mentioned the choir rehearsals and numberless committee meetings and other subsidiary meetings of prisoners which are almost end-

lessly in session somewhere about the Reformatory, and which are indispensable to the filling out of all this routine.

I have no other evidence remaining that to my own mind is more convincing of moral gain here than what I have already adduced. For me to doubt that all this seed-sowing, this spiritual husbandry, this incessant moral appeal, under such favorable conditions, is making good and permanent impressions would be to deny the structure of the human soul and to doubt God. I am confident that many men here have "turned over a new leaf" this year; but I regard the work of the Divine Spirit in the hearts of men here with such reverence that I would not attempt to express it in numbers. Some very significant things, however, can safely be said. For instance,

#### THE TONE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT

here has perceptibly improved during the year. To say that loyalty to the administration has increased would be comparatively a small thing. The standards of the mutual intercourse of the men, of courtesy, of moral elevation, are higher than a year ago. On public occasions and in the presence of visitors, and especially on leaving the prison, their self-respect is increasingly apparent. Great multitudes of prisoners, several hundreds of them, are often at large inside the premises with scarcely any immediate official supervision, and yet their bearing is praiseworthy. Smaller but yet considerable numbers of them can often be seen in the summer time at large on the farm and engaged in a variety of ways outside the walls with little police surveillance, dependence being largely upon their honor; and the instances of serious breach of trust have been very rare. The use of tobacco here has been very greatly curtailed during the year. Only those who have seen something of prison management can know the difficulties of cutting off this narcotic in the Reformatory. But even what has been done in regard to this evil is less significant than the manner of the acquiescence of the men in the new rules; for, although they were under a peremptory force in the matter, they yielded very generally as if they recognized a moral force.

Many other illustrations I omit for brevity's sake, but I cannot forbear to say that

#### THE INFLUENCE OF PRISONERS ON ONE ANOTHER

has in multitudes of cases interested me exceedingly. Here, for instance, is a letter lately written back to this Reformatory, which explains itself. It is dated in one of the chief cities of the land, and is addressed to a prisoner whose sentence still keeps him here: —

At last I am enabled to write you good news. First, I arrived safely. Next day I went to the — Young Men's Christian Association and handed your kind letter to your friend — [the secretary]. It is unnecessary for me to tell you how warmly received I was. Mr. — [the secretary] has taken a good deal of interest in my case, and through his influence I began to work last week in the mailing department of a large publishing house in New York. I was only seven days out of work after leaving the Reformatory. Now, as you and Mr. — [secretary] have been so kind as to trust me as you have, without inquiring about my doings previous to going to the Reformatory, it is my duty now not to betray your trust, and I am more determined than ever to live in the right way, and only do what is right and honest. I have not connected myself with any church yet, but I have not missed a service or meeting. Won't you please send me "Our Paper," — I greatly miss it, — also the Bible-class paper? Give my kind regards to all who may ask about me. In closing, allow me to thank you for introducing me here. Once more, many thanks, and may God bless you for your good work! Hoping you will continue to remember me in your prayers, I remain, etc.

P. S. Please do not forget "Our Paper."

Many letters are of similar tenor, gratefully mentioning the power of the prayers and moral influence of fellow-prisoners. Under the system here pursued, some who came to us utterly disheartened and desperate are powerfully aiding others in the very deepest things of a human life.

And I might go farther and say that what the moral instructor, or chaplain, is now doing here is but a very small part of the distinctively religious work that is being done. A system of religious work, organized by the prisoners themselves, is at this very time being employed here, which is so complete

and elaborate and effective, that if there were no chaplain, with no other official aid than such as the Superintendent now gives it and would naturally give it, and the aid of a preacher on Sabbath mornings, that work apparently would go forward nearly or quite as heretofore.

In concluding this report I would say that our thanks are due to very many persons abroad who have aided us during the year in special ways ; for instance, to women's Christian temperance union organizations and other missions, that have often gladdened the rooms of prisoners here with flowers and similar tokens, and supplied them with beautiful calendars and pledges ; to the " Century " Company, the " Golden Rule," the " Christian Leader," the " Christian Register," and other newspapers ; to the American Unitarian Association, Rev. H. L. Hastings and other publishers, for valuable literature ; to pastors and churches in different parts of the State, who kindly remembered our work on prisoners' Sunday last October, and to many other friends for sympathy and for numberless favors.

I am, very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. BATT,  
*Moral Instructor*

CONCORD, Oct. 1, 1886.

## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To Col. GARDINER TUFTS,

*Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory:*

I hereby submit the second report of the medical department of the Massachusetts Reformatory:—

Patients admitted to the hospital, . . . . .	401
Whole number of days' residence in the hospital, . . . . .	3,116
Average number of days' residence of patients in the hospital, . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Largest number of patients in the hospital at any time, May 15, 1886, . . . . .	20
Smallest number of patients in the hospital at any time, Oct. 7, 1885, and June 30, 1886, . . . . .	2
Percentage of patients in the hospital through the year, . . . . .	1 $\frac{3}{10}$
Patients discharged from the hospital, . . . . .	393
Patients discharged from the hospital cured or able to work, . . . . .	389
Patients discharged from the hospital on writ <i>habeas corpus</i> , . . . . .	1
Patients discharged from the hospital on ticket-of-leave, . . . . .	1
Patients discharged from the hospital and transferred to House of Correction, . . . . .	1
Patients discharged from hospital at expiration of sentence, . . . . .	1
Number of patients in the hospital Oct. 1, 1886, . . . . .	8
Number of attendants in the hospital throughout the year (two cooks, two day nurses, one night nurse), . . . . .	5
Number applying for treatment outside the hospital, . . . . .	3,962
Average number applying for treatment, daily, outside the hospital, . . . . .	15 $\frac{2}{10}$ +
Number of days on which a man was excused, . . . . .	429 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of hours on which a man was excused, . . . . .	549
Number of prescriptions written for men outside the hospital, . . . . .	1,589
Number of prescriptions written for the hospital, . . . . .	660
Number of men vaccinated, . . . . .	477
Number of men insane during the year in the institution, . . . . .	7

In consultation with Dr. Channing, recommendations for

the transfer of the following-named men to an insane asylum were made:—

Geo. A. Ryan, transferred,	Nov. 7, 1885.
Thomas Hanley, 2d, transferred,	Nov. 7, 1885.
Geo. Gaffney, transferred,	Nov. 7, 1885.
Thomas Glynn, transferred,	Nov. 25, 1885.
Wm. Rogers, transferred,	Dec. 26, 1885.
W. H. Strickland, transferred,	June 22, 1886.
Joseph Benson, transferred,	July 17, 1886.

#### DISEASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL.

<i>Medical.</i>			
Alcoholism,	56	Rheumatism, acute,	12
Asthma,	1	Tonsillitis, follicular,	77
Bronchitis, acute,	1	Uric acid diathesis,	1
Cholera morbus,	8	Miscellaneous,	24
Constipation,	3	<i>Surgical.</i>	
Colic, intestinal,	16	Abscess,	5
Colic, lead,	1	Adenitis,	3
Concussion of brain,	2	Burn,	2
Catarrh of gall duct,	2	Bubo,	1
Cardiac weakness,	1	Bruise,	4
Conjunctivitis, acute,	5	Chancroid,	1
Conjunctivitis, syphilitic,	2	Circumcision,	1
Delirium tremens,	1	Erysipelas,	6
Diarrhœa,	6	Fracture, compound, of finger,	1
Dyspepsia, acute,	13	Furuncle,	1
Eczema,	1	Felon,	1
Epilepsy,	5	Hemorrhoids,	1
Enteritis, follicular,	1	Hernia, irreducible,	1
Febricula,	14	Inflammation of knee joint,	1
Hemorrhage, pulmonary,	6	Orchitis, chronic,	1
Malingeringer,	13	Orchitis, syphilitic,	1
Malaria,	18	Paraphymosis,	1
Neuralgia,	2	Strain,	2
Neurosthenia,	2	Stricture of urethra,	2
Otitis,	1	Scald,	3
Pericarditis, chronic,	3	Sprain,	15
Peritonitis, acute,	1	Ulcer, chronic,	1
Phthisis,	4	Ulceration of cornea,	3
Pulmonary hepatization,	1	Wound, contused,	9
Pneumonia, acute,	3	Wound, incised,	21
Pleurisy, acute,	3	Wound, pistol,	1

A marked improvement in the health of the majority of the men has been apparent since tobacco ceased to be issued. Many of the younger men used it to excess, thus dwarfing their mental and physical growth. The benefit to the older men is not so marked, and in many cases the deprivation must be a severe shock to the nervous system.

The health of the men has been better for the past twelve months than during the previous year, due in part, no doubt, to the more constant supply of work.

The sanitary conditions in the hospital have not improved in the past year. The foul air from the wings enters the hospital, and during the night and early morning the stench is borne with difficulty. We need, very much, a suitable hospital, detached from the other buildings.

Respectfully,

GEO. E. TITCOMB.

*Physician.*

CONCORD, Oct. 1, 1886.



## TEACHER'S REPORT.

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To Col. GARDINER TUFTS,

*Superintendent Massachusetts Reformatory :*

I herewith respectfully submit to you my first report of the Reformatory schools. I will first briefly state the manner in which I have conducted them and the results therefrom: Last March, when I took charge of the schools, there was considerable friction occasioned by the want of better classification. I gave special attention to this need, and in a few weeks the difficulty was overcome. Every new arrival is carefully examined as to his education and capacity for learning, after which he is placed in a class suitable for him. Four nights each week are occupied in teaching, and two nights are given to society meetings.

The schools are divided into three grades: primary, intermediate and advanced. The number in attendance is three hundred and fifty, under the instruction of ten teachers. In the primary grade there are two classes, in the intermediate five and in the advanced grade three classes. In the primary grade are taught reading, writing and spelling, and the application of numbers in a simple form. In the intermediate classes are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and grammar. In the advanced classes are taken up French, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping and history. A large percentage of the pupils are interested in their studies. Good order, attention and promptness are maintained. Monthly examinations are made and a record of the same is kept, and from which promotions are made as occasion may require. On two evenings in each week the drawing class

meets in the guard-room. This class, consisting of about twenty-five young men in different stages of advancement, certainly shows good results. The class is divided: one section studying architectural drawing and the use of instruments, the other free-hand model drawing. The aim in the first section is to give a practical knowledge of building and a familiarity with the draughtsman's profession. Remarkable progress has been made in many instances. Many detail drawings of this section match in neatness and accuracy the work of the skilled draughtsman. The free-hand section has made even a better record. Most of the work has been done from copy, but done so well that it deserves praise. The original designs are quite artistic, and all show taste and culture; two or three studies of faces, some landscapes and marine views and a number of miscellaneous subjects deserve mention, and are indicative of progress in the class.

The primary class is composed of those to many of whom even the alphabet was an unknown quantity, and the interest manifested by them is highly satisfactory; those who entered the class six months ago, with the exception of one or two, have learned to read and write fairly well. Of the intermediate and advanced classes I would say that their progress has been steady and uniform with but a very few exceptions. French is taught by a native teacher, and commendable progress has been the result. The instruction is given according to the *Meisterschaft* system, accompanied with oral instruction. By this manner of teaching the ear is taught to catch quickly the various sounds and inflections of the language, thus facilitating greatly the acquiring of conversational French. A class in vocal music, consisting of about forty members, under the direction of a competent teacher, has been in progress the past year. From this class from time to time members have been selected to furnish the vocal music necessary for church services.

I desire to say a word in reference to the ability of inmates to teach their fellow-prisoners. The teachers are, of course, only those whose education warrant their appointment. When we take into consideration the rather delicate position that they hold, in being placed for the time being

in a certain authority over those with whom at other times they are on perfect equality, and that they, although possessing knowledge, have never been called upon to impart it systematically to others, we can see nothing but encouragement in the order maintained and the results effected.

The whole number in the Reformatory is 660 : —

Collegian and academic, . . . . .	18
Common school, . . . . .	290
Can read and write, . . . . .	316
Can read only, . . . . .	56
Illiterate, . . . . .	40
	<hr/>
	660

Attending school, . . . . .	350
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I am happy to say that the results from the past year have been highly satisfactory to me. To enlarge the powers of the mind by discipline and study is indispensable to true reform. First to establish the fact in the mind of him who is to be taught and made better the absolute necessity of some knowledge of the common affairs of life will be a step in the right direction; and I believe that many within the walls of this Reformatory are beginning to realize this for the first time. If we are to expect reformation to be lasting and far-reaching with those with whom we are to deal, we should certainly place within their reach the means of intellectual development and improvement. By so doing we place in the hands of him that takes his departure from this place the means with which he can make a better contest in the affairs of life. As the safety and prosperity of our country depend largely on our free schools and institutions of learning, so also may the management of this institution be strengthened by the success of the educational department. I believe that it is the policy of your administration to make the schools a distinctive feature of this Reformatory, and my endeavor has been to work in accordance with this belief. My efforts have been to secure prompt and regular attendance and awaken an interest in the several studies, and thus far I am happy to say that the results have been gratifying to me.

Mr. Francis, the efficient teacher of the Concord High School, who has been a teacher here for the past year, is too well known to you to require any comment from me. I will only say that I hope his services can be secured for an indefinite period. I wish to say, in conclusion, that I have received from Deputy-Superintendent Scott many valuable hints in the discharge of my duties, and to him I wish to extend my sincere thanks; and I desire also to express the deep sense of gratitude I have for the uniformly kind and considerate treatment which I have always received from you. Trusting that my efforts will meet with your approval,

I am, very respectfully yours,

H. L. GREENE.

CONCORD, Oct. 1, 1886.

## ENGINEER'S REPORT.

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To Col. GARDINER TUFTS,

*Superintendent Mass. Reformatory :*

I am glad to be able to report that all the boilers, engines, belts and shafting of the Reformatory are in excellent repair, and that no serious breakages or accidents have occurred in the past year.

There is considerable iron water-pipe that will have to be replaced during the next year, especially in the laundry and fire-rooms. The life of iron pipe of small sizes is but from two to four years, when used for hot and cold water respectively. There can be no doubt about the economy of using brass pipes for all hot-water connections.

The machinery in the shops is in very fair condition. There is considerable breakage of parts of machines, but no more than is to be expected when the operators are beginners. Many of the men take an interest in their work, and can do as much and as good work as is done by the same class of operators in outside shops. I see no reason to doubt that there will be the same call for repair of parts for the ensuing year that there has been in the past.

The two wooden washing-machines in the laundry are nearly worn out, and will positively have to be replaced early the coming year. They were put in for the State Prison when the number of inmates was some one hundred and fifty less than the present Reformatory number, and when underclothing was washed only one half as often as at present. It is plainly to be seen that they are now inadequate to properly do the work required of them.

I wish to call your attention to the urgent need of a place to store coal inside the yard, and near the fire-rooms where it is used. As at present arranged we have no supply except what we can keep in the fire-rooms, and that in cold weather is only enough for a week's use. In case of heavy snows or bad weather we are liable to be left without fuel, as there are no dealers nearer than Boston that could supply us. In fact, twice during the past year we have been reduced to a few hours' supply, and only by the greatest exertions on the part of the contractors and railroads were we saved from serious embarrassment. An appropriation was made for coal sheds in 1883, but owing to legislation looking to the removal of the State Prison to Charlestown nothing was done toward building the sheds, and the money has remained in the treasury and is not now available. The only suitable place seems to be where the (wooden) blacksmith shop now is. This location is such that coal could be shovelled directly from the car into the building, or a raised spur track could be run into the end of the building and the cars dumped. This improvement would not only give us ample and convenient coal storage, but would remove the last unsightly wooden building from the yard.

The gas-works have been repaired during the year, and are now in good working order. The operating of the gas-works has produced a nuisance that we have not, as yet, been able to abate. I refer to the overflow from the purifying apparatus, which is heavily charged with volatile matter, coal-tar and ammoniacal water. These flow into an open pool back of the gas-house, and although there are three separate compartments to "trap off" the impurities, there is still a perceptible amount which passes them with the water, and finds its way into the river. We frequently burn the floating matter from the surface of the pool, but this does not remove the heavier impurities that do not float, and which consequently go to the river. I am unable to suggest a sure and practical remedy for this evil.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable action of last year upon my recommendation for electric lights, I feel it my duty to renew it. The past year has only confirmed my entire faith

in the system of incandescent lighting for in-door use, and I firmly believe that if once adopted for prison use, it will be found to be just what was needed. It would improve the atmosphere in the prison, inasmuch as the present vitiating effects from the escape of gas while being lighted, and the products of combustion after, would be done away with. With electric lights any corridor or wing could be instantly lighted by the simple movement of a lever in the guard-room, while to light the gas involves either the giving of matches to the occupants of each room, or the sending of men from room to room with torches to light it, either method requiring several minutes. I am informed that electric lighting has been successfully introduced at the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. As to the economy of electric lighting, I believe there can be no doubt. I read of an electric-light plant in Birmingham, England, where gas is burned *as a fuel to produce the power* for running the dynamos, the proprietors finding they can get more light in that way than by burning the gas directly for illuminating. As our gas-works can be retained in working order, we should not need a plant in duplicate, — which is a necessity in some places, — for should any accident befall the apparatus, we could at once fall back on the gas. As it is now, should anything happen to the gas apparatus, the Reformatory would be left in darkness, — something not pleasant to contemplate.

I will summarize the necessary additions and improvements as follows : —

*First.* The purchase of two or more large-sized washing-machines, and the replacing of rusted-out iron water-pipes in the laundry and boiler-house with brass. I estimate the cost of the above at (\$1,200) twelve hundred dollars.

*Second.* The removal of the old wooden building at the south end of the boiler-house and workshops, and the erection of a brick coal-house of the same height and style as the boiler-house, and extending 100 feet south, and of the same width as the present brick buildings. I estimate the expense at (\$2,000) two thousand dollars.

*Third.* The establishment of a fully equipped electric-

light plant, capable of running twelve hundred incandescent electric lights and twenty arc lights, with all necessary wiring and appliances for properly lighting the Reformatory and its premises. I estimate the expense for the above at (\$12,000) twelve thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

PETER H. BULLOCK,

*Chief Engineer Mass. Reformatory.*



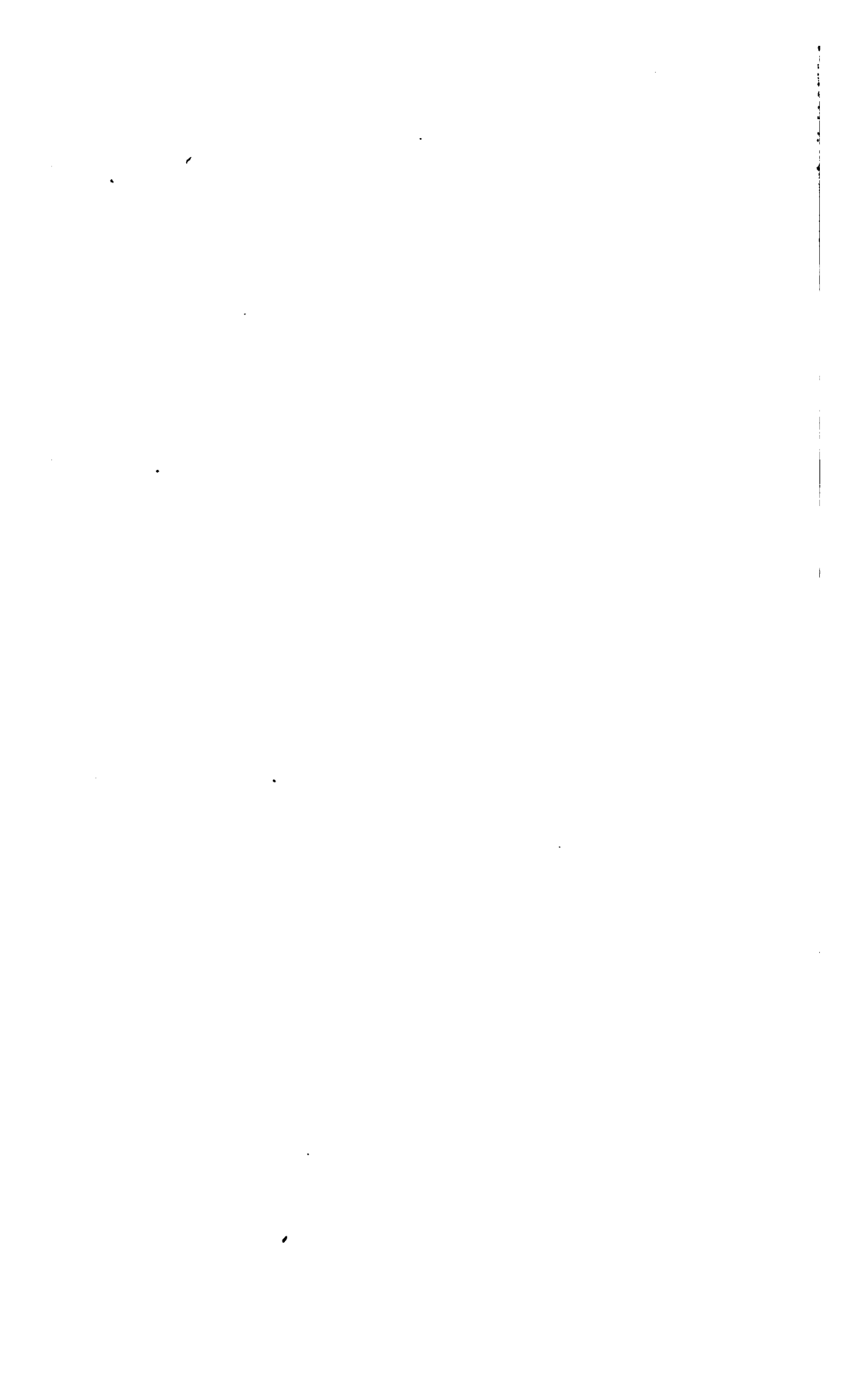


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